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Part One
Pages 1-8

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THE ADVANCE IN SILVER

Some Inclined to Believe It is Due to Speculation.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE MAY AFFECT IT

Then, Too, the Peace Negotiations Between China and Japan May Have a Bearing—What is Said on the Subject.

Activity in silver, which has been noted of late, continued yesterday, when about 300,000 ounces were sold in this market. The price opened at 67½ cents per ounce, ¾ cent above Saturday's closing. It advanced to 68¼ cents and closed at 68 cents for both silver certificates and bullion. Yesterday's total included sales of 70,000 ounces in certificates.

The London equivalent of 68 cents is 31d., allowing for freight and insurance. Yesterday's London market opened at 30¾d. and closed at 30 9-16d. The closing price here was accordingly what is known as "soft," and dealers were inclined to think that perhaps the turn had been made from the top price—for the present.

The movement now in progress began March 12. On March 11 silver sold at 60¾ cents per ounce. It had averaged about that price for a year. The advance was steady and fairly rapid, yesterday bringing the best quotations yet, a gross advance of 7½ cents per ounce in three weeks.

In speaking yesterday of the silver market and the causes and prospects of the present movement, Mr. Starr Colgate of the firm of Nesslage, Colgate & Co., said:

"The movement began on receipt of the news from Germany favoring a bimetallic conference. It was helped when a motion that seemed to lean toward such a conference was made in the English House of Commons. The news of peace negotiations between Japan and China, to carry a large indemnity in silver, also had propelling force. When a price is advancing it is easy to push it upward. Speculation naturally turned to silver. It has brought profit to those who bought early. A good deal of silver is now under lock. It will come out fast enough when speculators believe that the advance is over.

"I cannot see in the movement," Mr. Colgate said, "much beyond the speculative feature. Talk of bimetallic action by Germany and England seems to have subsided. If it is to be revived, it must be done by those countries. A debtor country like the United States cannot lead in such a movement. We have had silver troubles enough without inviting others. The tendency in Europe seems to be toward gold, rather than toward silver. If England and Germany were to favor silver, they must be prepared to take it at the price they fix. For that reason, if for no other, they will be very careful what they do.

"In regard to an indemnity to be paid by China, it has seemed to me that gold might be demanded. Dispatches speak more of silver, but Japan is earning a reputation as a country of advanced ideas, and it may be that talk there of putting the finances on a gold basis may be emphasized in the demands on China.

"People here are given to measuring silver production by what occurs in this country. It is thus supposed that the closing of mines or the restriction of production here must largely decrease the world's output. It is commonly said that the production here has decreased one-third in the last two years. The supposition is also that, on account of the low price, the demand for silver for the industrial arts has largely increased. On these assumptions of fact, a substantial and lasting advance in silver has been predicted.

"Those who hold these views do not consider that the United States is not the richest country in silver mines. Mexico is immensely rich in silver, and, since silver in that country is the chief source of income, it is said that the lower the price the greater must be the output to enable the people to live. South America's development is only beginning. The heaviest cost of silver is transportation. With railroads building into the mountains and with modern machinery, mines not the richest and many mines which had been abandoned may be made profitable. This is especially true in Mexico, where mines were dug so deep that they filled with water. Modern pumps can clean them out. Lack of fuel for power has prevented mining. A mountain stream can now turn a wheel and generate electricity for light, as well as power.

"Australia is growing as a silver producer. In 1888 its production was 3,800,000 ounces, 5,600,000 in 1889, 10,000,000 ounces each in 1890 and 1891, 12,500,000 ounces in 1892, and 20,000,000 ounces in 1893. Australian mines suffered from lack of water. It is now carried long distances to the mines, and production has increased steadily, even with silver declining in price and costing 50 cents per ounce to mine.

"The United States produced 65,000,000 ounces in 1892, of which 7 000,000 were used in the arts; 60,000,000 ounces in 1893, of which the arts consumed 7,500,000 ounces. In 1894, 55,000,000 ounces were exported from New-York and 10,000,000 ounces were used in the arts. Mexico doubtless furnished enough of the 1894 total to reduce the output of this country to 50,000,000 ounces. The loss here was probably offset by gains in Mexico and Australia, so that silver has not advanced because of restricted production. The world's output is not conclusive on this point, because figures for 1894 are not yet compiled. It was 136,500,000 ounces in 1891, 152,000,000 ounces in 1892, and 161,000,000 ounces in 1893. The year 1893 may yet stand as the largest producer, but I am convinced that there was no shortage in supply sufficient to affect the price materially.

"On the other hand, gold production has immensely increased. South Africa is especially prominent as a gold producer. Silver coinage advocates have not been helped by the mining returns of the last year, for even in the United States large wealth in gold has been added to the resources.

"I am also inclined to look on the present movement as speculative," Mr. Colgate added, "because of the reports from London, which say that no silver was exported from there last week. This is extraordinary. For the weeks preceding March 1, of which detailed reports are now here, it appears that exports of silver ran in value, $550,000, $400,000, $950,000, $850,000, $700,000, $750,000, and $1,350,000. The London banks seem to be filled with silver, held on speculation. Evidently it is held at prices so high—that is, current prices—that the regular trade will not relieve the speculators of it. It is also held here in the same way. I notice that London wonders if America will sell. The answer is simple. America will be glad to sell as soon as speculators find the market losing buoyancy. There will be no desire to hold silver when speculators think the top price has been reached."

A gentleman who is thoroughly familiar with the market for silver bullion, but who declined to allow the use of his name, talked yesterday with a reporter for The New-York Times upon the causes that had led to the recent advance in the price of silver. He said:

"In order to thoroughly understand this matter it is necessary to go back as far as 1890. At that time the Sherman Silver bill was in force, and silver had gone up to 120 or thereabout. From that until this it has fallen with a few slight fluctuations, steadily, until in June, 1893, it touched 63. The decline in price was brought about through the repeal of the Sherman Silver bill, and the more recent action of the British Government in repealing the law permitting free silver coinage in India.

"The price of silver continued to hang around 62 or 63. On Feb. 23 of the present year it reached 59¾, or 27½d. in London. Subsequently it touched 58¾ or 27d. in London, its lowest point. Since the 1st of March the price has steadily risen, until today it reached the highest price in many months, 68¼ cents. As a matter of fact this is largely due to the operations of London bankers who control this market.

"Of course many reasons can be assigned to account for the advance in price, but it is probably as largely due to speculation as to other causes. When war was declared between China and Japan, up went the price of silver, because the silver men argued and believed that the munitions of war must be paid for in silver, since both China and Japan are silver countries. It looks as if it were being put up now on talk of peace between China and Japan, and the former country paying to the latter country a large indemnity.

"Since the repeal of the Sherman law, silver production in this country has fallen off considerably. In many instances it has not paid to mine silver at the prices now paid for it.

"Of course, many people might, and probably do, argue that if silver cost only 40 cents an ounce to produce, and can be sold at 60 cents, it can be mined at a profit. They forget that the surplus is wiped up in working 'dead' mines and in following up lost veins. The fact that silver has fallen to so low a price has caused many mines to shut down. If the price of silver should rise to 70 or more, it is likely that many of these mines would resume operation. This would lead to overproduction, and prices would, in all probability, go down lower than ever.

"As I have said, silver production has fallen very considerably, but then it is a question, after all, whether consumption has not fallen off equally.

"A secondary consideration for the rise in the price of silver is found in Germany for a new monetary conference, and the statement in the British House of Commons that England will appoint delegates if she is invited to participate in such a congress.

"This will again bring the question of bimetallism to the fore, and the necessity for placing silver on an equal basis with gold. Few people have any idea of the losses sustained by those doing business with silver countries like China, Japan, and Mexico, on an exchange basis. They are simply tremendous. It seems to me that the most practical way out of the difficulty would be the establishment of a ratio of values either fixed or alternating, according to Government agreement, by the countries of the world. Some say it cannot be done, but I think it can.

"I hardly think that the present advance in the price of silver will be maintained. On the "Street" to-day it was asserted that the price would reach 70. It may, but I doubt it. I do not think the price, however, will ever go as low as it has been. I doubt very much if it goes lower than 60."

PRESIDENT INVITED TO CHICAGO

His Presence Desired at the Inauguration of a Sound-Money Movement in the West —Wanted Also at Ann Arbor.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—A committee of Chicago business men, headed by William T. Baker, President of the Chicago Board of Trade, and composed of ex-Mayor John A. Roche, Gen. George W. Smith, T. W. Harvey, David Kelly, and Henry S. Robbins, had half an hour's interview with President Cleveland this morning. They laid before him an invitation signed by over 100 of the representative business men of Chicago asking him and Mrs. Cleveland to accept a public non-partisan reception to be held in Chicago to express (as the address says) "our deep sense of appreciation of your statesmanlike and courageous action in maintaining the financial credit of our Government, and your uncompromising attitude in favor of the preservation of a sound national currency."

The invitation was beautifully engrossed on thick cardboard, and bound in book form, lined with white satin, the exterior being in blue crushed levant, ornamented with gold.

Mr. Robbins, speaking for the delegation, after their talk with the President, said: "We were received very pleasantly, and we explained to the President the nonpartisan character of the invitation. We also told him that the business men of Chicago heartily approved of the movement; that while it was intended as a personal compliment to him, it had a still further object in view—the development of an aggressive sound-money sentiment throughout the West.

"The President said that he personally appreciated fully the indorsement expressed by the invitation, and realized the importance of the movement in favor of sound money, which he approved, and that he would take the matter under consideration and communicate with us by letter; that if he did not consider the invitation favorably it would be because of personal and official reasons which he could not see his way to overcome."

The delegation left Washington for Chicago on the afternoon train.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 1.—If President Cleveland accepts the invitation to visit Chicago in the near future to attend the "sound-money" celebration there, the 'Varsity students propose to invite him to stop over a day in Ann Arbor and make an address. A meeting of all the students will be called and the invitation will be formally extended in the name of the students, though some think that the regents ought to join in the invitation. When Mr. Cleveland was here three years ago to speak at the Washington Birthday exercises he expressed himself as overwhelmed with the enthusiastic reception he received, and it is thought that he will accept a second invitation to meet the University of Michigan students.

Mitchell Willing to Resign.

SARATOGA, N. Y., April 1.—Caleb W. Mitchell, Village President, presented a card to both village papers for publication this afternoon, stating that, as a bill has passed the Assembly and is now in the Senate to amend the village charter by removing him from office because he is the proprietor of a gambling house, he will resign his office if the bill is withdrawn, and thus avoid other complications that he thinks may arise if it is enacted.

POLITICAL SIGNAL FIRES

Many of Them Already Lighted in the Republican Camp.

GOV. MORTON FOR THE PRESIDENCY

Evidences that His Friends Are Engaged in Laying Plans to Secure His Nomination Next Year.

ALBANY, April 1.—The fires of the Presidential campaign of 1896 have been lighted. To the average taxpayer and voter, whose mind is immersed in the cares and responsibilities of business, the signs are as unintelligible and meaningless as the bent or forked twig or misshapen pile of stones on the plains is to the tenderfoot. But to the experienced politician these "fires" convey as comprehensible a meaning as the forked twig does to the scout or to the soldier versed in the sign language. It means results of some kind—in politics as the road to a Presidential nomination, manipulation for the contest of delegates, the forcing of the hand of a boss who is disposed to secretiveness—just as Indian signs indicate the movement of a war party, the starvation of a family, the whereabouts of game or water, or of enemies or friends.

That of Thomas B. Reed was the first of the Presidential fires lighted in this State. Every Republican member of Congress elected last November, with an eye to an assignment on good committees in the Fifty-fourth Congress, over whose destinies in the lower house Mr. Reed, by common consent, will preside, gathered together a few fagots in his district, marked them "Reed for President," and ignited them. So many of these signal fires began to burn at the same time in the State that the impression became general that the chief signal officer of the Republican Party, Thomas C. Platt, had issued the orders.

Since Jan. 1, however, two more signal fires have been started in this State. One of the Ohio timber that had been beautifully protected by the last Republican Congress, the other of Vermont silver maple. The Ohio timber burned the more brightly during the short time it was here. Major McKinley whooped into the State in a glare of glory, as it were, delivered two speeches, left many suggestions and hints, and plenty of advice, and with a consciousness that he had "fixed things" galloped South, blazing his way to the Gulf with an energy and confidence that carried conviction to many uncertain voters that the Presidential lightning was to strike him at the next Republican Convention.

The New-York Times, immediately after Gov. McKinley's departure, exposed the manoeuvres of his friends in the matter of capturing the New-York delegates to next year's National Convention, and reported a conversation, in the course of which one of the Ohio candidate's friends averred that to attain this result the manufacturers who had benefited by the McKinley tariff were willing to raise $500,000.

New-York State had had no candidate of her own for the Presidency up to that time. But the impolitic declarations of the friends of Mr. Reed, and the unwise assertions of the McKinley people, united with the jumbled muss in New-York City, which necessitated the trained hand of a diplomat to clarify, brought into the race a candidate who, next to Benjamin Harrison of Indiana, no doubt at the present moment stands higher in the estimation and confidence of the Republicans than any who have been named—Gov. Morton. It needed only the claptrap and fol de rol of the McKinley fat friers and the impetuous and impotent threats of the Platt people to compel the friends of the Governor to unmask their real intentions.

It was no mistake that led inquiries to be made of Mayor Strong by common friends of his and Mr. Morton as to what were McKinley's real motives in coming to this State, and if it were true that the policy of the present Mayor of New-York was to help along the Ohio candidate's chances. It was no mistake that brought to New-York City the Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Georgia, Col. Alfred E. Buck, about the time the McKinley circus was to start on its trip to capture the South, and particularly the delegates from Georgia.

Of the several Southern commonwealths that was supposed to have derived benefit from the McKinley bill, the Republicans have placed Alabama and Georgia in the front row. What was more natural, therefore, than that the champion, the originator, father, guide, and friend of that measure upon showing himself and uttering a few commonplace remarks should sweep all before him and win without a struggle the delegates to the National Convention? Money was scarcely needed there, for the alleged blessings of the tariff bill were expected to supply every deficiency! Between the coming North of Col. Buck and the going South of Major McKinley, however, a political tragedy occurred. If the turn of a sentence has changed the destiny of a nation, the click of a telegraphic instrument has shifted the ambition of a politician. The Major began to swing around the circle full of hope, confidence, and self-reliance. When he reached the end of his tether he was despondent, sour, and disappointed—so disappointed, in fact, that speeches were distressing and newspaper reporters irritating to his presence.

His friends were at a loss to account for the utter failure of his trip. It was not lightning that struck him, but an electrical current connecting New-York and Augusta, Ga., that had crossed his path. At all events, no security or promise even was given that the Georgia delegates would go to the next convention instructed for McKinley.

Will they be sent for Levi P. Morton of New-York?

That is another matter.

Those politicians with memories recall that the original plan of the Stalwarts in 1880 contemplated the nomination of a New-York man for Vice President, after Gen. Grant had won the first prize of the convention. The choice of Senator Conkling and of Mr. Platt was Mr. Morton. Even after their plan had been frustrated, and Lieut. Gov. Dennison, acting as Envoy Extraordinary for Gen. Garfield, had brought word to the New-York delegation that Ohio desired New-York to name the second man on the ticket, there is no question but that Mr. Morton would have been chosen, had not Gen. Arthur formally demanded the place, advancing as a main argument that he desired a vindication for the insult another Ohio man had thrust upon him by removing him from the collectorship of the port of New-York after a Board of Investigation had commended his department. Mr. Conkling endeavored to dissuade Arthur from taking this step. He bluntly said the ticket was already beaten, and he preferred that none of his friends should go down with it. It was rather late in the day, he said, for Ohio to placate New-York after it had, through its agents, destroyed the organization.

But for this unexpected outburst of ambition on Gen. Arthur's part, the present Governor of New-York would unquestionably have been President of the United States from Sept. 19, 1881, to March 4, 1885.

The Governor is surrounded by many friends and advisers, who are shrewd—a quality that he himself is by no means deficient in. Since his arrival in Albany he has received calls from many Republicans from all parts of the country, not the usually perfunctory call, in which curiosity predominates, but calls that mean something, that have a bearing on national politics, the Presidential nomination, and Presidential campaigns. The Governor listens calmly to all suggestions touching the probability of his becoming a Presidential possibility, smiles benignantly, but declines to commit himself in any way. In the meantime his signal fires are burning brightly, which means to the expert politician a great deal in these stirring, warlike times.

MRS. PARAN STEVENS PROSTRATED

One Deplorable Outcome of the Victoria Hotel Troubles—Help Clamoring Yesterday for Their Pay.

A lot of lampblack daubed on rough brown paper, such as one might have expected to see in the windows of a defunct grocery in Wayback Junction, informed promenaders in Broadway and Fifth Avenue yesterday that the Victoria Hotel was "closed."

The entrances were besieged all day long by a squad of unpaid chambermaids and other scullery help, who were sent home toward dusk with a promise that their money would be ready for them on April 5. There was no ready cash in sight, so they had to content themselves with this promise.

It was said yesterday that Mrs. Stevens had been completely prostrated by the worry that had devolved upon her since young Mr. Stanfield's assignment, and that she had refused to enter into any negotiations for the present with anybody interested in keeping the hotel open under the present management. As Mrs. Stevens owns the controlling interest in the property, and nothing could be done without her consent, all propositions for a compromise fell through.

From all reports there will be no trouble at all in renting the property if the trustees are prepared to spend sufficient money in improvements. Taking the sub-rentals into consideration, the actual cost of the Victoria Hotel property to the lessees was less than $60,000 a year. This sum is not considered at all exorbitant by competent hotel managers. The St. James Hotel, nearly across the street, pays $60,000 a year rent without any privileges of sub-letting, and is run at a profit. But the stock company that is responsible for the St. James has given Messrs. Dorval plenty of money to improve its kitchen and dormitory arrangements in order that it might keep pace with modern competition.

From a purely social point of view, the most interesting point of the story yesterday was the collapse of Mrs. Paran Stevens, whose financial interests are so closely identified with the success of the hotel. Its prosperity has been a matter of serious consequence to her for the last two years. Since the assignment last week Mrs. Stevens had been unable to leave her house, at Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue. Acquaintances who called have been informed that she caught cold at a musicale, and that the probabilities of serious developments were so near at hand that she could not receive visitors.

Reports current elsewhere were to the effect that worry over the mismanagement of the Victoria Hotel had brought about an apoplectic fit and a consequent mental depression, that was a source of great anxiety to Mrs. Stevens's physicians and to her friends. It was impossible to get any definite information at the house last night. The butler refused to take cards or to give any information, except that Mrs. Stevens was suffering from a very severe cold, and that her physician had authorized him to say that she was progressing favorably.

A MOTHER KILLS TWO CHILDREN

Mrs. W. H. H. Williams Took Them to a Hotel in Columbus and Cut Their Throats—A Third Child Escaped.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 1.—Harry Williams, seven years old, and Maud Williams, twelve, were found dead in bed in a room in the Park Hotel to-day with their throats cut. The mother has confessed. The father of the children is W. H. H. Williams, an insurance agent and oil salesman. He has offices in the Clinton Building.

Mrs. Williams, who is about forty years old, went to the Park Hotel Sunday. With her, besides the children killed, was another daughter, Annie, thirteen years old.

The police found Mrs. Williams at 10 o'clock to-night at the house of Mrs. Lester, a friend, at 116½ South High Street. She had gone directly there from the hotel. Mrs. Lester said she had chatted pleasantly during her stay, as if nothing had happened.

When asked about the murder she admitted that she had killed the children, and calmly related the story of how she did it, evidently not realizing the seriousness of her crime. She fully intended to kill Annie this morning, but she pleaded so hard and showed such strength of resistance that she desisted.

Mrs. Gilbert Faints on the Stage.

While playing the part of the Confidante in "A Tragedy Rehearsed," at Daly's last night, Mrs. Gilbert fainted on the stage. The venerable actress soon recovered, however, and the performance went on to the close. Mrs. Gilbert had also appeared in "Nancy and Company," and the two parts seem to have taxed her strength too much.

The depressing atmospheric conditions are supposed to have had some influence in causing the fainting spell, but Mrs. Gilbert is very old and very feeble, and her exertions in the dance, which is a special feature of "A Tragedy Rehearsed," are very fatiguing.

She was apparently as well as ever when she left the theatre, and will appear as usual in the double bill to-night.

Sultan to Reform Armenian Abuses.

BERLIN, April 1.—The Koelnische Zeitung professes to have the best authority for the statement that the Sultan has told Sir Philip Currie he is convinced that lamentable misgovernment exists in Armenia, and is determined to reform the abuses.

Mr. Ely Assumes His New Duties.

James R. Ely, who has been appointed an Assistant United States District Attorney on the recommendation of United States District Attorney Wallace Macfarlane, to succeed Charles D. Baker, resigned, began the duties of his office yesterday.

"PIKE'S PEAK OR BUST!" PUZZLE.
This popular new Puzzle is sold by all Stationers, Toy Dealers, and News Stands. 25 cents.

COLUMBUS IS DEMOCRATIC

Republicans Beaten for the First Time in Two Years.

THE OUTCOME OF OHIO'S ELECTIONS

Women Generally Avail Themselves of the Opportunity to Vote on School Questions, But Lose Their Candidates.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 1.—The Democrats won a decided victory in Columbus, carrying their ticket for the first time in two years. The vote on Mayor stood as follows: Cotton H. Allen, (Dem.,) 10,747; Oliver M. Evans, (Rep.,) 8,868; David E. Williams, (Ind.,) 2,583; George H. Twiss, (Pop.,) 117; Allen's plurality, 1,879. For Justice of the Peace, Percy M. Roach (Rep.) and C. M. Morrow (Dem.) were elected.

Women participated in the elections for the first time, voting for members of the School Board, but the number of women appearing at the polls was very discouraging to woman suffragists. Only about 1,200 women had registered, and it is estimated that fewer than 1,000 actually voted to-day in this city. The exact number was not reported to the Board of Elections.

There were women candidates for members of the School Board in the Seventh, Ninth, and Fourteenth Wards, but they were overwhelmingly defeated by the regular male nominees. It was in these wards, however, that the greatest number of votes were cast by the women.

Reports from all sections of the State indicate that the women availed themselves of the new school franchise law to a greater extent than had been expected. Perhaps the most interesting female figure at the polls to-day in the State was Miss Margaret Tiffin of Chillicothe. She is the sole surviving daughter of Edward Tiffin, the first Governor of Ohio, who was the State's Chief Executive from 1804 to 1808. Miss Tiffin is over eighty years of age, and has been for many years an ardent advocate of woman's suffrage. Her vote represented the fruition of years of hope and labor.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 1.—R. E. McKissen (Rep.) is elected Mayor by about 4,000 plurality. The rest of the Republican ticket is elected by about the same plurality. Nearly 6,000 women registered. The vote by the women will fall considerably below the number registered. Mrs. Catharine T. Avery, who was nominated by the Republicans, will run a little ahead of her ticket, but the women voted mostly on party lines.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, April 1.—W. S. Bell (Rep.) was elected Mayor, together with the whole Republican city ticket, by majorities ranging from 400 to 900. The Republicans also captured the City Council, the Board of Education, and the Board of Water Works Trustees, for the first time in ten years. About 750 women voted for members of the Board of Education.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, April 1.—P. P. Mast (Rep.) was elected Mayor of Springfield to-day over William R. Burnett, (Dem.,) by a plurality of 350.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 1.—Guy Major (Rep.) was defeated for Mayor by Park Hone (Dem.) by 800 votes.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, April 1.—The vote polled to-day was considerably below the registration. With the exception of one ward, the women's vote was much less than the registration. The Republicans will have a majority in Councils and on the Board of Education. Republicans were elected for all the offices voted for excepting one.

BELLAIRE, Ohio, April 1.—In the election to-day the fight centred in the School Board, and those elected were R. M. Gilleland, (Rep.,) and R. M. Brown, (Rep.,) by a majority of over 400. Over 400 women cast their first ballot.

CADIZ, Ohio, April 1.—The Republican anti-saloon ticket for Council was elected to-day. The new Council is pledged to abolish saloons. Dr. Mary F. Lemmon, Mrs. J. M. Sharon, and W. T. Perry were elected members of the School Board. Seventy-five women voted.

NILES, Ohio, April 1.—There was but one ticket to-day in this city, where Gov. McKinley was born, the Republican. Thirty-four women voted for the men.

HAMILTON, Ohio, April 1.—The Democrats made almost a clean sweep in this city, ex-Gov. Campbell's home, the Republicans only electing one Assessor.

QUIET ELECTION IN MICHIGAN.

The Republican State Ticket Elected by the Usual Majority.

DETROIT, Mich., April 1.—This has been the quietest election day in Detroit and Michigan for years. In this city not enough interest was manifested to bring out more than half the registered vote.

Reports from the State show that even less interest was manifested and that the vote polled will not average more than one-third of that registered. John B. Whelan, Republican and Civic Federation candidate for Detroit Police Justice has a plurality, and his election is claimed by 4,000 majority.

Judge J. B. Moore of Lapeer is elected Justice of the Supreme Court by a large majority, as are also the two Republican candidates for Regents of the University, Roger W. Butterfield and Charles H. Hackley.

DEMOCRATS WIN IN BRIDGEPORT

The A. P. A. Apparently Loses in the School Board Contest.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 1.—At midnight the returns from the city election were not all in, but what have been received assure the election of Frank E. Clark, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, and the entire Democratic ticket by from 500 to 700 majority. Tickets were scratched so that the count will not be completed for several hours.

The battle between the A. P. A. and its opponents, on the Board of Education, was apparently won by the latter. Wren and Miller, the two Democrats, received an immense vote, the majority of the 2,000 women voters casting their ballots for them instead of for Kingsley and Cogswell, Independent Republicans, whom the Democratic candidates have been helping, and whom it was expected the women would support.

The anti-A. P. A. faction is celebrating the victory of Clark over Strong. The Republican vote fell off in all their strongholds, and the Democrats made big gains in their wards. License was carried by an increased majority.

DEMOCRATS LEAD IN HARTFORD

They Elect Five Aldermen and the Republicans Elect Three.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 1.—The city election here to-day was very quiet, only 6,254 votes being cast out of a total vote of 13,900.

The Republicans elected three Aldermen and the Democrats five. The hold-over Aldermen are six Republicans and two Democrats, which gives the Republicans control of the board by two majority. The new Common Council will stand 17 Republicans to 15 Democrats.

The city voted in favor of the submission of the proposed new city charter to the people by a majority of 4,205 and to issue $300,000 in bonds by a majority of 4,148.

Stamford Goes Republican.

STAMFORD, Conn., April 1.—The Republicans carried the city to-day, with the exception of three Councilmen. The vote is as follows: For Mayor—E. M. Schofield, Republican, 1,417; J. A. Brown, Democrat, 1,187; Councilmen at Large—Commodore James D. Smith, Republican, 1,381; C. A. Peck, Democrat, 1,217; City Clerk—Frank Wade, Republican, 1,380; Harry McConkey, Democrat, 1,195; City Sheriff—H. Smith, Republican, 1,369; J. O. Palmer, Democrat, 1,222; Treasurer—H. B. Riker, Republican; 1,397; Theodore Lee, Democrat, 1,203.

IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS FREED

O'Callaghan and McCann, the Former Almost Blind and the Latter a Septuagenarian, Are Released.

LONDON, April 1.—Herbert Asquith, Home Secretary, announced in the House of Commons this evening that the Irish political prisoners O'Callaghan and McCann had been released.

Each had served twelve years of his term.

O'Callaghan's eyesight is going fast, Mr. Asquith said, and McCann has passed his seventieth year.

A CARELESS CLERK'S MISTAKE

It Results in the Placing on the Statute Books of the State of a Law That Is Unconstitutional.

ALBANY, April 1.—An act of the Legislature went on the statute books to-day which is unconstitutional. The blunder is the result of the carelessness of Deputy Clerk J. R. Glover of the Assembly. The chapter is No. 197, and provides for the election of Aldermen in Brooklyn by Senatorial districts.

This April-fool law was introduced by Mr. Wieman, and, after passing both houses, was sent to the Brooklyn authorities, under the Constitution, for approval, and a hearing was given on it March 22. In his report as to the action of the authorities, Mayor Schieren concludes with these words: "It has not been accepted by the City of Brooklyn or by the Mayor."

The bill reached the Assembly on its return Friday, and Clerk Glover immediately branded it with a rubber stamp, "Accepted by the city," and sent it to the Executive Department. The Governor to-day approved the measure, without consulting the remarks made by Mayor Schieren. Clerk Glover's only excuse is that he did not see the word "not" in hastily glancing over the Mayor's statement.

The fact that the bill had become a law was telegraphed to Brooklyn, and quickly was flashed back the reply, "Impossible." Then the Mayor's statement was read over carefully, and the word "not" stood out in bold relief to all who looked. Deputy Secretary of State Davidson was asked if the bill could be withdrawn. He replied that it could not. Then he said that he had no right to surrender the law, notwithstanding the fact that it was unconstitutional and inoperative. "It cannot be withdrawn," he said, "because it is a law, and is on the statute books. The only way the wrong can be righted is to have a bill introduced repealing Chapter 197."

The Governor was quite annoyed over the matter and left the Executive Mansion earlier than usual. After he had gone, the following statement was given to the press:

Assemblyman Wieman's bill relative to the Aldermanic redistricting of the City of Brooklyn was approved by the Governor to-day under a misapprehension and has nominally become a law, as Chapter 197 of the Laws of 1895. There is no reasonable doubt that the act is invalid, but it is probable that to avoid any possible mistake on that point an act will be at once passed repealing Chapter 197. The bill had been sent to the Mayor of Brooklyn for his action, and was returned, in regular order, on Friday last to the Assembly disapproved. It was, however, stamped on its face "Accepted by the city," and on the same day sent to the Executive Chamber, with the result that to-day it was signed by the Governor among a number of other bills awaiting his signature.

Under the new Constitution, a local bill rejected by any city must thereafter be passed by both houses over the objections of the Commonalty before being sent to the Governor, and this course was not followed in relation to this bill.

NO INCOME TAX DECISION YET

Lawyers Disappointed by the United States Supreme Court's Delay—Decision Expected Next Monday.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—While there was no absolutely substantial ground for any decided impression that the recently-argued question as to the constitutionality of the income tax would be determined by a decision of the Supreme Court Judges to-day, there was a very evident disappointment among prominent legal authorities and others who have been devoting earnest attention to the matter, that there was no voicing of the court's opinion.

When the hour arrived for announcing decisions, the presence of a more than ordinary attendance of leading lights in jurisprudence at the bar of the court signalized the prevailing, almost feverish, interest felt in the forthcoming opinion. This gathering included three ex-Cabinet officers, their personnel representing one ex-Attorney General and two ex-Secretaries of the Treasury—Garland, Boutwell, and Bristow, respectively. The United States Senate was represented by Mr. Morrill and the bar of the District of Columbia was represented by many prominent Washington attorneys.

The failure of the court to hand down a decision has resulted in a renewal of the report that the court is divided on the question of the constitutionality of the tax. This is, of course, mere speculation. It is now more than a fortnight since the arguments were closed, and those who incline to the opinion that the court cannot agree say there has been sufficient time for the Justices to discuss the case and make known their conclusions. Another view of the matter is that the announcement made several days ago that the court would decide in favor of the tax was an accurate forecast and that the court, as it has done in previous cases where its decisions have leaked out in advance, concluded to wait a week or more before confirming the unauthorized reports. It is likely that the decision will be announced next Monday or the succeeding Monday.

"PIKE'S PEAK OR BUST!" PUZZLE.
Sold by ALL TOY DEALERS AND STATIONERS. PRICE, 25c. Made in Salem, Mass., by Messrs. Parker Brothers, publishers of "Innocence Abroad," "Chivalry," and other popular games. The Parker Games received HIGHEST AWARDS for games at the WORLD'S FAIR. "Pike's Peak" Puzzle is FASCINATING, and DESERVES its enormous sale! Start from the pin at the very base of the mountain and try to get up to the top. Toy stores, 25c.; by mail from publishers, 30c. Can you climb Pike's Peak?—Adv.

KERWIN AND MURRAY GO

Mayor Strong Has Made a Positive Statement to This Effect.

NOT ZEALOUS FOR REFORM, HE SAYS

Opposition to Police Reorganization Suggested by Mr. Andrews Costs Them Their Places—Tammany Rejoices.

Police Commissioners Kerwin and Murray are to go. There is no longer any question about it. That such would be the case has been foreshadowed in The New-York Times for several weeks.

Mayor Strong said yesterday, in so many words, that they would be removed. He also said that he had not as yet selected the men he would ask to take their places. There was a positive rumor in circulation, however, that the Mayor had written to United States Civil Service Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt and to ex-United States District Attorney Edward Mitchell, asking them to take the places, but this story was not corroborated by Col. Strong.

John Sabine Smith, who was credited with having been told by the Mayor last week that Messrs. Murray and Kerwin would not be permitted to continue in office, was an early caller at the City Hall yesterday. He wanted to assure the Mayor that he had not given the story out for publication. The Mayor then told him that he would accept the resignations of Commissioners Kerwin and Murray as soon as they were sent in.

While Mr. Smith is an anti-Platt Republican, he has always been a close friend of Commissioner Murray, and after he left the Mayor's office yesterday he said to a reporter:

"I have known Mr. Murray ever since he began to practice law. When I heard the rumor about the contemplated action of the Mayor, I determined to call and intercede, as far as possible, on his behalf, because I thought it would injure him to be summarily removed in such a manner. The Mayor, however, I found had his mind made up. He said emphatically that he would be pleased to accept the resignations of both men. I called to-day to assure him that the story had not leaked out through me. The Mayor has not changed his opinion."

It was late in the afternoon when Mayor Strong made the positive announcement that he proposed to remove the two Republican Police Commissioners.

"About four weeks or more ago," he said, "I told Gov. Morton, Lieut. Gov. Saxton, Speaker Fish, and others that I had no intention of removing Messrs. Murray and Kerwin. I said the same thing to all Republicans, Democrats, independents, and others who asked me about the matter. After that I appointed Police Commissioner Andrews. I am responsible for the government of this city, and I appointed Mr. Andrews with a view to help in bringing about the very necessary reorganization of the Police Department. Mr. Andrews submitted certain propositions which I regarded as very good, and which, in my opinion, would aid very materially in promoting efficiency and discipline in the department.

"These propositions did not meet with the views of either Police Commissioner Kerwin or Murray. They voted solidly against them. It seemed to me that it would be necessary for me to find other men for their places, for I am determined that the Police Department shall be properly reorganized.

"About a week ago I wrote to Gov. Morton and Lieut. Gov. Saxton telling them of my intention in the matter. What John Sabine Smith has said about our conversation in reference to Messrs. Kerwin and Murray is correct. I told him that if he was a friend of one or both of the Commissioners he might advise them of my intentions.

"I have determined to accept the resignations of both the Commissioners, or, if not, I will remove them. I have not as yet made any selection of their successors, but I may do so within a few days."

Mayor Strong was asked if he had received any answers to the letters which he sent a week ago to Gov. Morton and Lieut. Gov. Saxton. He said that he had not, and added that he had written to these gentlemen on the subject because he wanted them to know of the change in his intentions. When he had been speaking with them on the subject a few weeks ago it was not his plan to disturb Messrs. Murray and Kerwin, but he had changed his mind on account of their action and wanted them to know of it.

"I have made no pledges or promises whatever in the matter," said the Mayor, very emphatically, "and I will say that no promises or pledges have been asked of me. Since election day until recently I have said that I had no intention of removing them, and I did not have until they adopted the course they did in the board.

"I have not lied about the matter, although I see that a person has said 'If you scratch a reformer you will find a liar,' and the Mayor laughed heartily at this little fling at Platt's utterance.

"Have you asked Commissioners Kerwin and Murray for their resignations?"

"No, I have not formally requested their resignations or sent any communication to them on the subject. As I say, I told Mr. Smith what my views were. If they do not resign I will adopt the only course left open to me. They are now aware that I want their resignations and I expect that they will be forthcoming. I will be glad to receive them, because the two Commissioners have not shown themselves to be anxious to vote for the reorganization of the Police Department. I want men who will seek to do everything in their power to further reform."

Possibly the change in the offices will be made to-day. If Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt will accept one of the places there is little doubt but that it will be tendered to him, and the other man will be a Republican of the type of ex-United States District Attorney Mitchell.

The news of the Mayor's determination as to Kerwin and Murray was eagerly discussed by the politicians of both parties. The Republicans were wondering what the otucome of it all would be politically, and the Tammany men, or rather some of them, were very joyful.

The appointment of Messrs. Kerwin and Murray was never pleasing to the Tammany rank and file, because it was claimed by the braves that a Tammany Mayor should not go outside of Tammany Hall when such fine offices were at his disposal. When Murray was appointed in May to succeed Charles F. MacLean by Mayor Gilroy, there was much wonderment in the Wigwam, and when two months later Mr. Gilroy appointed Kerwin to succeed John McClave, resigned, Tammany indignation was great, but it was somewhat soothed by a belief

KEEP THE FIRES GOING.

A Simple Way to Prevent Small Evils from Growing to Maturity.

Don't let the fire go out. Winter is gone, to be sure, but there are many days in Spring when the winds are raw and chill, and the house would be a veritable tomb without a fire.

Keep up the vital fire in your body. Look out for your digestion and take prompt heed of any departure from a state of health. A vagabond current of air may carry the seeds of pneumonia and bronchitis, but it has no terrors for a system that has been fortified with Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. This medicinal stimulant prevents little colds from becoming big ones. It is a tonic and appetizer, warming the body through and through, and promoting a healthy secretion of the gastric fluids. It keeps out cold because it checks undue waste, and is a general strengthener.

Long experience has taught the doctors that the colds so general in the uncertain Spring time are best overcome by a reliable stimulant. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is in every thrifty housekeeper's medicine chest. With all the vigilance in the world, it is next to impossible to keep clear of cold-producing agencies. Duffy's Pure Malt averts all danger. Be sure, however, that no druggist or grocer gives you something called "just as good." Insist upon having the best, the genuine, the only medicinal whiskey in the market.

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that a deal had been made with Thomas C. Platt, which would be profitable to Tammany in the election.

When the campaign opened, however, without an indication of profit to Tammany, the indignation was increased, and now it is very pleasing to the braves to see the beneficiaries of Mayor Gilroy's bi-partisan views turned out.

Police Commissioner Murray was asked by a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday whether he had been informed by the Mayor that he was to be removed or if his resignation had been requested.

Mr. Murray refused to answer the questions.

When Police Commissioner Kerwin was asked whether he had received any notice from the Mayor, he said that he had heard nothing about it.

"I do not know whether the Mayor intends to remove me or not. I know nothing about it, except what I have seen in the newspapers."

"Do you intend to resign?"

"That's another matter," replied the Commissioner. "I have not given that phase of the question a moment's thought, so I cannot say anything about it."

BITTER DOSE FOR PLATT MEN.

The Tioga Statesman Keeps to His Room and the Camp Is Gloomy.

When the two-thirds rule for caucuses was adopted by the Platt Senators at Albany three weeks ago, there was a great deal of threatening talk on their part of forcing Mayor Strong to "show his hand."

It was conceded yesterday, after the Mayor's declaration that Commissioners Kerwin and Murray are to be removed, that his hand had "been shown," to the complete satisfaction of Mr. Platt and all his crowd.

It was said, too, that the hand was flat side down.

The Mayor's announcement that Kerwin and Murray must go, was the bitterest dose the Platt men have had to take yet. It was the hardest blow which has been struck at the Platt machine, and that is saying a great deal in these days of hard knocks.

Nobody attempted to predict with any accuracy what might be the result of this decision on the legislation at Albany. It is in the hands of Platt men, and they were desperate enough to do almost anything.

The effect on the fate of the police bills and the Police Justices bill, was a matter largely of conjecture. The declaration made by Senator Raines on Sunday, that it would be the programme to rush the Lexow bills through without amendments, was said to be the most definite announcement on the subject from any one in authority. Even that may not be the programme, because doubts were expressed as to the ability of the Platt men to control the necessary seventeen votes.

Those who gave out yesterday anything purporting to be the Platt programme added the alternative that if the Lexow bill is not passed "nothing will be passed."

Mr. Platt was in a frame of mind which is rare to him. He was not able to face the situation in his usually affable manner. He was rather inclined to say harsh things of Mayor Strong.

His friends said that the relations between himself and the Mayor, which have existed heretofore, were not worthy to be called by any serious name, in comparison with the present relations. Fred S. Gibbs; who speaks many true words in jest, called on Mr. Platt last night. He had just returned from a two months' visit to the Pacific coast. After an hour with Mr. Platt he appeared in the corridor.

"The party is disrupted," he said.

Mr. Platt kept away from the public gaze yesterday. He had consultations with some of his lieutenants at Albany, and the conference, which held its first session on Sunday, had a second one yesterday. Senator O'Connor, Senator Raines, and Senator Lexow, of whom the last named was not at the Sunday meeting, saw Mr. Platt, and after going over the situation carefully and calmly as they could, they went to Albany.

Mr. Platt was in his room at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. He was either not feeling disposed to see his usually welcome guests, or else had business on hand which he considered of more importance than discussing the situation with them. A half dozen cards of men who draw inspiration from his words, on average nights, brought the response that the ex-Senator must be excused.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, who was one of the earliest to learn from Mayor Strong that the two Commissioners must make way for men who had a desire to reorganize the Police Department as the people want that job done, said he did not think the Mayor had taken any new stand toward Mr. Platt, or that there was any warrant for the statement that he has finally declared war on Mr. Platt.

"It has been pretty clear, I think, to the general mind for a good while that he has regarded Mr. Platt as a very distinct obstacle in the way of progress in this city," said Dr. Parkhurst, "and that he has recognized him as antagonistic to everything that was aimed at and that was supposed to be accomplished by the victory of November.

"Whatever intimations he may at any time have made in reference to Mr. Kerwin and Mr. Murray, it is perhaps not so important to notice as it is that during the term of Mr. Strong's Mayoralty thus far they have acted as obstructionists; they have gotten in the way of reforms that the city desires to have accomplished in the Police Department, and whatever he may have said to them at the outset I do not think—and I don't know what he did say—he certainly will be warranted in removing them if he considers, as he would seem to have good reason to consider, that they are not going to work in harmony with a policy which as Mayor he has laid down for himself.

"So far as being surprised at what is now stated with reference to his purposes concerning Murray and Kerwin, I think the surprise has rather been that he has not taken action looking to their replacement before this time. He, however, is in a better situation to judge than any one else as to the proper juncture at which to put good men in the places of these Croker-Platt appointees, and if he judges that the proper time has now come, I am sure we shall all of us rejoice in the conclusion at which he has arrived."

The Platt leaders in this city were a trifle dazed. Some of them called at the express office to see what Mr. Platt thought about it. Cornelius Van Cott, who was at the Sunday conference, took a very gloomy view of the Mayor's action, and regretted that the Republicans were becoming antagonistic to Mayor Strong. He seemed to think it was a serious blow to the Republicans that Mayor Strong should see fit to interfere in the good old Tammany-Platt order of things in the Police Department.

"Now, at the very beginning, there was not a solitary Republican who was antagonistic to Mayor Strong," said Mr. Van Cott. "Mr. Platt was one of the firmest advocates of the Mayor, and would not have put any obstacles in the way of his administration. Republicans in this town and in Albany had the same disposition.

"Just see how many persons have been down from Albany to get the Mayor's views on police reform. Does that seem as if they were not desirous of legislating to please the best elements of New-York City? In my opinion, the Senate must pass the Lexow bills."

George Wanmaker, the Republican leader in the Eighteenth Assembly District, and a Platt man, went to the Mayor's office early in the afternoon. If he had not been informed before that Kerwin and Murray were to go it required little time after he reached the City Hall to learn the fact. The crowd was talking about it. Mr. Wanmaker said he did not know what the effect would be.

Police Justice Meade is a Platt man, and a Republican. It is likely that he took a more complacent view of the proposed removal of the Police Commissioners than almost any other Republican of the Platt camp. He was almost jubilant at times. He called on Mr. Platt early last night.

The cause of his comfortable view of the Mayor's decision lay in the rumors that one part of the "retaliation" act at Albany was to be the sidetracking of the Police Magistrates bill. Such talk as this was heard. If it should turn out to be true, then Justice Meade's head would be safe. He was in as good-natured a frame of mind last night as Fred Gibbs.

THE SUCCESSOR TO JUDGE MARTINE

His Appointment May Bring the Governor into the Platt-Strong Fight.

There is likely to be some lively scrambling on the part of ambitious Republicans for the seat on the General Sessions bench made vacant by the death of Judge Martine.

There are already half a dozen men whose "friends" are insisting that they ought to have it.

The successor of Judge Martine will be appointed by Gov. Morton, under a section of the Public Officers act of 1882. Under this law, the successor will be appointed for a period extending only until the next regular election, when the people will select some one to fill the unexpired term.

The situation just at this time in the Republican Party in this city is such that Gov. Morton's selection will be looked at with the keenest interest. No Republican pretends that he wants Gov. Morton to "drag politics" into the judiciary. Notwithstanding this, all of them are deeply exercised to know from which faction he will make the selection. If he selects a man who has not been in politics at all, and has made no allegiance with Mr. Platt or the anti-Platt leaders, the appointment will not be so significant.

If the Governor should select a man known to have the backing of Mr. Platt, or any considerable number of his followers, this would be construed as evidence that he still had some sympathy with the Tioga "boss," whom some have begun to write down as an "ex-boss." If the Governor should, on the other hand, name an anti-Platt man, then where would the Tioga man's power be? as the gissipers.

It is said that in the efforts which various Republicans will make to present their particular candidates to the Governor, this phase of the situation will not be lost sight of.

The Platt men are not afraid of this proposed line of action. On the contrary, they would rather prefer that the case should be so presented, not only to the Governor, but to the people of the State. They have confidence in Gov. Morton, or they profess to have it.

Nothing, they say, would brace up faltering Platt Republicans "up the State" like the selection by Gov. Morton of a good Platt Republican at this time, when the other crowd seems to be getting about everything. They would be glad to see Gov. Morton embroiled in the present trouble, which, so far they are concerned, now centres in the City Hall.

One hint was thrown out yesterday by a Democrat that the man most likely to be nominated by his party next Fall would be ex-Recorder Smyth. Should this be the case, in the event of success he would sit in the same court with Mr. Goff, who defeated him last year.

Ex-Judge Ernest Hall, ex-Surrogate Rollins, James A. Blanchard, and John Sabine Smith were spoken of as possibilities yesterday. A story was published in an afternoon Republican newspaper that a move was to be made to secure from Gov. Morton the appointment of Charles H. Murray, the Police Commissioner whose resignation Mayor Strong wants. A move of this sort would put the Platt and anti-Platt fight into Gov. Morton's hands with a vengeance.

JUDGE MARTINE'S FUNERAL

Services to be Held To-Day—The Pall-Bearers Selected.

A steady stream of men poured into the home of the late Judge Randolph B. Martine last evening. Most of the callers were personal friends of the dead man, and called to look for the last time on his face.

There were no officials or public men among the evening callers, except Andrew J. White, who has charge of the funeral arrangements.

Mrs. Martine is extremely anxious to avoid publicity. The place of interment had not been settled last night. Mrs. Martine is a Catholic, and she has desired that some arrangement should be made by which the Judge might receive a burial in Calvary. The funeral services will be held in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, this morning.

Sixteen pall bearers have been selected, as follows: Judges Charles H. Truax, George C. Barrett, Henry A. Gildersleeve, Rufus B. Cowing, James Fitzgerald, and Charles Welde; Andrew J. White, District Attorney John R. Fellows, Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis, James W. Boyle, De Lancey Nicoll, United States Marshal John H. McCarthy, Bartow S. Weeks, Philip Milligan, Gilbert M. Speir, and John C. Wheeler.

May Be a City Marshal.

It is said that Mayor Strong has decided to appoint B. P. Voullaire, who was one of the Milholland faction Secretaries, a City Marshal.

Cashmere Bouquet TOILET SOAP.

This delightfully perfumed soap is a real luxury; but each cake is stamped with such enormous pressure that it will outlast all other toilet soaps.

AMENDMENTS RULED OUT

No More Changes Will Be Allowed in the Police Bills.

THEY WILL BE DEBATED TO-MORROW

An Amendment to the Constitution Proposed to Provide Needed Work for the State's Prisoners.

ALBANY, April 1.—The Lexow police bills will be considered in the Senate on Wednesday. According to a Senator in whom Mr. Thomas C. Platt reposes the greatest confidence, no amendments will be accepted, except such as can be made when the bills are engrossed—in other words, verbal amendments. Amendments of a radical nature, particularly if they have been suggested by Mayor Strong or by the Committee of Seventy, will not, in the language of the Platt Senators, be considered.

Two interesting developments, however, were brought to light to-night. One was that Senator Stapleton of Madison had suggested to his Republican conferees two amendments—the first, that in case of a dead-lock the Mayor should have the casting vote in the Police Board; and second, that the local Civil Service Board should control the appointment of applicants to the Police Board. When Mr. Stapleton submitted these amendments to his colleague, Senator Lexow, a veto was at once pronounced. "These will never do," said Lexow. All of the other Platt Senators acquiesced in the judgment.

In the meantime, the Democrats have not been idle. With a view of widening the breach between the factions of the Republican Party, a Democratic Senator has prepared, and but for his sense of loyalty and devotion to Senator Cantor, would have introduced a fortnight ago, bills to provide for the election by the people of New-York City next November of the Police, Park, and Dock Commissioners, the Corporation Counsel, and the Commissioner of Public Works. The term of office of all these officers expires with that of the Mayor on whose ticket they are elected. At this particular time the agitation of these bills would indicate that Mr. Platt has started a new Chinese gong band.

According to Senator O'Connor, no New-York police reform legislation will pass this year. The Police Magistrates bill that passed the House a fortnight ago cannot be lifted out of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate except with a golden crowbar.

There is more or less talk to-night in the Senate of refusing to listen to Elihu Root when he appears before the Senate Judiciary Committee on the Police Justices bill, and now and then a threat is heard to bring him before the bar of the House for presuming to say that any Senator is bought who votes against the Police Justices bill.

After the House was called to order this evening Mr. Ainsworth introduced the Annual Supply bill, as sent out last night. By unanimous consent the bill was ordered printed and referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

The Speaker introduced his second bill of the session, and had it ordered to third reading. It provides for the commitment of tramps and vagrants in Putnam County.

Mr. Burns introduced an important bill. It provides that the civil service rules and laws shall not apply to persons, residents of the State, who may now hold or hereafter apply for any position, the compensation for which does not exceed $4 a day, in the public departments, and upon all public works of the State of New-York, and of the cities, counties, towns, and villages of the State.

Two of the three special orders passed. They were Senator McMahon's, ratifying the laying out of St. John's Park, in New-York City, and Mr. Lounsbury's, appropriating $200,000 for the erection of buildings for the East New-York Reformatory. The third special order, being Mr. M. Conklin's bill to facilitate the collection of taxes in Richmond County, was amended and ordered reprinted.

Mr. Niles introduced the following concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to the State Constitution, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee:

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the following amendment to the Constitution be agreed to and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators:

Section 29 of Article III. of the Constitution is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"All prisoners sentenced to the several State prisons, penitentiaries, jails, and reformatories in the State shall be kept occupied and employed at labor; and on and after the 1st day of January, 1897, no such prisoner shall be required or allowed to work at any trade, industry, or occupation wherein or whereby his labor or time shall be farmed out or contracted to any person, firm, organization, or corporation. The Legislature shall provide for the employment of such prisoners as fast as practicable upon public work or in the manufacture of supplies required for the use of public institutions owned or managed and controlled by the State or any political division thereof.

Chairman Friday of the Special Committee, appointed to investigate the Brooklyn trolley strike, in the course of remarks asking that the committee be given an additional week in which to prepare and submit its report, said:

It is but proper to state, that in the judgment of your committee, the financial affairs of the street surface railroads controlled by the Long Island Traction Company, which, under a foreign charter, controls almost the entire railroad system of Brooklyn, are in a very critical state, which our report will show when presented. The methods by which the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, and the Brooklyn, Suburban and Queens County Railroad Company came under the control of a foreign corporation, known as the Long Island Traction Company, a corporation capitalized under the laws of Virginia at $30,000,000, are open to grave criticism if not public condemnation, and show that a gigantic deal, which was intended to enrich its promoters, but failed, led up to the present crisis, and has finally ended in general collapse, the companies affairs having passed into the hands of a receiver.

Railroads of all kinds perform a public function which is within the province of the State to control, and the State should exercise this controlling power, not only for the protection of its citizens, but for the better protection of life and limb. Our report is partially prepared, but not completed, but will be ready to present within a week.

The committee was given an additional week's time.

Mr. Ainsworth's anti-nude bill was introduced in the Senate to-night by Senator Mullin.

Mount Vernon's Charter Amended.

ALBANY, April 1.—Gov. Morton has approved Assemblyman J. N. Stewart's bill amending the charter of the City of Mount Vernon in several respects relative to the schools of that city. One of the amendments proposed, clothes the Board of Education with exclusive power to license teachers.

The existing law makes it the duty of the board to license teachers, but only upon the recommendation of the Superintendent of Schools of the city. By the amendment this recommendation is dispensed with.

POMMERY "SEC" and CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"High Grade Champagne of uniform quality."

CARL PRIEM KILLS HIMSELF

The Lexow Witness Found Dead in His Bed—He Left No Explanation—Susan Witchen's Suicide by Hanging.

Carl Priem, who was the first witness to furnish the Lexow Investigating committee with testimony regarding police corruption in this city, was found dead in his room, at 51 East Third Street, yesterday morning.

He had committed suicide by taking some kind of poison.

Priem returned from Europe about two months ago and went at once to live in the house where he killed himself. He occupied a small furnished room on the top floor, for which he paid Mrs. Heinecke, the landlady, $2 a week. No one in the house knew that he was the Lexow witness. Mrs. Heinecke said yesterday that Priem seemed to be sufficiently supplied with money, and as he did not appear to have any occupation, she concluded that he was some sort of a politician. He always slept soundly, and his heavy breathing could be heard in Mrs. Heinecke's apartment.

Mrs. Heinecke heard him breathing heavily about 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon as she and her family left the house to go to Brooklyn, where she spent the day. She did not see Priem Sunday night, and as she did not hear him breathing as usual yesterday morning, she became alarmed about 11 o'clock and sent a messenger to Michael Seidenstock, who keeps a saloon on the northwest corner of Second Avenue and Third Street, with whom Priem was intimate. Seidenstock was absent, but his son Gustave went to the house to see if anything was wrong with Priem.

Young Seidenstock broke open Priem's door, and found him lying dead on the bed with his face toward the ceiling. He at once notified the police.

When the Coroner arrived two papers containing white powders were found on a small table. There was also a small tumbler, which had contained some sort of mixture, presumably made with the powders. A small piece of paper neatly folded was on one corner of the table. On it was written with a lead pencil: "This is for my rent." Two dollars in silver were on the piece of paper. There were no letters in the room that threw any light on Priem's suicide. His small valise, which was placed on a chair in a corner, was open as if the dead man had been rummaging through it before he killed himself. He had been dead many hours when discovered.

Mr. Seidenstock said that he could not in any way exp'ain why the Lexow witness had killed himself. He was not in want as far as his friends knew. Priem was about fifty-three years old, and at one time kept a disorderly resort in Bayard Street.

Susan Witchen committed suicide by hanging herself yesterday at the apartments of her nephew, George Witchen, who lives with his wife on the top floor of 107 Park Place. For many years she had acted as housekeeper for Louis Von Olson, a prosperous grocer on West Fourth Street. Von Olson's niece came over from Germany some time ago and took charge of the house. The older woman was told that her services would be no longer needed. Grief at her dismissal seemed to have prompted her to suicide.

Smith L. Merritt, forty-seven years old, a clerk, committed suicide at his home, 209 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, yesterday by inhaling gas. He was out of work and despondent.

Mrs. Emelia Rhodes, wife of A. G. Rhodes of 177 Allen Street, a druggist, attempted to take her life yesterday by swallowing two drams of tincture of aconite. In her statement, made on her way to the hospital, she said that she received a letter yesterday, giving full details of her husband's intimacy with another woman. Her condition is critical.

SUICIDE OF MRS. ELLEN E. JEWETT

Ex-Judge John C. Roberts of Hartford also Ends His Life.

BOSTON, April 1.—Mrs. Ellen E. Jewett, wife of Henry L. Jewett, Secretary of the International Trust Company, committed suicide this morning by throwing herself from a bridge in Auburndale into the Charles River. She was insane.

Mrs. Jewett had been in ill health for some time. She was forty-five years old.

HARTFORD, April 1.—John C. Roberts, ex-Judge of Probate, committed suicide at Simsbury yesterday morning. During the absence of his family at church he went into an upper room and hanged himself to a beam.

Mr. Roberts had been in poor health for several months, and yesterday morning excused himself from going to church on account of a headache. It is thought that his sickness made him insane.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., April 1.—Joseph Furness is dying at the Rhode Island Hospital, and his wife is under the care of three physicians at her home, on Main Street, as a result of an attempt at murder and suicide by the husband late last night. The weapon used was a razor. Furness has had the grip, which probably affected his mind. He has acted strangely for two weeks, and physicians contemplated having him confined in an asylum. The woman will recover.

Northern Manufacturers South.

WELDON, N. C., April 1.—A party of New-England mill men is traveling in the South for the purpose of examining into the advantages of the South for the manufacture of cotton goods. Among those in the party are William C. Lovering, President Arkwright Club, Boston; Henry S. Howe of the Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Mass.; Arthur Amory of Nashua, N. H.; Thomas Motley of the Chicope and Saratoga Mills, and Edward Amory, Treasurer of the Amory Mills, Nashua, N. H. Stops will be made at Charlotte, Henrietta, Weldon, and Raleigh, in North Carolina, and at Chester, Greenwood, Columbia, Clifton, Pacolet, Piedmont, and Pelzer, in South Carolina. A few other points may be visited if time will permit, and Tuesday will be spent in Charlotte.

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LAWS MUST BE ENFORCED

A Well-Attended Mass Meeting in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

PRAISE FOR PRESENT ADMINISTRATION

Dr. Abbott Says It Has Accomplished an Incredible Result in an Incredibly Short Time—Why Saloons Open Sunday.

The mass meeting in Plymouth Chruch, Brooklyn, last evening, the object of which was the enforcement of law in Brooklyn, and which was held under the auspices of the Law Enforcement Society, was well attended.

Father Sylvester Malone, Vice President of the society, was to have occupied the chair, but was prevented by illness. President George F. Elliott presided in his stead, and among others on the platform were the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, pastor of Plymouth Church; Frank Moss of the New-York Society for the Prevention of Vice, Col. Alexander S. Bacon, the Rev. Dr. C. E. Nash, and the Rev. Dr. T. F. Carson.

President Elliott read a letter from the Rev. Sylvester Malone, in which he said:

"I hope your meeting will be a great success. It was my privilege yesterday to address 3,000 faithful listeners on the importance of your organization, and how it should have the active co-operation of all citizens who live for the glory and triumph of a republican form of government.

"My absence from your meeting will not be felt, as all my fellow-citizens know that I have ever stood out frankly and publicly for law and order, which spring from the common justice to which we all look for protection in the exercise of our rights—the same that we like to see enjoyed by our fellow-men."

Mr. Elliott said: "This is a good place to hold a law-enforcement meeting. The members of Plymouth Church have been accustomed to obey the call to arms for years. It is not new to them. I want to say that the province and duty and the duties devolving upon the Law Enforcement Society are not understood by many people, who seem to think that it is a sort of policeman going into saloons and gambling houses. That is not so at all. Many of them think that it is for the purpose of antagonizing the present administration. That is not so. We are here to uphold the present administration so long as it enforces the law. I believe in the present administration, and we have no quarrel with it.

"Our quarrel is with the bad men and those who do not obey the law. We believe, nay, we know, that we stand for something, that we believe in the laws of our State, city, and country, and we propose that those who will not obey them shall be made to do so."

Dr. Lyman Abbott spoke on "Public Duty in the Enforcement of Law." He said:

"There are times when government becomes so inefficient or so corrupt that it is the evident duty of the citizens to organize for the purpose of carrying on by violent effort the work which should be carried on by the corporate government itself, or to organize for the purpose of exercising a supervision over an inefficient government and prodding it to do its duty. That is not the condition of affairs in this city at present.

"When the present administration took control it did so with a heritage of evil. We had approached nearly the extreme limit of our debt and we had little to show for it. We had badly-paved streets, an incomplete system of parks, notwithstanding our noble Prospect Park; inefficient schools, an indifferent police force, and a Fire Department which was proved to be inadequate. We had corruption in high places and in low places. We had a clerical force that was accustomed to do a half-day's work in a full day. We had an Excise Department that freely permitted the violation of the excise law.

"The present Administration has accomplished an incredible result in an incredibly short time. It has enforced the law against violators of the law and against mobs, and, with an equally stern hand, has proceeded against lawless corporations. It has raised the standard and the dignity and the character of the police force. It has secured in the hands of departments some of the most eminent citizens of Brooklyn. It has not out of hand provided us with well-paved streets, nor with a magnificent system of parks, although it has furnished us with a most comprehensive and commendable scheme for park extension. It has not given us a perfect school system, but it has outlined a school system which has this valuable feature—that makes provision for the pupil rather than provision for the teacher. While its excise system has not abolished saloons nor closed them, for under existing laws they cannot be closed, the present Board of Excise has closed a score of disorderly houses, and it has opened no new ones and has given a fair and judicial hearing to all parties upon applications for transfers of licenses.

"I am not here, then, to call upon the citizens of Brooklyn to exercise a watch over an inefficient Government. I am not here to urge them to prod an inefficient Government. I am here to demand of the citizens of Brooklyn cordial, hearty, earnest co-operation with a Government which has taken the tarnished crown from our city and placed in its stead a golden wreath upon its brow.

"The duty of the citizens of a municipality like this is not merely to watch an inefficient Government nor to coerce a corrupt one. We do not fulfill our duty as citizens when we drop a ballot in the ballot box on election day and then walk away. Strong will to execute a purpose is vital in the individual, and it is equally vital in the community. You cannot reservoir it in a Mayor, a Sheriff, or a Chief of Police. If the community is not wise enough to select its method, it will not find wisdom in Albany or Washington.

"Every citizen must be a policeman ununiformed and ready to do duty, and enforce the law. In the first place it is the duty of the public to observe the laws. Perhaps you may think that no such remark is needed, but I tell you that in America we are all law-breakers. Every man wants to interpret the law to suit himself. If we live in the outskirts we want the trolley car to go fifteen miles an hour; if we are crossing Fulton Street we want it to go only six miles an hour. It is an absolutely inconsistent thing for you gentlemen in broadcloth to sit here and demand the closing of the saloons on Sunday, and at the same time keep open your clubs. My friend, Dr. Rainsford, says: 'Open the saloons on Sunday.' I say close the clubs on Sunday.

"Whether the strikers were right or wrong in the beginning, whether I think they had just cause of complaint against the corporations or whether they had not, the moment a stone was thrown and a glass was broken, it was the duty of the people of Brooklyn to see that law and order was maintained, and afterward settle the question of injustice which led to rebellion. Nor is it the time only to support the Government when a pistol is drawn or a stone is thrown.

"If this coming Fall the Republican Party or the people who make the slate for the Republican Party, say this Administration has been made unpopular with the workingmen because it put down the riots, and sets aside this administration for some more available man, I charge it with cowardice.

"It is the duty of men of all parties, whether Republican or Democratic, Prohibition or Populist, to see that the law is enforced.

"The citizens of a great city like this have a great part to play in the enforcement of law. I hold that it is the duty of the Government to carry out the enforcement of the law to a certain point, and after that point it becomes the duty of the citizen to carry it on. I know it is hard to distinguish the line where the duty of one ceases and the other begins. The line is shadowy and evanescent. With crimes that are apparent, it is the duty of the officers of the law to deal. Crimes that are secret it is the duty of the citizens to unearth, and secure evidence that will lead to arrest, conviction, and punishment.

"If I were the Commissioner of Police of the City of Brooklyn, I would not only not require, but I would not allow, a policeman to go into a liquor saloon, whether uniformed or ununiformed, in order to get evidence to procure conviction for violation of the excise law. There are over 4,000 saloons in the City of Brooklyn. If the police were to watch these saloons of a Sunday there would be no force left for other duty. I would not allow it, in the second place, because it would only be putting temptation in the way of policemen. While I have a great respect for our policemen, I do not think they are all angels with wings not yet fledged. It would not be possible to send our police into the saloons without putting a premium upon blackmail. While Sunday liquor selling is an evil, it is not comparable with a system of blackmail that vitiates a municipality from the police up, and an example of which we have seen on the other side of the river.

"It is your duty and mine to collect the evidence and conduct the prosecution.

"I say to-night that the great peril to the American city is not its foreign population, is not its criminal classes, not even the political ring. It is the inertia, carelessness, and apathy of the reputable citizen, which I hope I am and I am sure you are."

Frank Moss spoke on "The Spirit of Municipal Reform," and alluded in terms of satisfaction to the victories attained by reformers, both in Brooklyn and New-York.

"If the saloons are open here Sunday," he said, "and nobody is making anything out of it, I think Brooklyn is the sleepiest place I ever heard of. My hope for the cause of municipal reform is that it may go on spreading and perfecting itself all over this country, so that we may get out of the miserable condition into which we have got ourselves East and West, North and South."

The Rev. J. F. Carson spoke on the aims of the Law Enforcement Society, and why it should receive the cordial support of Brooklyn citizens. While he was talking the audience was permitted to subscribe to the funds of the society.

Dr. Carson said: "The Law Enforcement Society has been in existence nine months, and seeks to be an aid to the police authorities. During its brief period of existence it has made its influence felt. The Law Enforcement Society desires to centralize the moral sentiment of the community and bring it to bear upon election day. The Law Enforcement Society stands preeminently for the enforcement of law, and does not antagonize the City Government. The society has secured twelve convictions, seven before juries, for violations of the excise laws."

The Rev. Dr. C. E. Nash had as his topic, "Why a Law Enforcement Society?"

"It stands in the community to represent and enforce the sanctity of law," said he. "I believe there is no enforcement of the excise laws in the Sabbath day, and that it has been said by those close to the official head of the City Government that there are political reasons why it should not be enforced. There is no disposition or desire on the part of those in authority to close the saloon on Sunday. We have elected men whose business it is to enforce the law; we pay them for it, and their brains and time are at our disposal.

"We are not demanding an utopian condition, but we demand that the administration shall give no uncertain sound. You know and I know that the Mayor of this city can to-morrow speak the word which will close all saloons in this city next Sunday and keep them closed."

Col. Alexander S. Bacon, who was the last speaker, said: "There is one man in this city who could close the saloons on Sunday—the Commissioner of Police. But he does not do it, because the Mayor does not tell him to do it."

NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND

—the bad habits and early vices of young men and their disastrous consequences. Young men and old men, those who suffer from nervous debility and exhaustion, the wasting away of the vital strength and power from hidden drains or intemperate habits can readily find relief for body and mind by writing the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y. They employ a full staff of physicians and Specialists, who treat at a distance by correspondence or at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute of Buffalo, all this class of diseases. Those who suffer from low spirits, irritable temper, a "broken-down" nervous system, and such distressing symptoms as backache, dizziness, shooting pains in head or chest and indigestion, sexual excesses or abuses, all the result of exhausting diseases or drains upon the system,—will find a permanent cure after taking the special prescriptions sent them from the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute. This association of medical men have prepared a book written in plain but chaste language, treating of the nature, symptoms and curability, by home treatment, of such diseases. The World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., will, on receipt of this notice, with 10 cents (in stamps for postage) mail, sealed in plain envelope, a copy of this useful book. It should be read by every young man, parent and guardian in the land.

The Key to the Situation—if you suffer from Sick or Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, or any derangement of the stomach, liver and bowels—is Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Mildly and gently, but thoroughly and effectively, they cleanse, renovate and regulate the entire system. One little "Pellet" for a gentle laxative—three for a cathartic. They're purely vegetable and perfectly harmless: these tiny, sugar-coated granules of Dr. Pierce.

McKinley Calls on the President.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Gov. McKinley called at the Executive Mansion this morning to pay his respects to the President. The visit was merely a formal affair.

After leaving the White House, he called on Senator Sherman at his residence on K Street. He started for Columbus this evening.

The Governor says he has made only three other appointments to speak—in Ottawa, Kan.; Atlanta, Ga., and at some other point; and that representations sent out that he was planning a "swing around the circle," were entirely unjustifiable.

$1,000 More for the Parkhurst Testimonial.

Some one who neglected to sign the letter sent $1,000 to J. Langdon Erving yesterday for the Parkhurst testimonial. This makes the fund $29,208 25.

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MAY SELL THE BOSTON GAS BONDS

J. Edward Addicks Released from the Restraining Order Issued by the United States Court.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 1.—In the United States Court this afternoon, J. Edward Addicks and his counsel asked Judge Wales to release them from the restraining order granted Saturday, preventing the sale of $120,000 worth of bonds of the Boston United Gas Company to raise $90,000 to be paid into the sinking fund, according to an agreement made some time ago. The amount was to be paid each year from the proceeds of the New-Jersey Gas Company, and this was assumed by the Delaware Company, but the latter did not furnish sufficient funds this year for that purpose.

This agreement was made in 1893 between Addicks, W. L. Dillaway, and the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York, Trustees. The deed of trust required that when it should be necessary to make a sale of bonds, the sale was to take place on May 1, the sale to be advertised twice a week during April in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and London. The salvation of the company depends upon the payment of the $90,000, and hence relief from the restraining order was asked.

After sitting from 3 o'clock until 7, Judge Wales released the bonds, saying that it appeared to him as if the action was but the beginning of what would prove a long litigation. It only seemed fair, he said, to grant the release. He placed confidence in the request of Mr. Addicks, but added that if it was shown that it was misplaced, of course it would be worse for the applicant.

Mr. Addicks was then asked to make an affidavit, in which he stated: "Neither the $1,300,000 of Boston Gas bonds mentioned in the bill filed in the above entitled cause, nor any part thereof, were ever or are now pledged or deposited in any manner whatsoever as a special trust fund or security for the protection of the holders of the Bay State Gas Company, the above-named defendant, or any of the said holders."

The court ordered that Thomas H. McDonnell, the stockholder of the Bay State Gas Company of Boston, at whose instance the restraining order was granted last Saturday, should appear on Monday next, to show cause why he should not enter security for any damage which might come to the company in the event of his failure to prove his case when the matter was decided.

DEMOCRATS AGAIN IN THE FOLD

Declared at a Meeting of the Kings County General Committee that Confidence of the People Must Be Regained.

The Kings County Democratic General Committee held a long session in the Brooklyn Athenaeum, Atlantic Avenue, last night. There appeared to be some bad feeling existing between the delegates.

Bernard J. York, Chairman of the Executive Committee, offered a resolution that in every district in the county the books be kept open until April 20 for re-enrollment, and that within forty-eight hours thereafter the Secretary of the General Committee be notified of the result of such re-enrollment.

He said that numbers of Democrats were returning to the fold every day and every hour, and that therefore the General Committee should go to any length to open these books and welcome these people into the organization.

Mr. Cleaveland of the Seventh Ward called up his amendment offered at the December meeting that no office holder be a delegate to any nominating convention.

Another delegate said that at the last two elections the men nominated by the Democratic Party had been repudiated, and it was time to do something to regain the confidence of the people, and to relegate to the rear the old political fossils.

They were politically dead, he said, but just as long as they pushed themselves forward, just so long would the party meet with defeat at the polls. The party needed to be shown up in a better light before the people.

A motion to lay upon the table was defeated. Luke D. Stapleton said the arguments to keep office holders from the conventions had very little weight. It was an idea conceived by an ethereal body and by ethereal men.

Edward Bassett said it was an idea that the better class of Democrats believed in, and it would cost many votes if it was not adopted.

Ex-Senator P. A. McCarren raised the point of order that the gentleman who had offered the amendment at the December meeting had fail

ITS METHODS CRITICISED

What Supt. Pierce Says of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

IS IN SOUND FINANCIAL CONDITION

His Objection Respecting Reporting of "Bonds" and "Bond Statements" Commented on — Mortuary Funds as Expenses.

Superintendent of Insurance Pierce, after a careful investigation into the affairs of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of this city, has made his report.

He commends some of the association's methods of doing business, and is satisfied that it has a prosperous future before it if a more conservative and economical administration is enforced. He objects to the manner in which the association has made its reports in the past, and insists that they shall include all contingent liabilities arising from "bonds" and "bond statements" in the future. He also criticises the plan of appropriating mortuary funds for expenses, and advises other methods to protect policy holders than those now followed by the association. His report in full is as follows:

Insurance Department State of New-York, Albany, N. Y., March 27, 1895.

There has been submitted for my consideration the report of the department examiner, dated March 15, of an examination of the condition and affairs of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New-York City. A report of said examination was a verification of its annual statement for the year ending Dec. 31 last, as made to the department, which statement is not a correct return, in that death losses on which proofs had not been presented are not reported, as appears from said report. The officers explain that they have never considered and reported loss claims for which no proofs had been presented to the association, a mere notification not being deemed by them as evidence of loss.

A copy of the examiner's report was duly submitted to the officers in order that they might have the hearing allowed under the insurance law. Such hearing was had on the 21st inst., and the report is now accepted by me and placed on file.

I deem it my duty to make certain recommendations which, in my opinion, will protect the interests of the membership and thereby inure to the benefit of the association.

These recommendations are the result of the departmental investigation and of certain suggestions contained in the brief of Judge Spencer, the counsel to the department, on his examination of the constitution or by-laws in connection with their bearing upon the reserve fund and the issue of "bonds" and "bond statements."

I appreciate fully that under the provisions of the insurance law corporations of this character are permitted to use "mortuary assessments" in the expense account to the carrying on of its business. Nevertheless, in my judgment, the suggestions made by the late Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Shannon, in reference to the use of mortuary funds, are such as to exact careful consideration.

In the report as filed an extract is contained from a report of Mr. Shannon of an examination made by him of this association in 1885. It is apparent from the last examination that the expenses of the mortuary department authorized by the constitution or by-laws of the association have increased to such an extent as to warrant calling attention thereto. Unquestionably the volume of business is far in excess of 1885 and the expenses are correspondingly greater. In this connection, however, the fact must be considered that the income received from "annual dues" and "admission fees" is correspondingly increasing, and the same are available for expenses. It appears from its statement for the last year that $358,504.83 of the mortuary receipts of $3,525,162.16 were used in expenses. An expenditure of this character is permitted under the provisions of Section 1 of Article V. of its constitution or by-laws. I am of the opinion that these by-laws should be so amended as to explicitly set forth the exact percentage of mortuary assessments which may be used in expenses if necessary. This percentage, when agreed upon by the membership, can be deducted from each mortuary call, and if by actual experience found to be in excess of the amount required, after proper precautionary measures to protect same, can be placed to the credit of an expense sinking fund, to be drawn upon in the event of extraordinary expenses thereafter arising.

It appears that since January, 1889, 25 per cent. of the net mortuary assessments have not been placed to the credit of the reserve fund, such a credit not being required under the provisions of Section 3, Article XI., of the constitution or by-laws, which is in conflict to Section 1 of this same article, providing in part for the creation of a reserve fund, specifying the above percentage to be placed therein. The experience of the association has demonstrated to the satisfaction of its officers and its membership, as shown by the passage of the Shields resolution, the inadvisability of the creation of a reserve fund of the magnitude which would be created were 25 per cent. of the net mortuary receipts placed in such fund. Twenty-five per cent. of the net assessments not being carried to the reserve fund, this section of the constitution or by-laws is now inoperative and should be rescinded.

It is apparent that a certain class of the membership of the association, namely, the persistent members, who joined prior to Dec. 31, 1888, who hold the bonds and bond statements, are being carried at a cost to them much below the amount paid to the beneficiaries of this class. As a result, the membership since that date are disproportionately paying an excess amount for the benefits received by them. The fundamental principle of assessment insurance is absolute equality between all members of the same expectancy. With advancing age must come increasing rates of assessment, or in the beginning must be collected an amount sufficient to enable the corporation to declare at future periods dividends equal to the increased rates which should be charged the insured. In this instance the equitable proportion of the reserve fund accumulated and distributed, or to be distributed, is not sufficient to carry the persistent class of membership who joined prior to Dec. 31, 1888, as "at age of entry" and to give the members joining since an equitable credit for their excess payments.

The right to change the assessment rates to correspond to present age exists in the constitution or by-laws. Some such action as was taken by the Board of Directors in April, 1893, and rescinded in May of that same year, should at the earliest opportunity be again taken.

I quote the following recommendation of the Department Counsel: "The by-laws of the association were last amended in the year 1888. The present insurance code was adopted in the year 1892. These by-laws in many respects are not in accordance with the provisions of the code or the present methods of business adopted by the association. The earliest opportunity should be taken to amend these by-laws in conformity with the statute of this State and in accordance with the present methods of the association."

The question of "bonds" and "bond statements," and the issuance thereof, particularly the latter, has had the careful consideration of Judge Spencer, and attached hereto are his views and points of law and fact, and legal conclusions as to the liability of the association to issue bonds and bond statements. He holds that to the membership from 1883 to and including 1888, to whom bond statements were issued, bonds should have been; that "the amount of the value hereafter to become due on said bonds is contingent, indefinite, and uncertain." The bond statements which were issued give the amount of the equitable proportion of the reserve at the time of their issue. This amount is available, according to the statement of the association, at the expiration of ten years from issue of the bond statement, if the policy is then in force, toward the payment of future dues and assessments, provided the reserve fund represented has not, in the interval, been required and used for the payment of death claims. Such a condition or state of things in the affairs of a great corporation by which a large future liability is created and exists, even if it is contingent or indefinite, should be corrected.

The association claims that this liability has been extinguished or released for a legal or equitable consideration, namely, that of a release to its members from liability on their part to pay increased assessments, under the resolution adopted Jan. 23, 1889.

The two liabilities constitute an unliquidated and unsettled matter of indebtedness or liability between the parties that should be settled and liquidated between them at once, that the real financial condition of the association may appear.

Without discussing the logical or legal effect of that resolution, or others, upon the bond liability or upon the release of members from a liability to pay increased assessments, which might amount to more than the value of the bonds if they had been issued, it lies within the powers and duties of the association and its Directors to reach plain and intelligent conclusions in the premises and leave nothing to doubt.

There should be such action by the Directors proposed to the certificate holders, and carried into effect, as shall dispose of this question of mutual liability claimed, and cancel the same, and in such case the association will be relieved from all liability for this cause.

Until such action can be successfully proposed and adopted between the association and its members, this liability of the association to execute and issue these bonds will continue, and its consideration in the examination of the affairs of the association will be deemed necessary by the Superintendent.

In case the association concludes to issue bonds to its members, then a sinking fund should be created, either from its current receipts, if they be sufficient for that purpose, or else by increasing the rates or amounts collected from its members, so that the dividends, payments, or credits, whatever the same may be, on the bonds or bond statements issued to the members of the classes of 1883 and subsequent years, may be paid or made without reducing the present amount of the reserve fund or invested assets.

The issuance of these bond statements, the value of which is so remote and contingent, is such as not to meet with my approval.

It appears from the report on this examination that all proper claims are paid in full; that a perfect system of keeping the vouchers exists, and that the auditing of the receipts is most thorough and complete. This showing is most satisfactory and should be commended.

The financial condition of the association, as shown, with the careful selection of risks as reported by the medical examiner, and large membership, is such as to satisfy me that a prosperous future can be guaranteed with the enforcement of a conservative and more economical administration of its affairs.

JAMES F. PIERCE,
Superintendent of Insurance.

In the report of Henry D. Appleton, who was directed to examine the condition and affairs of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New-York City, appears the following, which includes the extract from a former report signed by Michael Shannon, to which Superintendent Pierce refers in his report:

The last examination made by the New-York Insurance Department of the affairs of this association was in the year 1885. This report, dated June 26, 1885, is signed by Michael Shannon, Deputy Superintendent, and John A. Horan, examiners. Referring to said report, under "Expenses of Mortuary Department," appears the following:

"The gross amount of death assessments collected from Feb. 9, 1881, to May 31, 1885, inclusive, was $1,486,172.58, out of which there has been paid $78,657.12 for expenses of collection, salaries, taxes, legal and other expenses. The constitution of the association permits the payment of such expenses out of the assessment moneys; in fact, it permits the payment out of such funds of any expense that may be deemed chargeable to the mortuary department. Although the percentage of assessment moneys used by this association for expenses has not been very large as compared with the amount thus used by some other associations, there is nothing to prevent a very large proportion of such funds being diverted to this purpose. Our opinion, expressed in reports on other examinations, and to which we still adhere, is that not a dollar of the assessment moneys should be used for any purpose other than the payment of death claims, and the augmentation of the reserve fund; but that if the fees and dues are insufficient to meet the expenses of the association an assessment should be made to meet the deficiency, and we think the State laws should be amended in this respect."

The suggestion made above, that the insurance law should be amended, has never been acted upon, and the constitution or by-laws permitting the payment of expenses out of mortuary assessments remains unchanged. From the date of organization to and including Dec. 31, 1894, there has been used in expenses from its mortuary funds and interest earnings on same, which, by Section 2 of Article XI., is a part of its death fund, $2,053,165.04.

Judge James C. Spencer's "report on contest," to which Superintendent Pierce refers, sets out the fact that "bonds" and "bond statements" have been issued to the policy holders since 1886.

The policies of 1881 and 1882 expressly provided as follows: "At the end of five years from the date of this certificate, and at the end of each period of five years thereafter, during the continuance of this certificate of membership, a bond will be issued (bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum) for its proportion of the reserve fund, said bond being payable ten years from its date as an endowment; or, in the event of death prior to its maturity, to the legal holder thereof."

The association in 1889 took action which it deemed sufficient to enable it to discontinue the issuing of bonds and to issue certificates in their place, which should "constitute no liability on the part of the association which it is bound to consider and report upon to the Insurance Department."

In relation to the "bond statements," that have superseded the "bonds," Superintendent Pierce's objection is based on the concluding paragraph of Judge Spencer's report, which is as follows:

Upon the facts set forth, the liability of the association to issue these bonds clearly appears, and there is nothing in the case or in the claims of the association to change or effect that liability. I cannot reach a conclusion as to the amount or value of that liability, and I know of no rule or calculation in insurance business that can be utilized to reach a definite and truthful result as to the amount or value. The liability to issue bonds is certain and definite. The amount of the value hereafter to become due on said bonds is contingent, indefinite, and uncertain.

The safeguards that the Medical Department places about the association to prevent fraud and improper claims are highly commended by Dr. Walter M. Fleming, Medical Inspector and Examiner of the State Insurance Department. In speaking of the proofs of death and claims he says:

The system and methods which characterize this department in connection with the Medical Department are simple, concise, and effectual in establishing satisfactory proofs of death. It is conducted so that all the facts in regard to each specific case are elicited, both "ante and post mortem," that must necessarily detect fraudulent claims, annul such claims, and properly adjust legitimate ones.

The losses and claims paid during 1894 by the association amounted to $3,070,514. The total income during the year was $4,943,739, and the balance on hand Dec. 31, 1894, was $4,216,143.

Tombs Court Janitor Removed.

Patrick Conway, janitor of the Tombs Police Court, and the old Special Sessions Court rooms, has received his notice of dismissal from Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works. No cause is assigned. Conway was appointed by ex-Mayor Gilroy as Commissioner of Public Works six years ago. He is a Tammany man.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company, Silversmiths, take pleasure in announcing that the new patterns and artistic creations in Sterling Silver designed for the Spring Weddings of '95 have been successfully executed and are now on exhibition in the art rooms (on the third floor) of their establishment.

BROADWAY,
NINETEENTH
STREET.

WOMEN AND LITERATURE

Sorosis Wants to Know If This Century Has Produced "Immortals."

MRS. CROLY PRESENTS THE QUESTION

Papers Read by Miss Beaston, Mrs. J. de la M. Crozier, Mrs. J. Wells Champney, Mrs. Carrie S. Wait, and Others.

The literary "Immortals" were discussed at Sorosis's feast of reason yesterday, and the members turned out in full force to do them honor.

There may have been another reason for the very large attendance, for the new Sorosis officers were on duty for the first time since the election, on March 5. Perhaps there was also some curiosity to learn whether the present Secretary could call the roll, which contains over 200 names, in seven minutes, as her predecessor, Mrs. Eugene Clarke, always did.

The new Chairman of Literature and Honorary President of Sorosis, Mrs. "Jennie June" Croly, presented the question of the day:

"What constitutes an 'Immortal' in literature, and has the present century contributed to the list?"

But before Sorosis concentrated her mind upon this deep subject, she partook, as usual, of her literary dessert—reading and music.

Miss Loule Wood gave a violin solo, with Mrs. R. V. D. Wood as accompanist. Mrs. Henrietta Tuthill played, while Mrs. Elizabeth Northrup gave some charming songs, and Miss Nellie Nichols told about "Tony" and the "Little Pigs Going to Market," with negro melodies and nursery songs delightfully interwoven.

In presenting the question of the day, Mrs. Croly gave some entirely new reasons for the "different order in the manifestation of the intellectual powers of men and women," and the reason for the non-appearance of feminine Shakespeares, Beethovens, Dantes, and Miltons. Men are not superior to women in any way, she said, but their intellectual forces are differently ordered.

"To-day is the age of the novel or story," Mrs. Croly said, "and writing has been reduced to an art. Still, when we try to wade through current literature, if it may all be called literature, we are surprised to see the stuff that gets into print, and at the countless words that can be made from twenty-six little letters."

Mrs. Croly closed her remarks by asking if women could not be said now to be at the gateway of the temple of literary merit.

"You can find in the newspapers and magazines," she said, "unsigned work of theirs which would readily place them upon the list of 'immortals.'"

Then she read a poem written by a woman, which she had taken from one of the daily papers, and Sorosis applauded it and Mrs. Croly heartily.

But the question was not presented without a little digression. Under the recent rule limiting each speaker to five minutes, the President brought down her gavel before Mrs. Croly had half finished her paper. As usual, Sorosis rebelled.

"I move that we allow the new Chairman of Literature time to finish her paper on this special occasion," said Mrs. Lozier, coming to the rescue with quick grace.

"Second the motion!" called half a dozen voices, with decided asperity in the tones.

"Ladies, said Mrs. Helmuth, when the "Ladies," said Mrs. Helmuth, when the pay for everything in this world. It is very pleasant to be President of Sorosis, but every time I bring my gavel down to stop a speaker I pay for the position."

The other speakers rushed breathlessly through their arguments to complete them on time, and, though most of them succeeded, so much of the afternoon had passed that the discussion did not reach the body of the house, and Sorosis groaned again. Sorosis has also voted to close at a certain hour, but she had no intention of losing anything thereby, and there was a momentary sadness until the first note of "The Star-Spangled Banner" was struck on the piano, and in singing the inspiring words patriotism for Sorosis, home, and native land returned.

But to go back to the discussion. Miss Beaston, a clever Philadelphia woman and Shakespeare student, took up the discussion where Mrs. Croly left it, and answered the important question, "What constitutes an immortal?" She said:

There are four canons that cover that point. The happy mortal who is to be an "immortal" must have written according to her views.

First—Works that have stood the test of time.

Second—They must contain thoughts that so transcend the form of expression that they are susceptible of translation.

Third—They must appeal to a contemporaneous generation.

Fourth—They must be in consonance with the general law of evolution and life, transmitting the best of what has preceded.

The works of such men as Shakespeare, Dante, and Molière are translated into all languages. Now let us take a book of the present. I don't know that my life will be safe if I mention "Trilby," but is that book susceptible of translation?

She did not answer that last query, and Sorosis only laughed.

Mrs. Jennie de la M. Lozier took George Eliot as an eminent example in her paper on "The Immortals of a Century." "George Eliot has been called with great truth the 'feminine Shakespeare,'" said Mrs. Lozier. "I do not find in any of her writings that she knows anything about the 'new woman,' and it would have been an impossibility for her to have given us a 'Dodo' or the 'Heavenly Twins.' Yet she has given us in the best sense the strong-minded woman, the strong-hearted woman."

Mrs. J. Wells Champney gave "A Group of Ancient English Women," Mrs. Carrie Stow Wait "A Trio of American Poets," Mrs. Minnie Cooley Douglas "Tendencies of a Modern Literature," and Mrs. Grace Barton Allen "The Short Story."

The papers were all good, for, as Mrs. Croly said, she had a "star committee."

The guests of the day were Miss Adele Vernon of London, Miss Powell, representative of the Atlanta Exposition; Mrs. Wallace, President of the Monday Evening Club, Westfield; Mrs. Ostrander of the Executive Board of Daughters of the Revolution, Mrs. Cook of Flushing, Mrs. Clark of California, Mrs. Thompson, President of the Monday Club, Plainfield, N. J.; Mrs. Worth of Boston, Mrs. Delavan of Albany, Mrs. Wynkoop, Vice Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Abby M. Fulton, a member of Sorosis in 1870; Mrs. Dietz, Mrs. Guernsey, Miss Cook, Mrs. Dean, Miss Blecken, Miss Milne, and Miss Pierson.

Charges Against a Minister.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 1.—The Rev. Rufus T. Cooper, pastor of the Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church, had a hearing this afternoon before the City Attorney on charges which affect not only his standing as a minister but which also involve his perfonal morals. The matter may be referred to the Methodist Episcopal Conference and criminal charges brought.

Bader a Deputy Sheriff.

William Bader was yesterday appointed an Assistant Deputy by Sheriff Tamsen. He is credited to the Republicans of the Seventh Assembly District. This is Jacob Patterson's old district.

Li Hung Chang

with a million men, was unable to drive the Japs from China. Pond's Extract, alone and unaided, can drive pain from the human family.

DISCONTENT DUE TO EDUCATION

Mr. Depew, at the Chicago University Commencement, Says People Cannot Live as Their Fathers Did.

CHICAGO, April 1.— Chauncey M. Depew made an address at the Commencement exercises of the University of Chicago, held this evening in the Auditorium. In referring to some of the problems before the country, he said:

There have always been crises in the world. They have been the efforts and aspirations of mankind for something better and higher, and have ultimately culminated in some tremendous movement for liberty. The English-speaking peoples have secured liberty in its largest and fullest sense; that liberty where the people are their own governors, legislators, and masters. The paradox of it all is that with the liberty which we all hold as our greatest blessing has come a discontent greater than the world has ever known.

The Socialist movement in Germany grows from a hundred thousand votes ten years ago to some millions in 1894. The Republican elements in France become more radical and threatening month by month. The agrarian and labor troubles of Great Britain are beyond any ability of her statesmen to overcome except by makeshifts from day to day.

A single man created an organization of railway employes in a few months so strong that under his order twenty millions of people were paralyzed in their industries and their movements, and all the elements which constitute the support of communities temporarily suspended. So potential was this uprising that two Governors surrendered, and the Mayor of our Western metropolis took his orders from the leader of the revolt. Industrial and commercial losses of incalculable extent were averted only by the strong arm of the Federal Government.

A Congress which has just adjourned nominally represented several parties, but recognized allegiance to none, and its ignorance and incompetence were the wonder of the world and the amazement of the country. Its idiocy nearly wrecked the credit and business of the country. Its faults and failures were due to ignorance. There was not enough of educated intelligence to concentrate upon measures which could start once more the wheels of industry and give profitable employment on the farms and in the factories, the mines and the railroads. The times are ripe for ignorant demagogues and educated patriots, and our colleges are the recruiting stations for the patriots. All these are not revolutions. They are symptoms—symptoms of conditions which must be grasped, understood, met, and solved.

We need fear no revolution, because revolution only comes, as it has in the past, when there is an under and oppressed class seeking to break the crust of caste or privilege. We have no caste or privilege.

The inquiry is natural, "With all the prosperity and progress of the world, why this discontent?" The rapidity of invention and the opportunities afforded by electricity and steam have thrown 40 per cent. of its labor out of employment.

Another of the paradoxes of our quarter of a century is that every artisan and mechanic and the laborer in every department to-day, with shorter hours of labor, receives 25 per cent., and, in many cases, 50 per cent., more than he did thirty years ago. While he receives thus one-third more than he did thirty years ago, his dollar will buy in clothes and food twice as much as it would thirty years ago. And yet he feels a discontent which his father thirty years ago, with one-third the wages and his dollar buying only half as much, never knew. This all comes of education.

Education has made possible the marvelous growth of our country, and the wonderful opportunity it affords for employment and fortunes, but it has lifted our people out of the methods and habits of the past, and we can no longer live as our fathers did.

The Indian laborer can live under a thatch in a single room with breech clout for clothes and a pan of rice for his food. But the American mechanic wants his home with its several rooms. He has learned and his children have learned the value of works of art. They have all become familiar with the better food and the better clothing and the better life which constitute not luxury but comfort, and which make up and ought to make up the citizens of our Republic.

Mr. Depew, in concluding, said it would be a long step forward in popularizing higher education if the Government should establish at Washington a great national university.

GOLDEN MADE HIS DOGS KILL CATS

Caught in the Act in an East Sixty-fifth Street Basement.

Edward Golden of 107 East Sixty-third Street, a driver in the employ of Coal Dealer Enright of Sixty-third Street and East River, was committed in $200 bail in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday to answer a charge of cruelty to animals.

Golden's favorite pastime seems to have been to exterminate the cats of his neighborhood with the aid of two large, fierce bulldogs. He was caught yesterday by a policeman in the act of setting his dogs upon a large cat, which, though it fought hard for life, was finally obliged to succumb.

Golden escaped arrest by asserting that the dogs slipped their leashes. The policeman, an hour later, went into a basement at 311 East Sixty-fifth Street, and found Golden and half a dozen men gazing at a fierce fight between two dogs and a large and brave cat, which in a short time met the same fate as his predecessor. Golden was arrested. He denied ownership of the dogs.

Many People Fought the Forest Fire.

SAYVILLE, L. I., April 1.—Residents of this place and Bayport had to fight a forest fire yesterday that at one time threatened to burn may houses. The flames started in woods on land owned by R. B. Roosevelt and the McConnell estate. They were discovered shortly after the afternoon train on the Long Island Railroad had passed. A strong west wind was blowing, and it was not long before the fire had burned over fifty acres of valuable timber and had jumped across Hawkins Road and made straight for the house of William Ayers and its outbuildings, which stands close to the edge of the woods.

Men, women, and children worked to save the structures.

When the news reached this village and Bayport alarms were rung and the Sunday schools in the two places were closed in order that those present could give aid. The roads were quickly crowded with bicyclists on their way to the fire.

A SUIT AGAINST MORRIS

His Cattle Feeding Contract Is Alleged to be Fraudulent.

GREENHUT SAID TO BE A PARTNER

The Whisky Trust Receiver Charges Its President with Making Illegal Agreements—$1,000,000 Involved.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Attorney John J. Herrick, counsel for the Whisky Trust receiver, to-day filed in the United States court a petition for the annullment of the cattle-feeding contract made with Nelson Morris by the company.

As a supplementary proceeding to this, next Wednesday there will be filed a suit to recover nearly $1,000,000 from Mr. Morris and Joseph B. Greenhut, this being the sum it is alleged in the bill the stockholders were mulcted of by the irregularities in the slop contract mentioned. It is stated that this suit will only be the precursor of others to recover large sums said to be due the holders of stock because of the difference in contracts let by the Greenhut party to themselves or their friends, and what might have been received had the contracts been let in a regular way.

The most sensational allegation made in the petition which Judge Grosscup granted the receiver leave to file to-day is that President Greenhut was a sharer in the profits made by the Nelson Morris contract to the extent of one-seventh, and that he called the meeting at which the contract was let, and favored it in every possible way. It is further charged that this contract was a losing one for the company, and was made without precedent, inasmuch as it was for longer than one year, and made no distinction as to terms, whether corn was high or low.

The charge is made that 15,000 head of cattle that were fed on slops were the property of Morris and Greenhut. Morris claimed the right to have these cattle fed until June 1 of each year, and to Oct. 1, if the distilleries continued to operate. The petitioner does not think it to the interest of the company to continue to feed the cattle at the rate named in the contract—6 cents a bushel of grain mashed—on the basis of furnishing to each animal the slop resulting from a bushel of grain. He declares the compensation is not reasonable, and that not less than 8 cents a bushel would be a fair price, and 9 cents a head at some of the better distilleries. To continue all the distilleries until June 1, as the contract provides, the petitioner alleges, would cause a great loss and hardship to the company, as it would be advisable to shut many of them down sooner. Without running all the distilleries it would be impossible to fulfill the contract.

It is further set forth that Morris has brought suit to recover alleged damages of $550,000 for a breach of contract by the company, which suit is now pending and undetermined. As Greenhut is accused of being Morris's partner in the contract, the inference is plain that he was practically a party to a suit against his own company, whose interests, as President, he was supposed to protect.

The receiver, it is promised, will claim that the contract was not valid and not binding, and that he has grounds of recovery against Greenhut and Morris for sums unpaid or received by them on account of these cattle-feeding contracts. The petition then relates that at the time the contract was graned Morris was a Director of the company, and drew $10 a day as salary; that, while the contract was made in the name of Nelson Morris, it was, in fact, made in behalf of himself and Greenhut, in accordance with a secret arrangement between them not shown in the records of the company or known to the company, by which Greenhut had an interest in the contracts and the profits accruing therefrom to the extent of one-seventh. It is said that at this time Greenhut drew a salary of $10,000 a year as President of the company and $15,000 as manager of the Great Western Distillery up to September, 1892, and thereafter $6,000.

The alleged contract was made at a special meeting of the Directors, called to convene in Chicago, although Peoria was the regular meeting place. The meeting was called for the ostensible purpose of "investigating reports of serious injury to the company's business." It adjourned until the day following that for which it was called, and it was then that the contract was let, one Director being absent and one voting against the proposition.

In conclusion, Gen. McNulta claims that by reason of the fiduciary character of Greenhut and Morris's relations to the company, as well as for the other reasons given, the contract should be annulled. Frequently, it is alleged, because there was not enough slop to go around, the company was compelled to furnish corn for the cattle, at a great loss, the cost being in excess of the amount received for the contract. Greenhut and Morris are made respondents.

The charge is also made that in the season of 1893-4, Morris received a large amount of feed from mashed grain without paying anything for it, under the claim that he was only obliged to pay for such slop which the company notified him the grain to be mashed would supply, and that he was entitled to the extra grain mashed as an offset against the provision of the contract requiring slop to be furnished to the full extent of the barn capacity of each distillery.

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The moment it is applied. Nothing like Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster for pain, inflammation, and weakness. Instantaneous and infallible.

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Only a rounded spoonful is required, of

Cleveland's Baking Powder

not a heaping spoonful.

The best that money can buy

THE WHISKY TRUST RECEIVERSHIP

John McNulta Appointed by Judge Lacombe.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday ordered that the resignations of Edward F. Lawrence and John F. Mitchell as receivers of the Distilling and Cattle-Feeding Company (Whisky Trust) be accepted, and he appointed John McNulta as sole receiver of the defendant company.

The joint report of the three, as former receivers of the company, must be filed within fifteen days, and all the property and assets turned over in trust to the sole receiver.

SAYS THAT BRIBES WERE OFFERED

A Yonkers Alderman Says He Was Asked if He Would Pick Up a $1,000-Bill if It Dropped in Front of Him.

YONKERS, N. Y., April 1.—The Schuyler Electric Light Company desires to obtain a ten-year contract to light the streets. Yonkers has never been in the habit of giving such contracts for longer periods than five years.

The Statesman this afternoon alleged that some astonishing propositions had been made to Aldermen.

One man, who was a candidate for re-election, was, it is declared, approached by a representative of the Schuyler Electric Light Company and offered the influence and financial aid of the Anchor Brewing Company in return for the Alderman's vote for the ten-year contract. The Alderman is said to have replied that he did not desire nor need the influence or money of the company to secure his re-election, and that if he did he would not take them. He was re-elected without them.

Another Alderman is said to have been asked this question by one who claimed to represent the Electric Light Company:

"Suppose some one should throw a thousand-dollar bill over your shoulder in front of you, would you pick it up?"

"What do you mean?" the Alderman is quoted as demanding. "Am I to understand that you propose to buy my vote for $1,000?"

"Only a little pleasantry, you know; you mustn't think anything was meant," was the way the lobbyist is said to have answered.

One provision of the contract is that where electric lights are supplied to a district in which the people think that gas lights would answer better the change cannot be made until the expiration of the ten years, but in case the people in a district lighted by gas can be influenced to favor electric lights the change can be made at any time.

The committee which has the contract under consideration is expected to report at a meeting of the Common Council called for to-morrow afternoon.

A majority of the present Common Council is understood to favor the contract. If it is awarded by a mere majority it is possible that Mayor John G. Peene will veto it. It is the general opinion that no contract should be given for ten years when such changes are constantly being made in electrical appliances.

THE COLEMAN-DRAYTON CASES

Suit of the Wife Will Probably Be Tried First.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 1.—It was expected that the Coleman-Drayton divorce case would be ventilated in the Chancellor's Court in this city to-day, it having been announced that Mrs. Coleman-Drayton would, through her attorney, R. V. Lindabury of Elizabeth, N. J., renew the motion made by her several weeks ago for permission to amend the answer filed in the suit brought against her for an absolute divorce by her husband, J. Coleman-Drayton.

At the time Mrs. Coleman-Drayton brought a separate suit for divorce against her husband she temporarily abandoned her motion for leave to amend her answer in the original suit, but it is undestood that she has again changed her mind and will renew her application.

None of the parties interested in the case appeared in court to-day. It is possible that the motion may be made before Chancellor McGill either in Newark to-morrow or at Trenton on Wednesday, or it may not be made until next Monday, when it would be argued in Jersey City. Under the law, Mrs. Drayton has the right to make this motion, through her attorney, at any time before the taking of testimony begins.

Vice Chancellor Emery has been designated as the person before whom testimony will be taken in the suit brought by J. Coleman-Drayton against Mrs. Drayton. He has not yet designated a day when the trial shall begin, nor is he likely to for some time to come, it having been tacitly agreed by the contestants to try first the suit brought by Mrs. Drayton.

The "Big Four's" Stay Extended.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 1.—Justice Dixon, in the branch Supreme Court, to-day extended the stay granted to John C. Carr, John N. Crusius, Gottleib Walbaum, and Dennis McLaughlin, the Guttenberg "Big Four."

The stay granted at the time of the appeal was limited to April 1, and without an extension the defendants would have been sent to the penitentiary. The defendants were in the Court House, but were not called to the bar. Justice Dixon merely announced that "in the matter of the conviciton of Crusius and others, proceedings would be further adjourned until May 18. It is expected that the opinion in the case will be given on May 10.

A New Parish for Watertown.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., April 1.—St. Patrick's Catholic Parish of Watertown is to be divided and a new church erected. In an interview to-day, Bishop Gabriels said that the Rev. M. R. Burns would have charge of the new parish and church. He emphatically denied a published rumor that the seat of the Catholic See of the diocese of Ogdensburg was to be removed from this city to Watertown.

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There is no discomfort, no disturbance of business, or pleasure, no loss of sleep, after taking Hood's Pills. They assist the natural functions of the digestive organs, so that satisfactory results are effected in perfectly natural and regular manner. Although Hood's Pills are silent in operation they are nevertheless certain in their effect. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & Co., proprietors Hood's Sarsaparilla, Lowell, Mass. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure LIVER ILLS

NEW-YORK EAST CONFERENCE

A Great Gathering of Methodists to Assemble in Stamford To-Day.

STAMFORD, Conn., April 1.—Preparations for the forty-seventh session of the New-York East Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which meets here to-morrow, are completed. The opening session will not be held until Wednesday, but to-morrow will be a busy day. Candidates for admission are to receive their preliminary examination on which the recommendations to the Conference are to be based, and the committees having charge of the several branches of the examination must be on hand and at work. Bishop Warren and the Presiding Elders of the four districts will also be here to-morrow to prepare for the routine work of the Conference.

The Rev. David G. Downey of the Stamford Methodist Episcopal Church is to be the host of the Conference during this session, and the daily meetings are to be held in his church. Mr. Downey's church is one of the most important stations in the Conference, outranking in numbers and wealth all outside of Brooklyn, except Trinity Church, New-Haven. Its membership, exclusive of probationers, is 785, according to the current report, and there are but four Brooklyn churches within the Conference that exceed that membership. In amounts contributed for the pastor's support and for the general purposes of the church the Stamford church ranks among the first.

At this Conference the pastors of 282 churches will be present, representing 35,310 members, exclusive of probationers. These are divided as follows: New-Haven district, 72 churches and pastors, 13,305 members; New-York district, 63 churches and pastors, 13,483 members; North Long Island district, 68 churches and pastors, 11,678 members; South Long Island district, 77 churches and pastors, 16,844 members. To these must be added the ministers assigned to special work, as editors, managers, and missionaries, which will bring the representation up to 350 preachers.

FIRST SLAVE, THEN CONSUL, NOW PRISONER

Events in the Life of John L. Waller, in Trouble in Madagascar.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 1.—Ex-Consul John L. Waller, who is now under sentence of imprisonment for twenty years, as a result of a French court-martial at Tamatave, Madagascar, was a resident of Kansas for many years after the close of the war. He was born a slave near New-Madrid, Mo., and at the time Gen. Price's army occupied that section, in 1862, he was a young lad of twelve, belonging to a farmer of very pronounced secession sentiments. With the appearance of the Union army young Waller's master fled to the woods, and Waller was soon at the headquarters of Price, where his keen wit and brightness soon made him a favorite.

He afterward settled in Lawrence where he secured a limited schooling, and then came to Topeka, where he was soon a leader among the colored people.

Waller was a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket in 1888, and was chosen the messenger to carry the result of the Kansas vote to Washington. President Harrison made him Consul to Madagascar, and while there in that capacity he won the respect and confidence of the Hova Government to such an extent that at the expiration of his term he was granted special and very valuable concessions in the prosecution of the rubber trade.

He immediately developed that industry far beyond anything ever known there, and in this manner he encountered the hostility of the representatives of the French Government. The French had secured by treaty a few years previous certain protectorial rights over the island, but which did not permit them to in any manner interfere with the Waller concessions. On this theory both Waller and the Hova Government were mistaken. The French engaged in the persecution of Waller, and continued to work all possible embarrassment to his enterprise, until the recent incident, which resulted in his summary arrest and trial by court-martial.

Flushing's Election Will Be Exciting.

FLUSHING, L. I., April 1.—The election here to-morrow promises to be exciting. Party lines are closely drawn.

A few candidates outside of the breastworks organized a third ticket, on which were names of leading men on both tickets. But the party managers notified all those whose names appeared on the regular tickets to withdraw from one or the other at once. A great scramble ensued to have names taken off the third ticket. As a result, the independent ticket went to pieces, and only the regular party nominees are in the field.

For a School Celebration.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 1.—Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction-elect, whose term of office begins next Monday, has prepared a circular letter to the press and friends of public education of the State, and, in conjunction with James F. Crooker, the present Superintendent, urges an appropriate observance of the centennial anniversary of the initial establishment of the public school system of the State, on Tuesday, April 9.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—Madame Sans Gene.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Roy of the Hills.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—Gossip.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
CHICKERING HALL, 5th Av-18th St—4:00—Lecture, Ramblings in Rome.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—3:00—Stoddard's Illustrated Lecture. 8:15—Nancy & Co. and A Tragedy Rehearsal.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Miss Nellie Ganthony.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—John-a-Dreams.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, Broadway-57th St—Day and Evening—Exhibition Society of American Artists.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—The Face that Kills.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Garry Owen.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—A Milk White Flag.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Charlotte Corday.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Die Ehre.
KOSTER & BIAL'S 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudevilles. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—3:00—The Highwayman. 8:15—An Ideal Husband.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—2:00 and 8:00—Barnum's Circus.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
333 FOURTH AV—9:30 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.—Loan Exhibition of Religious Art.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	54	41	8:30 P. M.	62	41
6 A. M.	54	41	6 P. M.	60	44
9 A. M.	56	43	9 P. M.	58	43
12 M.	59	41	12 P. M.	46	42

Average temperature yesterday.....42
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....56½
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....44½
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Rain.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

FOR A REFORM POLICE BOARD.

In determining to appoint successors to Murray and Kerwin, as well as Martin, on the Police Board, Mayor Strong is acting in the strict line of his duty to the people who elected him. It is a course which The Times began urging upon him some time ago, seeing clearly the futility of waiting for the Legislature to do anything to facilitate the reform of the Police Department, which was the first thing expected of the new municipal administration, after the power to make changes was granted.

Mayor Strong has been a patient waiter. If there was to be any radical change in the constitution of the Police Department, he would naturally wait for it to be made, but the Legislature has been in session three months, and not only has it made no such change, but there is no prospect of its making any. If there must continue to be four Commissioners, they should be of a character to accomplish the required work of reform, so far as it can be done under existing law. Not only were Murray and Kerwin Tammany appointees, and therefore a part of the system to be reformed, but they have taken pains to show what is to be expected of them. The Mayor has given them every opportunity to indicate their attitude toward the policy which he was elected to carry out, by leaving them in office thus long. He appointed Mr. Andrews in pursuance of that policy, but every effort of the new Commissioner has been opposed by all three of the old ones. The two Platt Republicans have shown that their position is precisely the same as that of the Tammany Democrat, and that they belong to exactly the class of public officers that the people voted to get rid of.

As we have repeatedly remarked, the quality of administration depends more upon the character of men than upon the details of system. Police Commissioners with right motives and purposes can do much to remedy the abuses which Commissioners with wrong motives and purposes have allowed to grow up. It would be ridiculous to expect reform from Murray and Kerwin, and the Mayor has no alternative but to displace them if the objects for which he was elected are to be fulfilled. By putting men of the right kind in their places he can meet his own responsibility, so far as the present law will permit, and for the condition of the law he is not responsible. He can make his choices in such a way that the requirement of bi-partisanship will be met, in case such a requirement should hereafter be imposed, and he can do so without selecting men who will in the least regard politics in the performance of their duties.

As Mayor Strong has concluded to do his duty and leave the Legislature to do its duty or to neglect it, as it may see fit, it is safe to assume that in appointing Police Commissioners he will disregard party considerations of every kind and select men with sole reference to their fitness for the important task of reorganizing the force and reforming the administration of the department. This of necessity implies that he will not appoint Mr. James O'Brien or any man whose "claims" rest upon the part that any organization took in the canvass of last year. Mr. Strong was not elected by organizations, but by a vote of the people, and the only claims he is bound to recognize are the claims of the citizens of New-York.

This is not a matter of politics, of Platt or anti-Platt, of the duties of the Legislature or the attitude of the Governor of the State. It is a plain matter of honesty and efficiency in municipal administration, and of placing the Police Department in a condition making that kind of administration possible. It is simply giving effect, so far as existing circumstances will admit, to the will of the people expressed nearly five months ago with uncommon clearness and emphasis. Mayor Strong should have the united support of the people of New-York in this matter. If the Legislature fails in its duty those responsible for its action will have to answer for the consequences.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The acuteness of the Anglophobia which now prevails in France may be best inferred from the comments of the Temps on the recent official declaration in the House of Commons. That journal demands "an apology or a reprisal," and goes on to say that "the speeches of Ashmead Bartlett, a mere Yankee, and of the Hon. George Curzon, a commercial traveler, are not of the slightest importance," but that the indiscretions of Sir Edward Grey and of Mr. Chamberlain are surprising. One may retort this expression and say that nobody would have been surprised if the Figaro had held the language of the Temps, but that it is very surprising that the Temps should hold it. Our London correspondent pointed out on Sunday that the irresponsible French newspapers had been acting according to their kind, while the only serious French journal that had commented upon the debate was the Journal des Débats, which published a temperate argument to show that the pretensions of Great Britain in Egypt proper could not be extended to cover the valley of the Upper Nile.

The Temps has been supposed to be a serious journal, but that supposition cannot survive many such articles as that which it has just now emitted. What, precisely, it means by calling Mr. Ashmead Bartlett a "mere Yankee" is not obvious except that it does not mean to praise him, and the characterization is doubtless intended for pure opprobrium. To call Mr. George Curzon a "bagman" is not within the limits of effective opprobrium. That he is a traveler is quite true, and by his travels and the observations they have induced he has made himself an authority on all Eastern questions, and his assertions and opinions must carry weight. If a paper like the Temps considers that this kind of discussion of grave international questions is likely to be acceptable to its readers, it gives evidence that the situation is even more serious than had been supposed.

VACANCIES ON THE GENERAL SESSIONS BENCH.

It has been assumed that Gov. Morton will appoint a Judge of the Court of General Sessions to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Martine until the end of the present year, and that a successor will be chosen at the next election for the residue of the unexpired term.

The act creating the office of Judge of the Court of General Sessions, in addition to the Recorder and City Judge, as amended in 1887 providing for a second Judge of the Court of General Sessions and as embodied in the Consolidation act, makes no provision for filling a vacancy before the general election "held next after the happening thereof," but it provides that the person then chosen to fill the vacancy shall enter upon the duties of the office on the 1st day of January next succeeding his election, and "hold his office for the full term of fourteen years thereafter."

This is the only specific provision for filling vacancies in this particular office, but it is a provision, and it is apparently intended to leave the place unfilled until after the next election. The Consolidation act provides for the filling of the office of Recorder, in case of vacancy, by the Board of Aldermen, and for the performance of the duties of the City Judge, in a simlar case, by a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

The chapter of the General Laws relating to "public officers," as passed in 1892, provides that where a vacancy occurs in an elective office, "with no provision of law for filling the same," the Governor shall appoint "a person to execute the duties thereof until the vacancy shall be filled by an election." There may be a possible question whether there is no "provision of law" for filling a vacancy on the bench of the Court of General Sessions, inasmuch as it is specifically provided for by election, without any reference to the interval before the next general election, and with the apparent purpose of leaving the vacancy unfilled during that interval. It is a question doubtless of construing the purpose of the two acts of the Legislature together, but the later act seems to be intended to cover cases for which no provision at all has been otherwise made.

THE MINCH AND METZINGER ESTATES IN HOLLAND.

Before the Metzinger and Minch "heirs" waste any more time and money in prosecuting their claims to certain enormous estates said to be situated in Holland, we desire to direct their attention to something. The Metzinger "heirs" believe they are very soon to obtain possession of their estate of $240,000,000. The Cleveland Leader said, on Friday last:

"The fortune is located in Holland, and is waiting the perfecting of the international legal requirements, and final proofs of the heirs, to be surrendered to the American claimants. It is estimated at $240,000,000. It is in charge of trustees, under the direct supervision of the Holland Government, which exercises over the trust such control as the German Empire exercises over the historical Guelph fund."

This is very good. The property has grown to $240,000,000, we are told, from a fortune of $55,000,000 left by one Theobald Metzinger, who died a bachelor in 1740. The leading "heirs" (there are about 200 in all) appear to be a bank officer in Pittsburg and his brother, who is connected with a Pittsburg gas company. The latter says:

"We shall lay the subject before the Department of State at Washington, and have the Secretary make official representation of our rights to the Holland Government. Senator Quay and Congressman John Dalzell will be retained as our legal representatives."

The Minch estate is only $50,000,000. Three brothers came to this country from Holland "about 140 years ago." Two of them were drowned soon after their arrival, and the other settled in the town of Catskill, N. Y. The descendants of his two daughters now claim the estate of his father, which has been "neglected" for a hundred years, more or less. There are two groups of heirs, one led by a resident of Jersey City and the other by a Brooklyn policeman. Claimants are to be found in Hoboken, Newburg, and Binghamton. We are assured by one of our esteemed contemporaries that a lawyer of this city brought back "from Europe, in 1879, documents showing" that "the Government of Holland had admitted the validity of the claims" of these "heirs."

The Metzinger and Minch claimants should read a report sent to the State Department a few years ago by our Minister to The Hague, Mr. Bell. It is this to which we direct their attention, and if they shall induce Senator Quay and Congressman Dalzell to call upon Mr. Gresham in their interest, we presume that the Secretary will lay the report before these influential gentlemen.

Other claimants had been inquiring about other mythical properties, and their frequent appeals had led the Minister to make an investigation. Mr. Bell was convinced, he wrote, that systematic fraud was being practiced upon Americans "by scheming sharpers who make a living by keeping alive and warm the excitement about the existence of unclaimed estates in Holland for American heirs." He had applied to the Government for information, and he set forth as follows the result of this action:

"It appears from the reply of the Foreign Office that the legislation of this country [Holland] has effectually and finally disposed of all such claims, even if inherently just, which were not presented and proved before the Commission of Liquidation established in 1852. There has, since 1852, been no such thing in Holland as an unclaimed estate originating prior to 1852."

In another part of the same report he described the law of 1852 which provided for the escheating of all unclaimed estates within a specific time, and thus repeated the foregoing assertion:

"The law has effectually and finally disposed of all unclaimed funds and estates in this country originating prior to March, 1852. There has, therefore, since 1852, been no such thing in Holland as an unclaimed estate originating prior to that date."

We advise the Metzinger and Minch "heirs" to become familiar with this document. They can save time and money by examining it. We presume they can procure a copy from the State Department if they ask for it.

GOVERNOR AND LEGISLATURE.

During the recent session of the New-Hampshire Legislature there was passed a comprehensive bill designed to suppress tuberculosis in the dairy herds of the State. The bill had been carefully prepared, and it was thoroughly and very intelligently discussed. The expediency and necessity of the proposed legislation were so clearly shown and fully realized that there was substantially no opposition to the passage of the measure. We referred to the bill some time ago, after it had been sent to the Governor.

The Legislature finally adjourned last Friday, the 29th ult., at an hour which had been previously determined by joint resolution. A few minutes before the hour arrived, Gov. Busiel announced that he had not signed seventeen of the bills which had been sent to him, one of these being the tuberculosis bill, while among the others were several needed measures designed to improve the public school system. Before the legislators had recovered from their surprise, the two houses were adjourned for one year and nine months.

Reports from Concord say that his curious action caused a sensation of amazement and indignation. The tuberculosis bill and a majority, if not all, of the other unsigned measures, would have been passed over his veto if he had returned them to the Legislature with his disapproval at a time when that course could have been taken. But even when it was impossible to consider them again he did not condescend to give any reasons for withholding his signature.

After adjournment, however, he remarked that he had been moved by a desire to serve the best interests of the State. We are not familiar with the merits of the other lost bills, but we are confident that the members of the Legislature were right in holding that the best interests of the State urgently required the passage and enforcement of this measure for the purification of the milk and meat supply. It would have been worth many times the appropriation which the Governor saved.

THE CHINESE PRESS.

A weird tale comes to us from Shanghai concerning the efforts of the Germans in the Chinese service to get control of a newspaper. The weirdness of the story comes from the implication that there is such a thing as public opinion in China, and that it is so important a factor in Chinese politics as to be worth the conciliation of anybody engaged in practical politics. According to this story, two Germans, of considerable Oriental experience, one of them Gen. von Hannehen, were so annoyed by the criticisms of an Anglo-Chinese newspaper, which, in fact, is printed in both English and Chinese, that they determined to gain control of the same and reduce it to tractability. This they undertook, as if they had been American bosses, by the familiar Occidental methods of gaining control of "a majority of the stock," through actual ownership proxies and options. Their plans were, however, frustrated, and in revenge they threatened to build up another Anglo-Chinese paper, which is reported to live on what in happier climes is known as "Government advertising."

This story has so very familiar a sound that it is difficult to believe that it is told of Tien-Tsin, and not of Topeka or Toledo. Why should any human being in the Chinese service go in fear of an Anglo-Chinese newspaper, when he is answerable to a Chines Viceroy and ultimately to a Chinese Emperor, with his jacket and his button and his head, for any errors that he may commit in attempting to absorb more than his customary percentage on contracts or in being whipped by the Japanese? There is no more "public" in China than there is in Russia. If possible, there is less. The notion that any Chinese official, who has properly squared his superiors, should thereafter mind what "the papers say" is an absolute and startling novelty. It is true that an enemy who was indisposed to risk his own jacket, button, or head by openly attacking his colleagues might instigate attacks in the Anglo-Chinese press, and send marked copies to the Tsung-Li-Yamen. The suspicious Oriental mind would no doubt be affected by a statement in a newspaper published in a treaty port, and hence irresponsible to the viceregal police, that some provincial functionary had been taking more than his legitimate and prescriptive share of his own winnings, just as a New-York Police Captain would be affected by a plausible statement that his ward man had retained half the collections. But the notion that any Chinese official is afraid of a public scandal, or that a public scandal is possible in China, gives Western people a new and, upon the whole, a higher conception of Chinese politics.

Indeed, the attempt of von Hannehen and Detring to silence a critic and secure an organ is about the most encouraging symptom that has been seen of the "new China" and of the beneficial influence upon the Chinese of being whipped by the Japanese. Its value is somewhat diminished by the fact that this attempt is made by two Germans, who are accustomed to attach importance to criticisms in print. Unfortunately, there is not the least evidence that any native Chinese official has allowed his equanimity to be disturbed by any printed matter in his own or any other language. But that will come in time with the general aeration and modernization proceeding from the Japanese invasion. One of the great needs of China is a licentious press, not afraid to speak evil of dignitaries, and able and disposed to convert jobs into scandals. Sensational journalism is indeed the need of the hour in China, and it so happens that in this country the supply of this product considerably exceeds the demand. How willingly would the satiated American public spare to the reform of China some of the free and fearless exposers of wrong, and what a virgin field the exposers would find in the malefactions of the mandarins. A great advantage would be that, with an artist in India ink to compose the headlines, no change of style would be necessary to transplant these products of our soil, since it does not matter whether they are read from left to right, from right to left, from the top down, or from the bottom up.

THE PERSONAL TAX REFORM.

We are bound to suppose that there are innocent persons in the interior of the State who really believe that they are benefited by the tax on personal property which, by the laws of the State, is still required to be paid. But we can hardly think that such a belief is entertained by any one who has studied the facts as to the amount collected from this tax and as to the class of taxpayers on whom it actually falls. The truth is that a very small percentage of the personal property of the State pays the tax, but this amount, small as compared with the total taxes and with the personal property actually existing in the State, falls very heavily on two classes, and on two only. First it falls on the estates of widows, minors, and others in the hands of trustees, because these trustees have to render an account to the courts, and the tax collectors can thus reach the personal property in their hands; second, it falls on the small fraction of honest taxpayers who are sufficiently sensitive to their duty to the community to report their personal property and to pay the tax upon it. This number is not only small, but we are bound to say that it is composed almost exclusively of persons of very moderate means. The tax for this class is practically a tax on honesty, and for the first class it is a tax on misfortune—neither of which is considered in civilized communities a proper or just or decent subject of taxation.

It has been found, however, by long experience that there is very little use in trying to secure the absolute repeal of the tax on personal property. The constituents of a good many legislators from the farming districts are stubbornly opposed to that. They know that they have relatively little personal property themselves and do not feel the tax. They know that there is a vast mass of personal property in the State, chiefly in cities, and they cannot be persuaded to approve or consent to any legislation which seems to exempt the property of others and to leave more for them to pay themselves. The fact that in practice the tax is only very feebly and imperfectly collected at a cost of great injustice to those who pay it does not count. Either our friends in the interior do not believe this to be the fact or they are unwilling to act upon it. An attempt was made three years ago to meet this curious and unreasonable but unchangeable attitude of the representatives of the interior by a law which should give to the local authorities of each county and city the right to decide whether they should try to tax personal property or not. The attempt failed and was renewed last year. The project had gained a good deal of support, but not sufficient to carry it. This year it has again been brought up, and by the same gentleman, Mr. Ainsworth. There is good reason to think that this time the bill will pass. It certainly ought to do so. It is a perfectly fair and reasonable measure. The country districts cannot be injured by it. They will, in fact, be benefited by it.

The State tax will still be collected in the various cities and other subdivisions of the State by the same proportionate distribution as in the past. The share of each city will be determined in the same way. The only difference will be that each city will determine for itself in what manner it will raise the money both for State and local purposes. In those cities where experience has proved that the tax on personal property is at once unfair and impracticable it will be abandoned. In any part of the State where the authorities are not yet convinced of this fact the old method will be adhered to. As we have said, the country districts will really be benefited by this change, and for this very plain reason: A considerable part of the tax on personal property now falls on bonds and mortgages—that is to say, on loans made on land. This burden has to be met out of the interest, the rate of which is proportionately higher. If the tax were abandoned in the larger cities, whence the greater part of capital comes that is so loaned, money on such loans could be obtained more readily and at lower average rates. All that the country members are really asked to do in voting for this bill is to give the cities the privilege of relieving farm mortgages from taxation and so aiding the borrowers. That does not seem an extravagant request.

English playwrights must continue to groan under the domination of a censor. When Mr. Pigott died a few weeks ago almost every British paper that gives any attention to theatrical matters expressed the hope that the office would be abolished as a useless relic of former times. They instanced a large number of absurd decisions that had been made by Mr. Pigott, and really succeeded in getting up considerable excitement on the subject. So eager were they in this crusade against the office itself that but little attention was paid to the many candidates who presented themselves for it or were presented by their friends. This was a lamentable oversight, for as a result a certain Mr. Redford, about whom nothing is known, except that he used to assist Mr. Pigott, has slipped into the snug berth. The appointment is an outrageous defiance of public opinion, but for all that it has certain humorous features, when viewed from a distance. The English dramatists and critics can be trusted to deal with the matter as it deserves, and the result will be much interesting reading matter.

Princeton has decided, for the present, at least, not to waste the time of her undergraduates on military science and drill. This is a wise decision; even wiser would have been a definite and conclusive veto of the silly scheme for all time.

Mr. Benjamin Doblin, a gentleman as yet unknown to fame, but who seems likely to acquire it, advises that "able-bodied men who can't get work should get a gun and go out against society." Now, whatever else society may lack, it is certainly well supplied with guns, and is too well skilled in their use, to make Mr. Doblin's scheme a hopeful one. Whoever adopts it is likely to find work, indeed, but of a kind so unpleasant and under conditions so painful that on the whole a temporary lack of employment would seem preferable. As between the "short ad" and a rifle, money invested in the former promises the better returns.

A curious feature of the situation in Cuba is the fact that the revolutionists are waiting, not with fear, but with eager hope, for the outbreak on the island of a great yellow fever epidemic. That there will be such an outbreak is made more certain every time a ship loaded with royal troops arrives from Spain. Wholly unacclimated, these men are doomed, unless they receive care which the authorities are not likely to give them, while the insurgent forces, composed in great part of native Cubans, can view with little or no apprehension the possible appearance among their ranks of a disease with which they are familiar. The fever will be for them a grim and terrible ally. For this peculiar condition of affairs Spain has only herself to blame. For years Havana has been a plague spot simply because its rulers have neglected those ordinary sanitary precautions whose adoption in the English, French, Danish, and Dutch possessions in the West Indies has made these islands almost as safe from yellow fever as New-York and considerably safer than New-Orleans. This fact makes the downfall of Spanish rule in Cuba a matter of direct interest to the whole United States. A continuance of the present Government means that, in the future as in the past, every Northern port will find itself in danger as often as Summer comes around and will be forced to adopt quarantine regulations that interfere seriously with travel and commerce.

There will be little excitement and no poetry in raising horses that can make a "record" only when they hang suspended from a butcher's scales, and yet bicycles and trolley and cable roads are so rapidly decreasing the demand for these animals and replacing them in so many instances, that the report just made by the American Consul at Brunswick upon the consumption of horseflesh in Germany is worth attentive reading. Of course the horse will not be nearly so interesting when considered as meat as he is now, and there is in this country a prejudice, not less real because it is unreasonable, against the use of his flesh as an article of food. The feeling, however, has nearly disappeared in many parts of Europe and, as a result the supply of this particular article of diet has ceased to equal the demand. About all the cheap horses over there have already found their way to the slaughterhouse, and as a result the price of horseflesh is rising. This opens a promising market for American ranchmen, who, unable to dispose of their stock as trotters and draught animals, at remunerative prices, have been of late in a rather disconsolate frame of mind. The horse is an animal easily amenable to modification. His strength and speed have been in the past the qualities to which the attention of breeders was directed. By turning it in another direction he can be made, in a few years, a competitor on equal and perhaps superior terms with the steer as a source of wholesome and attractive food.

A Liverpool woman—whether "new" or not the dispatches neglect to state—has just been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for no better reason than because she saturated with kerosene the garments of her husband, as he dozed by the fireside, and then touched them and him off with a match. After the consequent excitement had subsided, the wife was arrested, dragged before a magistrate, and later was tried by a jury composed wholly of men. Her conviction was the natural result. No effort seems to have been made to discover the woman's motive for her act, which, while certainly eccentric and probably injudicious, may have been prompted by nothing more reprehensible than an exaggerated sense of humor. It must not be forgotten that the man was dozing beside the fire, and very likely would have fallen into it anyway. This fact materially reduces the gravity of his wife's crime, if crime it was, and makes altogether inexplicable the severity of the penalty imposed upon her.

Grand Opera House.

Murphy O'Hea's new Irish play, "Garry Owen," was given last night at the Grand Opera House, with Tony Farrell in the title rôle. The play is full of lively action from beginning to end, and there are many startling scenes and humorous incidents that succeeded in winning unbounded applause, or laughter, as the case happened to be. The play is very well staged, indeed, and runs smoothly throughout. Mr. Farrell was called before the curtain at the close of the third act. Special features in the way of Irish songs and dances were interspersed here and there. Maggie Cline sang Irish ballads in the last act in her halcyon and vociferous style, and won a great deal of applause. George Earle, the Irish piper, and Edward Bradley, the reel dancer, were also very favorably received. The audience was very large.

Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn.

"The Fatal Card," the English melodrama which recently had a long run at Palmer's Theatre in this city, was presented to the citizens of Brooklyn at the Columbia Theatre last night, with the same strong cast which appeared in the play here. A large audience witnessed the performance, and the applause was hearty. "The Fatal Card" is to be given only this week at the Columbia.

MISS LOFTUS AT THE LYCEUM

A Unique and Pleasing Afternoon Entertainment of Music and Mimicry.

The first of three extraordinary afternoon entertainments was given at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday afternoon by Miss Cissie Loftus, whose piquant prettiness, strong sense of humor, and mimetic gift have hitherto been exhibited here only in a big music hall. The entertainment she gives is particularly well suited to the small auditorium of the Lyceum and the surroundings of luxury and refinement the performer obtains there. Her mimicry must be seen close at hand to be enjoyed. Her figure is petite, her voice is small in both volume and compass, and her features are delicate.

Her programme of "imitations" yesterday was not new. She mimicked, sometimes with surprising vocal accuracy, always with an exceedingly apt reproduction of familiar poses and gestures, frequently with a touch of caricature, Miss Rehan, Beerbohm Tree, May Yohe, Letty Lind, Tony Pastor, and Margaret Cline. With the accessories of calcium light, costume, and properties she represented Sarah Bernhardt in a calamitous episode of "Izeyl," and she also imitated the French music hall singer, Yvette Guilbert, and some other performers never seen here. In costume, also, she appeared as a Spanish dancing girl and as a Japanese doll, who, after an unfortunate love affair with a tin soldier, was lifted from the depths of woe by the tender love of a toy mandarin.

Miss Loftus appeared, too, as the heroine of a little comedy called "The Highwayman," which was built around a gavotte. She was Lady Betty in this, and she had quarreled with Sir Harry because he took a mantuamaker to a ball. Sir Harry then became reckless and wagered that he would force Lady Betty to dance with him within a week. Masked and attired as a highwayman, he invaded her presence and compelled her to dance at the point of a pistol, and afterward to sign a declaration that she had danced with him. Unfortunately the lady afterward secured the pistol and compelled him to burn the writing. Then they made up their quarrel and danced again.

Mr. Fritz Williams contributed not the least interesting part of the programme. His monologue was all new and included an admirable narrative of a ventriloquist and a talkative bulldog, a new song about the young man who lived over the way and a deft analysis of the methods of the song and dance men of the variety halls. The entertainment will be repeated this afternoon and Friday.

Bismarck's Birthday Remembered.

It was "Bismarck night" at the Irving Place Theatre last evening, and in honor of the occasion the balconies and boxes were profusely hung with wreaths and bunting. An audience that severely tested the capacity of the house was present, filling every seat both up stairs and down, crowding densely every available inch of standing room, and driving the orchestra from its accustomed place to the stage, whence, hidden by the curtain, the musicians played airs considerably more patriotic than audible.

Before the regular performance began a "Festival," written by Mr. John Weimann, was presented. Of its two scenes, one showed the surrender by Napoleon III. of his sword to von Moltke, at Sedan, and the other an interview between Bismarck and Kaiser Wilhelm at Friedrichsruh. These and other well-known Germans, all quite recognizable, and looking as if they had just strolled down from the Eden Musée, spoke resonant verses appropriate to the anniversary, and were applauded in what seemed to be, it must be admitted, a rather perfunctory way. Whether the mildness of the enthusiasm shown was due to the fact that Mr. Eggeling played the part of Bismarck as though that statesman was the wooden, not the iron, Chancellor, or because Mr. Weimann's variations on themes now somewhat worn were rather lacking in divine fire, need not be decided here.

The birthday honors having thus been paid, with a proud sense of duty nobly done, the big audience gave itself up to a very sincere enjoyment of "Krieg im Frieden,' the German original of "The Passing Regiment." Laughter more constant than was excited by this lively piece of nonsense has rarely been heard, even in the Irving Place Theatre, where good reason for laughter is given on occasions by no means infrequent. Anna Braga, who has been missed from several of the plays recently given by Manager Conreid, has in this one an admirable part, and played it with charming vivacity and grace. Rudolf Senius, as a painfully modest young apothecary, was extremely amusing, while other rôles were satisfactorily taken by Julius Ascher, Max Hänseler, Charlotte Durand, Josephine Nebauer, Adolf Link, Grete Gallus, and half a dozen more.

Brooklyn Park Theatre.

Thomas Keene and his company began a week's engagement at the Park Theatre in Brooklyn last night, presenting "Richelieu," Mr. Keene appearing as the wily Cardinal. The play is one of the most popular known to the admirers of tragedy, and the performance last night seemed to give great satisfaction to the large audience present. It will be repeated for the Wednesday matinée. To-night Mr. Keene will appear as "Richard III."

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Eden Musée.—The new wax group at the Eden Musée representing Bismarck and Emperor William shaking hands before the Kings and Queens of the world is attracting much attention. Both figures are excellent. Miss Nellie Ganthony is proving a strong attraction in the theatre of the musée. Her two new sketches "Outward Bound" and the "Tail of the Programme" are both amusing. These two sketches will be given every evening and at the matinées on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. In addition there will be concerts afternoon and evening by the gypsy orchestra.

—Proctor's Theatre.—The three Eugenes, aerial acrobats, are still the leading features of the vaudeville bill at Proctor's. Their feats are really wonderful, and they have proved great drawing cards. Frank Bush, John C. Rice, and Sally Cohen were among the new-comers at yesterday's performance, and they added greatly to the interest of a good variety show, into which one may drop at any time in the day, with the certainty of seeing something of interest.

—Harlem Opera House.—Hoyt's "A Milk White Flag" was given its first Harlem production at Hammerstein's Opera House last night. The play is familiar to New-York audiences, having run through the season at Hoyt's Theatre. It is full of life and spirit, with plenty of songs which are always an attractive feature of Mr. Hoyt's farces, and the enthusiasm of last night's audience would seem to foretell a prosperous engagement in Harlem.

—Keith's Union Square.—Manager Keith began the first week in April at his Union Square Theatre yesterday with one of the best vaudeville bills of the season. John W. Ransome heads the list of artists. His "Ruler of New-York," considerably altered to meet the political changes in the city, is as popular as ever. A long list of other artists contribute to this week to an excellent performance which is continuous throughout the day and evening.

—American Theatre.—Mrs. Langtry and her company appeared before a west side audience at the American Theatre last night, presenting her new play, "Gossip," which has just closed a three weeks' season at Palmer's. The production was the same as that made on Broadway, and the applause of the large audience which assembled to greet Mrs. Langtry was sufficient evidence that the entertainment pleased them.

—Koster & Bial's.—There were several new features in the programme at Koster & Bial's last night, the chief of them being the first appearance of Hill and Hull, grotesques, from the Empire Theatre in London, and of the Don sisters, in songs and dances. A new series of living pictures was also presented, the subjects being taken from Goethe's "Faust." The usual fine vaudeville performance entertained a large audience.

FRIEDRICHSRUH IN GALA

Rectors and Seven Thousand Students Felicitate Bismarck.

CORDIALITY AND PROUD SPEECHES

Heart of United Germany Expressed in Homage to the Iron Chancellor on His Eightieth Anniversary.

FRIEDRICHRUH, April 1.—After a cold night everything was white with hoar frost this morning, but the bright sunshine soon caused this to disappear. Detachments of students poured into Anmuchle, and crowded special trains arrived from all parts, thirty-six coming from Hamburg alone. The beer booths were soon thronged with thirsty visitors.

Prince Bismarck slept late, and no music or other loud sounds were permitted within hearing of the castle until he arose. Sightseers crowded the approaches to the castle gate, and only members of the press, under the guidance of Chief Forester Lange, were admitted to the park. Some of the favored ones were permitted to see Prince Bismarck's rooms, which were heaped with presents.

Hundreds of bouquets, the gifts of a number of friends of the ex-Chancellor, who acted in concert to surprise the Prince, were sent to the castle this morning with numerous laurel wreaths tied with ribbons, with the German colors attached and bearing mottoes and inscriptions, "In Memory of April 1st." These were hung from the branches of the trees around the front of the castle and upon the veranda, and added greatly to the festive aspect of the place.

Dr. Schweninger was the first to congratulate Bismarck. He presented to him a bouquet of roses. The Prince went to the morning room, where the members of the family were assembled. Each one had a birthday gift for him. Dr. Schweninger gave him a cask of Pschorr bier.

A delegation of university professors, headed by Rector Pfleiderer, came, then a delegation of officers of the Zedlitz Cuirassiers, of which the Prince is Colonel, and last a number of representatives of the Senate of Hamburg and several other deputations.

Prince Bismarck in receiving Rector Pfleiderer said the visit of the rector and his associates still bestowed upon him proof that he was not yet vanquished. If he had been overcome his enemies did not pursue him.

The Prince told the delegates from the technical high schools that his name was now being used as a cry for national movement in Germany. He accepted the situation, and hoped that his name would reunite all the friends of the empire to preserve the achievements of 1866, which, like the ancient ordeal of the German tribes, settled who should lead others to battle for reunion.

The students, 7,000 in number, with six brass bands, after a twenty-five minutes' march from the station, reached the park at 12:50 P. M. They were headed by Chief Forester Lange and Profs. Pflueger and Otsen. The students took their places in front of the veranda, while the band of the Fourth Guards played.

Bismarck appeared on the veranda and was greeted with deafening cheers and the clashing of swords. He looked hale and hearty. He wore the undress uniform of the Cuirassiers with a helmet, and stood upon skin rugs to keep the cold from his feet. After the cheering had subsided the students address to Prince Bismarck was read as follows:

Upon this happy day when all Germany is in jubilee it is the sacred duty of the German students to present their homage to you: Highness. With thankful hearts the students celebrate the anniversary of the man who raised the Fatherland from long disunion to the glorious height of a united and powerful empire. What was achieved on the battlefield under the victorious bannner of our fathers has fallen to the present generation an unearned harvest, but the German youth hope bravely to sustain and advance the work to which your Highness devoted a lifetime replete with great results. To this we hartily pledge ourselves. May God bestow upon your Highness happiness and abundant blessings.

Prince Bismarck replied:

I have just received from the rectors a recognition of what has been done in the past, but of much higher value is your welcome. It is a promise of the future and is of greater worth for a man of my age because the national feeling you evince is evidence of a continuance of my work. It is very satisfying to me to find a prospect that the German character will remain steadfast to the old principles.

In politics it is much easier to know what to avoid than what to do. The guidance policy in politics can be compared to the navigation of a ship in unknown seas. The principal aim is to reach a safe harbor. If it is reached we ought to be thankful. One is never perfectly independent in guiding politics, but is always more or less dependent upon the decisions of others. Therefore, if we have succeeded partly, we ought to thank God, and not complain because we have not achieved what we hoped. Man proposes, but God disposes.

Let us foster and guard what we have secured and be thankful therefor. We mean to keep a fast hold upon the German Empire as it is. Germany was powerful under the Carlovingians. The Saxon Hohenstaufens, ruining her position, it took nearly 800 years to regain it. Political developments proceed as slowly as geologic formations, so the work of leaders ought not to be judged hastily. The world will have to get a sight of the middle of the next century before it may be judged unbiased in history or from the impartial standpoint of bygone times.

I am glad to feel your enthusiasm; glad to think that the German does not abandon in his old age what made him enthusiastic in his youth. The seed laid in your hearts by William I. is certain to bear fruits in later days. I trust that you will always remain as German and as national as you are to-day.

Men do not tear out of their hearts such a plant as national feeling. Not even if Germans emigrate can it be uprooted, for I have proofs, especially to-day, that hundreds of thousands of Germans in America, Australia, Africa, and elsewhere are still attached to the Fatherland, for which many of them fought hard battles. They remember me and send me greetings.

Recalling the hard fights for German unity begins with Schleswig-Holstein, which was the prologue of the greater struggle with Austria, which was of national consequence. Sadowa and the war with France were necessary to obtain unity. After Sadowa the principal point with me was that war with the French was not to come too soon, and that we should not be forced to begin it without proper preparation.

After the French war many thought that we would be obliged to renew the contest within five years of peace. Indeed, it was to be feared; but it was the exclusive task of my life to prevent a renewal of hostilities. Germany had obtained what she needed. The Germans do not yearn for conquests. They have no aspirations toward what I should like to call Bonapartist violations. The profligacies of conquests do not belong to the German character. Preferring equity and justice, I was always for peace, and ready to make minor sacrifices to preserve peace. The powerful can recede or make concessions. Neither Samoa nor the Caroline Islands were worth the war that lesser nations might have carried on for their sake.

I should like especially to recommend to young men not to criticise overmuch the history of recent times, but rather to rejoice in and enjoy what we have secured. My task was to secure what was possible, and if I did not succeed in obtaining all that we might have wished, I beg your indulgent criticism. Let us hold, though, what we have. The German Sovereigns and Princes made the greatest sacrifices for the erection of the empire. My old master hesitated long before agreeing to sacrifice a part of his independence as King of Prussia. Let us be thankful that these sacrifices resulted in German unity and thankful that you are men in places of learning where the sacred fire of national feeling was preserved throughout the Fatherland's darkest days.

Holding fast to what we have, let us not fear those who are annoying us on account of our unity, or the internal factions that are quarreling. Disputes have long been existent in Germany. These quarrels once prevailed between the guilds and the patricians, between the peasants and the lords, during the Bauernkrieg and at other times. Without internal disputes we would arrive at a state of Chinesedom. We should petrify. Without a fight we would have no quickening for growing life, but in all our struggles we must have a point of concentration and that point of focus is the German Empire. Let us stand by our Emperor. In this sense I call upon you for three hearty, thundering cheers for his Majesty Emperor William. Hoch! Hoch! Hoch!

The massed bands played "Heil dir Siegerkranz," and the cheering and sword clashing lasted several minutes. The ex-Chancellor, with helmet lifted from his head, took a chair, which was brought by Dr. Schweninger. After the cheering was over, Student Pflueger led the singing by the students of a new Bismarck song, after which the leading students ascended the veranda and were presented to the Prince. The old Chancellor came down the steps with them and spoke to the heads of the various corps. To one he said:

"I drank much with your corps; indeed, I also fought with them."

The students then sang "Deutschland ueber Alles" and "Die Wacht am Rhein," and finally all marched past the veranda cheering continually, while the Prince, standing above, threw flowers at them, which were handed to him by his daughter, the Countess von Rantzau.

After the reception Bismarck went to his room and rested for two hours.

All the afternoon the scene outside the castle grounds reminded the on-looker of a crowded fair. Booths lined both sides of the road. Among them surged uncounted thousands, cheering, drinking, and singing. Uniformed musicians wandered about playing in groups and singly; organ grinders with instruments full of patriotic melodies performed incessantly, and tramp acrobats, bear trainers, and singers had pitched their tents every few rods from the castle to the station.

About 6 o'clock, when the hullabaloo was just beginning to abate, the special trains of the Hamburg Electoral Association and several other societies drew into the station and unloaded a throng of fresh shouters. Bismarck received the Hamburg Deputies half an hour later. Dr. Semler, their spokesman, after remarking the magnitude of the demonstration, said to the Prince:

"To-day's events will enable you to realize that national gratitude is felt in Germany."

In replying to Dr. Semler's address of congratulation Prince Bismarck said:

I sometimes made mistakes in my efforts to unify Germany. I occasionally placed my confidence where it was betrayed, and I suffered the inevitable disappointments. But I was never disappointed in the confidence I placed in your ancient Hanseatic city. I never knew Hamburg to leave me in the lurch.

Your fellow-citizens and the people of your sister city, Bremen, have more friendly relations with those across the Atlantic than have many other States of ten times your size. Yet both cities are faithfully German, held to the empire by a national feeling that is stronger than any tie which State help could create. Since Hamburg joined the empire, the Imperial Government has had no more steadfast supporter. I hope that you will continue to work out your destiny on the lines of your present policy, and thus develop and prosper beyond all expectations.

For centuries Hamburg was independent, and was aided by only a small armed force. Now, with the empire's army and navy at her back, I hope that her enterprise will be able to surmount every obstacle. I once had hopes that we should have in Africa a great commercial empire. However, I will not begin to find fault, but merely express the hope that we may yet follow in Africa the example set by England in India.

After leading three cheers for Hamburg's prosperity, Bismarck muffled his throat and descended from the terrace. Five bands struck up a march with a terrific crash of passes, and the torch bearers began to file past.

The Prince stood half an hour at the foot of the terrace, watching the parade. All the torch bearers cheered him and occasionally a group from some Hamburg singing society would slacken its pace and give him a stanza from the new birthday song. About 150 women carried torches, and most of them threw bouquets to the old Chancellor. Count Herbert collected the flowers, while Dr. Schweninger saw that the line of firemen formed round the Prince was not broken by any of the hundreds who pressed forward for the purpose of shaking hands.

Green and red lights were burned throughout the Saxon forest. The park was vividly illuminated as the procession wound along the road under the trees and around the pond. The weather could not have been more propitious. There was a clear sky and a magnificent moon.

Before retiring for the night, Bismarck appeared again on the veranda and thanked all for their kindness. He begged indulgence for retiring so early. Age and infirmity, he said, were his excuses. Amid cries of sympathy, cheers, a burst of music from the bands, and shouts of "Auf Wiedersehen," the old man waved his hand and went into the house with Schweninger and Count Herbert.

The excursionists were taken back to Hamburg in fourteen special trains.

Telegrams of congratulation have been received from Emperor Franz Josef, Count Kalnoky, King Humbert, and Premier Crispi.

IMPERIAL HOMAGE IN BERLIN.

Dinner in the White Hall, Public Illuminations, and Rare Praise.

BERLIN, April 1.—Emperor William gave his Bismarck birthday dinner in the White Hall of the Old Castle.

Among those present were the Empress, Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe, Prince Alexander Hohenlohe, the Princesses Hohenlohe, the high officials of the Court, the members of the Federal Council, and numerous naval and military officers. The President and Vice Presidents of the Landtag were there, as were also Freiherr von Buol, President, and Dr. Spahn, Second Vice President of the Reichstag. Schmidt, the Radical First Vice President of the Reichstag, declined his invitation.

The Emperor and Empress received their guests with unusual graciousness. At the banquet the Emperor gave the toast, "To his serene Highness, the Duke of Lauenburg, Prince Bismarck." The Emperor's hurrah for the old Chancellor was accompanied with a flourish of trumpets and cheers from the guests. At 8 o'clock the imperial party went with their guests to a special performance at the Royal Theatre.

The Empress sent a long message to Bismarck this morning.

The Sultan expressed his congratulations through the Turkish Ambassador.

The Freisinnige Zeitung says that Schmidt absented himself from the banquet for political reasons.

The Reichsanzeiger (Official Gazette) says: says:

The numerous proofs of love and esteem which have been conveyed to Prince Bismarck testify to the gratitude which is felt for his immortal merits. May ardent wishes for his future welfare ascend to God wherever Germans dwell. May the nation's great son live many years to rejoice to see more and more fortified the work of unity created by him, the glorious hero.

Most of the public buildings and a large number of private buildings in Berlin are extensively decorated with flags and garlands, and illuminations are to be seen in all directions this evening. This forenoon there were fêtes in honor of Prince Bismarck in all of the schools.

The Emperor will go to Kiel on Wednesday to witness the launching of a new cruiser, which is to be christened Bismarck.

The war ships and merchantmen in the Kiel and Wilhelmshaven were dressed with flags all day.

The Berlin sculptor, Schaper, designed a medal upon the Hamburg Senate's commission depicting Bismarck as St. George in cuirassier uniform. The medal was presented to the Prince to-day. Copies will be struck and sold.

LONDON, April 1.—The Daily News correspondent in Berlin speaks of the Bismarck paragraph in the Reichsanzieger today as the first one of its kind appearing in that journal concerning a person outside the reigning houses of Europe. He says:

The day has been a holiday with the bulk of the populace. A stranger would not have believed that the majority of Berlin's citizens are Radicals and Socialists. The crowds in the streets are like those on the Emperor's birthday. The shops have displayed busts and portraits of the Prince in all materials, styles, and ages. The Government buildings and many residences are decorated with flags.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

HAMBURG'S GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

Bavarian and Other Towns of Germany in Festive Commemoration.

HAMBURG, April 1.—The Bismarck fêtes of yesterday have been repeated this evening with redoubled zest. The banks, bridges, State buildings, and most of the private houses have been ablaze with candles and electric lights since 7 o'clock. The streets are filled with merrymakers. All the societies that did not go to Friedrichsruh are having Bismarck dinners. Bands of music parade the streets, and patriotic songs are heard from every hall and place of public resort.

The students who visited Friedrichsruh to-day gave Bismarck a carved beer barrel, inlaid with gold and silver, and bearing in relief portraits of the Prince in his eighteenth and eightieth years.

MUNICH, April 1.—An immense festival in honor of Prince Bismarck was held last evening in the Odeonsaal. A poem eulogistic of the ex-Chancellor, composed by Paul Heyse, the great German novelist, was recited by Herr Possart. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

To-day the city is profusely decorated with flags and banners, and this evening a public demonstration of homage to Prince Bismarck will be held in the Königsplatz. All of the Bavarian towns are sending their congratulations to Prince Bismarck by telegraph.

The City of Augsburg is celebrating the day with the utmost enthusiasm. The streets and public and private buildings are decorated. A grand gala performance is being held in the Stadt Theatre, a school children's celebration in the Rathhaus, and a demonstration of citizens in the Stadtgarten.

BERLIN, April 1.—At Stuttgart last evening 600 pupils of the higher schools, bearing torches, marched in procession around the monument to Prince Bismarck.

At Kissingen a procession, including the city authorities, with flags and banners, marched around the Bismarck Monument, upon which they placed wreaths.

COLOGNE, April 1.—The city is gayly dressed with flags, bunting, flowers, &c. The Bismarck statue was covered with wreaths last night, and the city will be illuminated to-night.

LEIPSIC'S STATUE UNVEILED.

Count Hatzfeldt Presides Over a Great Celebration in London.

LIEPSIC, April 1.—The new statue of Prince Bismarck in the Augustus Platz was unveiled at midnight. The square and the city in the vicinity were illuminated with electric lights. A procession, comprising several thousand persons, paraded the streets.

LONDON, April 1.—Count Hatzfeldt, German Ambassador, presided at the Bismarck celebration in Queen's Hall this evening. The German Consul General, the staffs of the Consulate and Embassy, and most of the conspicuous Germans in London were present. The programme included songs, recitations, and toasts without end. The enthusiasm was phenomenal.

OFFICIAL AMERICAN TRIBUTE.

Celebration by a State Legislature and by German Descendants.

ST. PAUL, April 1.—The Legislature this morning passed a resolution congratulating Prince Bismarck on his eightieth birthday. It is to be cabled to the Prince.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—The eightieth anniversary of the birth of Prince Bismarck was celebrated at the Academy of Music to-night by the citizens of Philadelphia of German descent.

The Academy was decorated handsomely with the flags of the United States and German Empire, and the stage was ornamented with the products of the conservatory, in the middle of which there was a colossal bust of the ex-Chancellor, five feet in height and weighing 600 pounds. The celebration took the form of addresses and orchestral and vocal music.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 1.—Capt. Engel's National Hall was overflowed to-night, when the grand military concert was given by Drake's Military Band, under the auspices of the Duetscher Kriegerbund of Bergen County, in honor of Prince Bismarck's eightieth birthday.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 1.—As many of the 175,000 German population of this city as could be accommodated assembled at their many public halls to-night to the commers in honor of Bismarck's birthday. The principal event was the gathering of the Liederkranz Society. The decorations were mingled American and German colors, with a large picture of the Iron Chancellor for the centrepiece. Speaking by Congressman Bartholdt, Dr. Louis Bauer, Dr. H. Kinner, Dr. Ludwig Bremer, and the Hon. William C. Fox was interluded with orchestral airs and German songs. The society cabled a message of congratulation to Bismarck.

DENVER, Col., April 1.—A committee of German-American citizens of this city composed of Major Henry Suess, Philip Zang, C. A. V. Heygenorff, Salomon Wertham, and Gen. Herman Sturm, sent the following cablegram to-day to Prince Bismarck:

"The German-Americans of Denver Colorado, send their heartiest congratulations with the expression of their highest regard."

RICHMOND, Va., April 1.—The Germans of Richmond, under the auspices of the German-American Association of Virginia, to-night celebrated Bismarck's birthday by a popular meeting and banquet. Speeches were made by Mr. Osterloh, the German Consul, and others, and a telegram of congratulation was sent Prince Bismarck.

NEW-YORK GERMANS CELEBRATE

Festivities All Over the City—Toasts and Messages to Bismarck.

The Germans of New-York City were very much in evidence yesterday because of their various celebrations of the eightieth birthday of Prince Otto von Bismarck, the "man of blood and iron," as he is familiarly called in the Fatherland.

Whatever may be the differences, politically, of Germans at home and in all sections of the world, they are practically unanimous in their love for the old Chancellor of the empire. The cables, mails, and all other means of communication were kept busy yesterday conveying to Bismarck felicitations of his innumerable friends.

Never before have the Germans of New-York arranged so many celebrations on any of the preceding anniversaries of the illustrious statesman's natal day, and in all sections of the city the German colors were floating. The east side had its celebrations, as well as the west side, and even the business section kept in line.

The prominent Germans of the section south of Fourteenth Street were among the earliest to commemorate the day. At noon a Bismarck banquet was given at Lüchow's, 108 Fourteenth Street. The large hall was lavishly decorated with German and American flags, and around the tables sat hundreds who desired to honor the statesman.

Among those present were William Steinway, N. Stetson, O. Wessel, Carl Meyer, C. Fechteler, E. Krehbiehl, William N. Schwenker, Rudi Schaefer, A. Kastner, Joseph Lux, Robert Kammerer, A. J. Fuchs, William Wagner, George Grissler, C. T. Klein, C. F. Troscher, August Hartmann, R. H. Steinecke, A. Mueller, Otto Runk, Val. Fischer, Jr., G. Stalger, C. Rinschede, Charles Kruse, Gallus Thomann, Capt. A. Seifert, William Wenzel, Jacob Stahl, Jr., A. Jurgensen, J. Bechstein, A. Perrot, C. Scherz, Dr. J. Friederich, Lorenz Zeller, Herman Sulzer, Andrew Boose, Charles Rentz, George W. Brand, W. von Witzleben, Fritz Kreisler, F. Von Graberg, Ernesto Dreher, Charles Haenlein, Justus Garthe, A. Meyer, Ernest Stoeger of St. Louis, S. L. Benari, Adolph Burkhard, William F. Hasse, Emil Eberspacher, and J. B. Christopher.

In the afternoon the New-York Independent Schützen Corps held a shooting contest for a Bismarck cup. D. Mueller won the prize, beating Gus. Zimmerman five one-hundredths of an inch by the gauge in the bull's-eye. The prize for the worst shot was won by William Hayes of Newark, N. J. After the contest there was a banquet, at which speeches eulogizing Bismarck were made by Capt. William von Weber, D. Mueller, B. Walther, William Hayes, and Herman Wallenfels.

The most pretentious of all celebrations took place in Terrace Garden during the evening, which was arranged by the following: G. von Skal, Chairman; Hermann Schaaf, Secretary; Constantin Witt, Treasurer; D. A. von Düring, Günther Thomas, H. H. von Mellenthin, Max Hein, C. A. Bratter, Max Träger, J. Kotzenberg, J. P. Schmenger, Felix Triest, C. L. Bödeker, George Gregorius, Henry Barends, Balduin Bertel, P. F. Hoppe, P. L. Peters, and John Bopp.

At least 2,500 men, representing the leading German societies, participated in a genuine German "Kommers." The following was the programme of the festivities:

Overture.....Orchestra
Welcome address..Chairman G. von Skahl
"Red White, and Blue"..Sung by the assemblage.
"Hail! Bismarck".....By the assemblage
Oration.....Mr. Gallus Thomann
Salamander: A patriotic chorus:
"Heil Bismarck Dir".....Frank von der Stucken.
First tableau: The proclamation of the German Empire at Versailles, Jan. 18, 1871, after the painting by A. von Werner.
German National Anthem.....
Tenor solo.....Hymn to Germany
Carl Steinbuch.
Song ....."Greeting from America."
Second tableau: Bismarck at Varzin, reviewing a torchlight procession.
Tenor solo....."My Germany."
Carl Naeser.
(Written for the occasion by C. Fr. Jukes. Music by O. H. Lange.)
Song ....."If I Were the Chancellor."
Third tableau: Glorification of Bismarck

The opening address by Mr. Von Stahl covered in brief the object of the celebration. He spoke of the patriotism of German-Americans for their adopted country, standing ahead of that for the old Fatherland, which they loved so dearly. The speaker closed with "Three cheers for the United States," in which the entire assemblage joined heartily.

The orator of the evening was Gallus Thomann, whose superb address was frequently interrupted by applause. He recapitulated the eventful career of the ex-Chancellor, from his earliest entrance into public life to his retirement to private life, and in his remarks gave some of the instances where Bismarck was not always in the line of progress and liberty. But his great achievements and many deeds for freedom and right made his errors fade into insignificance, Mr. Thomann said. No man of as long a public life had accomplished more for his country than Bismarck, and no one will occupy a more prominent position in German history than he.

Among the societies present were the German Liederkranz, the Arion, the German Literary Society, the New-York Maennerchor, and an organization formed expressly for this celebration, entitled "The Unter Uns Club," composed of the following members: R. J. Schaefer, President; Henry Mattlage, George G. Schaefer, George H. Chatillon, Thomas H. Bauchle, George F. Krapp,, C. A. Stadler, Charles Faas, Charles C. Gamm, Henry von Gerichten, M. C. Stein, Henry P. Behrens, Jean B. Haemmerlein, Dr. E. Doepfner, George B. Mathes, Chris F. Schaue, Carl Büglen, August Büglen, William H. Klencke, Dr. A. H. Doty, Julius Imgard, E. C. Schaefer, Ashbel P. Fitch, Henry W. Schmidt, J. C. G. Huepfel, Louis Weber, Ralph Trautman, Peter Muller, John Bauer, Emile Meyer, Charles Schmid, Henry Aumann, Philip Muller, J. Dütel, I. F. W. Meyer, Chris. Schickwein, and William Schaue.

The Beethoven Maennerchor celebrated the anniversary at the hall, on Fifth Street, near the Bowery, last night. The celebration, which was a kind of kommers, was begun by singing the Deutscher Lied, "The Wacht am Rhein," and other German songs. John Weyman welcomed the guests, who numbered about three hundred, all men. This message was sent to Bismarck:

The admirers of the greatest hero of the musical world congratulate the greatest statesman of the German Empire on his eightieth birthday, and wish him success in his future life.

Among those who made speeches were: William Sohmer, Otto Kempner, August Wiggers, President of the society; Franz Pfaff, William Tenhompel, and J. W. Ohmels. The Maennerchor chorus sang a number of songs.

A unique celebration took place at Ulrich's Casino, 113 Second Avenue, where a large gathering partook of a feast and listened to speeches. The main feature of the menu was a dish of Kiebis eggs.

The eggs are from a bird similar to the meadow lark and are considered a rare delicacy. They have become renowned from the fact that an organization from the City of Jever, in Germany, calling itself the True Followers of Bismarck from Jever, has sent the Iron Chancellor 101 of them at each birthday since 1871. So scarce are the eggs that this club has frequently paid as high as 5 marks apiece in order to make up the number.

At the Casino speeches were made by Dr. H. Stempel, Emanuel Peris, and George Herz. The Sylvester Bowling Club and the Physicians' Bowling Club arranged the celebration.

In other societies and halls throughout the city, from the Harlem to the Battery, Germans were jubilant over the birthday celebration.

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 1.—The Germans of this city made Bismarck's eightieth birthday a general holiday. During the day all the public buildings, including the City Hall, and hundreds of stores, and dwellings and all German steamers were decorated with American and German flags. This evening there was a torchlight parade of all the German civic, military, and musical organizations, over 2,000 men taking part in the display.

The streets were thronged with spectators. Col. Erlenkoelter acted as Grand Marshal. His aids were Max Schilling, G. Friederich, and Herman Raub.

The festivities ended with a "commers" at Quartet Club Hall. There was singing by representatives of all the singing societies and speeches were made by M. V. Weber, President of the International Schuetzen Bund of New-York; Major Ernst Stahl, Julius Inspitz, Paul J. Emmergrun, and others.

LONGFELLOW ON THE PUZZLE.

I stood in my room at midnight
As the clock was striking the hour.
"Pike's Peak" lay unsolved before me;
To do it was past my power!

And I thought to myself of thousands
Of puzzle-bewildered men—
All victims like me of the Pike's Peak craze,
Who were giving it up just then!

JAPAN TAKES TWO TOWNS

Taku and Shan-Ha-Kwan Are to be Held as Guarantee.

DETAILED CONDITIONS FOR PEACE

Li Hung Chang's Condition Is Steadily Improving and He Will Be at His Mission Again This Week.

PARIS, April 1.—The European edition of The Herald has this dispatch under to-day's date from its correspondent in Shanghai:

"It is reported that Taku and Shan-Ha-Kwan will be handed to the Japanese as a guarantee of the observance of the conditions imposed upon the Chinese by the armistice.

"Thousands of Chinese troops are arriving at Nankin to defend the southern ports of the Yang-tse-Kiang. The Japanese troops in the Province of Kiang-Su are capturing towns north of the Grand Canal."

LONDON, April 1.—A Central News dispatch from Shanghai says it is reported that the conditions of peace are that China shall pay 400,000,00 yen indemnity and cede Formosa and Southern Manchuria, Japan holding guarantees pending the payment of indemnity and the settlement of the boundaries.

The Times correspondent in Pekin says that the Government has issued orders in accordance with the conditions of the armistice, and that the prospects of peace are more favorable now the Mikado has shown a friendly disposition toward Li Hung Chang.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Official confirmation is given to-day of the conditions outlined in the United Press dispatches this morning upon which Japan agreed to an armistice at the suggestion of Li Hung Chang, at the first conference of the plenipotentiaries. These conditions were known a week before Li Hung Chang's arrival at Shimoneseki, but they were telegraphed to Washington with the understanding that they were not to be made public.

The Japanese Legation has received no informationthat Li Hung Chang's assailant, Koyama, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life at hard labor. It is not doubted, however, that this sentence has been imposed upon him. It means that he will be sent to the Government mines in the northern part of the empire, which to most Japanese would be regarded as a worse punishment than death.

While all the information regarding Li Hung Chang's condition is of a negative character, it is believed that he is steadily improving, and that he will be able personally to resume the negotiations for peace before the close of this week.

CUBAN REBELS IN FLIGHT.

Rumor About a Torpedo Boat for the Use of the Insurgents.

HAVANA, April 1.—A dispatch from Victoria de las Tunas, in Santiago Province, says that a rebel band of sixty men, under Capote, have been put to flight by troops a few miles from the city. The troops are still in pursuit.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Information of a somewhat sensational character has been received in Washington within the last twenty-four hours with respect to the rebellion in Cuba. The officials interested have been informed from sources which they deem entirely reliable that a prominent Eastern shipbuilding firm has agreed to furnish the insurgents a torpedo boat at an early day, which will be used to destroy the Spanish war vessels now cruising in Cuban waters.

Whether the firm in question will build a boat or furnish a steam launch which can be utilized as a torpedo boat, is not known, but it is asserted that a swift boat of some character, which can be used for torpedo purposes, will soon be in the hands of the Cuban sympathizers in this country.

It is then proposed to equip this craft with a full supply of torpedo tubes and start her immediately to Cuban shores. The Spanish Government is said to be aware of this expedition, and to have notified the State Department officials. What action the latter will take cannot at this time be stated, inasmuch as no information bearing upon the matter will be given out at the department.

A vessel such as that referred to above could probably destroy several Spanish cruisers before she was captured, even though she should be unlucky enough to fall into the hands of the Spaniards. In such an event, it is said, short shrift would be made of the officers and crew, who would be treated as pirates and executed without mercy or delay.

TAMPA, Fla., April 1.—In an interview to-night Col. Figueredo, leader of the Cuban patriots in Tampa, and the recognized head of the movement in this section, said:

The latest news I have from Cuba is rhat Gen. Maceo has landed a large force of men on the island, together with 3,000 rifles, ammunition, and army stores. But at what point the landing was effected I am not informed. He has a large force, with thirty-seven officers, and his men are well drilled and disciplined.

Gen. Maceo captured a convoy, taking several hundred men prisoners, besides securing 100 mules and a large lot of valuable munitions of war. These are the latest facts. I know there are all sorts of rumors flying, but what I have stated are the simple facts as they exist according to our best information. I would advise very little credence to be placed in highly-colored and sensational newspaper reports. We shall learn more fully just what is being done upon the arrival of the steamer from Havana.

Gonzales Quesada, Secretary of the Cuban movement in the United States, who is the guest of Col. Figueredo, and Enrique Collozo, a Cuban leader, from New-York, also here, express the same opinion substantially as Col. Figueredo. Col. Figueredo, Secretary Gonzales Quesada, Enrique Collozo, and Dr. Domongos, will go to Jacksonville Wednesday, and will address a mass meeting on Thursday night.

LONDON, April 1.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Pall Mall Gazette says that, in order to replace the troops that have been sent as reinforcements to Cuba, the Government will call out 20,000 men.

Gen. Martinez Campos, who is to assume full command in Cuba, held a farewell audience with the Queen Regent last evening.

DEATH OF CAMILLE DOUCET.

Poet, Playwright, and Permanent Secretary to the Academie.

PARIS, April 1.—M. Camille Doucet, the distinguished French dramatic author and member and permanent Secretary of the French Academy, was found dead in his bed at noon to-day. The doctors have decided that he died at about 4 o'clock this morning. He was eighty-three years of age.

Camille Doucet was born in Paris May 16, 1812. He studied law, was for a time a notary's clerk, and in 1838, in collaboration with Bayard, produced at the Théâtre des Variétés a vaudeville, "Léonce." This was a financial success, and its principal author accepted it as an encouragement to become a poet. He wrote several comedies in verse, "Un Jeune Homme," three acts, 1841; "L'Avocat de sa Cause," one act, 1842; "Le Baron Lafleur," three acts, 1842; "La Chasse aux Fripons," three acts, 1846; "Le Darnier Banquet," three acts, 1847; "Les Ennemis de la Maison," three acts, 1850; "Le Fruit Défendu," three acts, 1857; "La Considération," four acts, 1860. He wrote also occasional poems for theatrical festivals: "Versailles," 1840; "Le Chant du Cygne," a drama in verse; "Velasquez," and "La Barque d'Antonio," lyrical scenes laureated by the Académie des Baeux Arts. He became the dramatic critic of The Moniteur Parisien, chief of the theatre division in the State Department, Director of the imperial playhouses, the successor to Alfred de Vigny in the Académie Française in 1865, and the successor to Patin as Secrétaire Perpétuel of the Académie Française in 1865.

He was a Councillor General of Yonne, a Knight of the Legion of Honor, a kind, old-fashioned gentleman whom everybody liked and had to respect, but he was not a poet worthy of succeeding to Alfred de Vigny, and younger writers have called "Doucetteries," without malice, works in verse which were pretty, pale, and not to be criticised as works of art.

VENEZUELA'S NEW CABINET.

President Crespo Harmonizes the Various Political Parties.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Official advices have been received here stating that, with a view to harmonizing the several political interests in Venezuela, President Crespo on Saturday last dissolved the Cabinet which he formed on his accession to power two years ago, and created a new Ministry, consisting of the following gentlemen:

Foreign Affairs—Dr. Lucio Pulido.
Treasury—M. A. Matos.
War—Gen. Ramon Guerra.
Interior—Dr. Juan Francisco Castillo.
National Improvements—Gen. Jacinto Lara.
Public Instruction—Dr. Alejandro Urbaneja.
Public Works—José Maria Manrigue.
Private Secretary to the President—Dr. Nunez.

Of these gentlemen but one—Gen. Guerra—was a member of the former Cabinet.

ENGLAND AND THE NILE VALLEY

Sir Edward Grey Says the Subject Was Discussed but Unsettled.

LONDON, April 1.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Edward Grey, Under Foreign Secretary, said that the question whether the Nile Valley between the lakes and the southern frontier of Egypt was within the British sphere was the subject of discussion with France in 1894, but no definite conclusion had been reached.

England, he said, did not recognize the Mahdi, nor had she ignored the rights of Egypt in the Upper Nile.

Men of Letters Elect Zola Again.

PARIS, April 1.—Emile Zola has been elected President of the Société des Gens de Letters.

M. Zola has been a very effective President of the Société des Gens de Letters. After his resignation, a year ago, the Société quarreled with Rodin, the sculptor, about a statue to Balzac, quarreled with Jean Alcard and others on other questions, and all the with of Aurélien Schoff could not restore harmony.

Accelerated Atlantic Mail Service.

LONDON, April 1.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Arnold Morley, Postmaster General, announced that the new plan of accelerated Atlantic mail service would go into operation next Saturday.

Waddell Is Not Out of Danger.

PARIS, April 1.—Waddell, who was shot by the American bookmaker and presumed crook, O'Brien, is not yet out of danger, though his condition is improving.

Welsh Disestablishment Progress.

LONDON, April 1.—The House of Commons passed the Welsh Disestablishment bill through its second reading this evening by a vote of 304 to 260.

Cunard-Burke Engagement.

LONDON, April 1.—Sir Bache Cunard is betrothed to Miss Maud Burke, daughter of the late G. F. Burke of New-York.

A finer line of Mahogany Furniture cannot be found than at PLINT'S, 45 West 23d St. Prices extremely low.—Adv.

Not Dead Yet!

Oh, no. I am eighty-one years of age, though in bodily health and vigor only fifty. Have just returned from shooting quail down in Georgia, and am now shooting pain from the faces of my fellow-mortals. Do you ask how I live, so as to attain such age and health? Call or send for a little pamphlet I have written, which explains it all. One thing: I let whisky alone.

G. Q. COLTON,
19 Cooper Institute, New-York.

Around the earth, in every land,
By every stream that I'm aware of,
In every town, they understand
How teeth may best be taken care of.
From Jersey flats to Birmah's mount
They sing the praise of SOZODONT.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea; 25c. a bot.

"Chacaqua." E. & W. "Chacaqua."
A NEW COLLAR.

DIED.

BULL.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., April 1, 1895, Mary Putnam, widow of the late Edward C. Bull.
Funeral from her late residence Friday, April 5, at 1:30 P. M.

GAUTIER.—On Monday morning, April 1, at his late residence, No. 32 5th Av., Josiah H. Gautier, M. D., in the 77th year of his age.
Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., Thursday, April 4, at 10 A. M.

HEYWARD.—On March 3, 1895, at her residence, in the City of Paris, Zefa De Tonde, widow of Henry Heyward, late of the City of New-York, deceased.

HOOPER.—Suddenly, at her residence, Cambridge, Mass., in the 94th year of her age, Mary L. Hooper, widow of James Hooper, Jr., of Walpole, N. H., and mother of Mrs. J. Henry Lane.

LANGDON.—On Monday, April 1, 1895, at her residence, 719 5th Av., Helen, widow of Woodbury Langdon, late of this city.
Funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., Wednesday, April 3, at 10:30. Interment at Tarrytown. Please omit flowers.

LAZARUS.—On Saturday, March 30, Emilie, daughter of Amelia B. and the late Jacob H. Lazarus.
Funeral private. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

LEGGETT.—On Monday, April 1, 1895, Thomas B. Leggett, in his 72d year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

PLATT.—In Philadelphia, April 1, 1895, Wm. A. Platt, Vice President of Insurance Company of North America.

QUACKINBUSH.—On Monday, April 1, Elizabeth Fisher, widow of the late James W. Quackinbush and daughter of the late Rev. Geo. H. Fisher.
Funeral from her late residence, Anderson Square, Hackensack, N. J., on Wednesday, April 3, at 2 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

RANDOLPH.—At Glenbrook, Conn., on March 31, 1895, Georgiene L. F., wife of Franklin F. Randolph.
Funeral services at her late residence on Tuesday, April 2, upon the arrival of New-York, New-Haven and Hartford train leaving Grand Central Depot at 1:03 P. M. Returning at 4:21 P

FOR A COMBINED CRUISE

Atlantic Yachtsmen to Join with the Larchmont Club's Squadron.

A WEEK OF FINE SPORT PROMISED

The Yachts Will Rendezvous at Larchmont on July 12—The New Classification on Racing Length Adopted.

A special meeting of the Atlantic Yacht Club was held last night at the Hotel Waldorf. It was called by Commodore Gould, and some important business was transacted. Commodore Gould presided, and among others present were Col. David E. Austen, Major J. Fred Ackerman, Col. A. P. Ketcham, Henry J. Gielow, L. J. Wing, John Sawyer, T. L. Arnold, H. A. Jonge, Newberry D. Lawton, George Church, Vice Commodore Adams, Thomas Manning, and Howard W. Coates.

The first business was to ratify the amendment to Article XIX. of the constitution, which was passed at the annual meeting. This allows all who have been members of the Atlantic Club for more than fifteen years to become life members upon payment of $100, and those who have been members for a shorter period can become life members upon payment of $250. This class, however, is limited to twenty.

Upon the motion of ex-Commodore Newberry D. Lawton Latham A. Fish of the schooner Grayling was made an honorary member of the club.

H. A. Gouge, J. M. Foote, and T. L. Arnold presented suitable resolutions of condolence and sympathy regarding the death of Eugene Maxwell, a prominent member of the club.

At the yearly meeting it was decided to have the annual cruise in August. Owing to the cup race it has been found that cruising so late would be impracticable, and on the motion of T. L. Arnold this was reconsidered. Vice Commodore Adams moved that "the next annual cruise be held in the month of July. That the fleet rendezvous in Larchmont Harbor on Friday, July 12, and combine with the Larchmont Yacht Club fleet and cruise in company, subject to such directions as the Captains may decide upon at a meeting to be held on the flagship of the ranking flag officer of the combined fleets at Larchmont, Friday evening, July 12, a committee of two, with the Commodore, with full power, be appointed to meet a like committee of the Larchmont Club to arrange the preliminaries and details necessary.

Howard W. Coates, who is a member of the Larchmont Yacht Club, as well as of the Atlantics, spoke in advocacy of the combined cruise. Commodore Gould was heartily in favor of the scheme, and it was carried unanimously. Commodore Gould appointed Vice Commodore F. T. Adams and J. L. Bliss, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, as the special committee.

It is proposed that during this cruise the yachts race one day under the Larchmont flag and the next under the Atlantic flag. It is expected that a fine fleet will turn out, and the cruise should be very successful.

Col. A. P. Ketcham, on behalf of a few members of the club, presented a picture painted by Carleton T. Chapman, representing the Vigilant winning from the Valkyrie on Oct. 13, 1893.

The proposed changes in the racing rules were then considered. The new classification, as suggested by the Regatta Committee, was printed in The New-York Times exclusively on March 15. Some slight changes were made, however, before they were adopted. These changes were proposed by Henry J. Gielow, and in the amended form the new classification is as follows:

SCHOONERS.

Class 1—All over 95 feet, racing length.
Class 2—Not over 95 feet and over 85 feet, racing length.
Class 3—Not over 85 feet and over 75 feet, racing length.
Class 4—Not over 75 feet and over 65 feet, racing length.
Class 5—Not over 65 feet, racing length.

SLOOPS, CUTTERS, AND YAWLS.

Class 1—All over 80 feet, racing length.
Class 2—Not over 80 feet and over 70 feet, racing length.
Class 3—Not over 70 feet and over 60 feet, racing length.
Class 4—Not over 60 feet and over 51 feet, racing length.
Class 5—Not over 51 feet and over 43 feet, racing length.
Class 6—Not over 43 feet and over 36 feet, racing length.
Class 7—Not over 36 feet and over 30 feet, racing length.
Class 8—Not over 30 feet and over 25 feet, racing length.
Class 9—Not over 25 feet, racing length.
Class 10—All open sloops.

CAT-RIGGED YACHTS.

Class 1—Cabin yachts over 25 feet, racing length.
Class 2—Cabin yachts under 25 feet, racing length.
Class 3—All open cat-rigged yachts.

Crews are to be limited. The new rule based on racing length is as follows: Schooners—Class 1, one man to every two feet; Classes 2 and 3, one man to every three feet; Classes 4 and 5, one man to every four feet. Single-Masted Vessels—Class 1, three men for every five feet; Class 2, one man for every three feet; Classes 3, 4, and 5, one man for every four feet; Class 6, one man for every five feet. Cat-rigged yachts, one man for every five feet, racing length, not including the helmsman.

FROM A CLYDE STANDPOINT.

The Mediterranean Regattas Discussed and Judged.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GLASGOW, March 20.—Ailsa had something like a sailover on the 19th from Monaco to Nice, her competitors being the forty-rater Corsair, the outclassed Valkyrie I., and the twenty-rater Aranella. The course was a dead beat to windward of six miles and a close reach for the remaining three miles in a jackyard topsail breeze. Britannia did not start, and much disappointment was felt. There was bright sunshine and the inevitable crowd the sight of the sun brings to any spectacle in France.

The course was too short to show off any point of sailing, and since it was all to windward Britannia's Captain may have considered no fair trial of speed could be obtained. Of course, even with the short course, the Ailsa easily sailed off her time allowance to the Corsair. The Corsair is a four-year-old cutter built by Payne of Southampton, from the design of Mr. Alfred Payne, for Admiral Victor Montagu, but is now quite outclassed by Fife's Lais and Watson's last year's forty-rater Corina.

The suspicion sent that Watson's new forty-rater completing at Glasgow would not be an extreme design proves to be correct. She is not much removed from the Corina, also built by Messrs. Henderson of Glasgow, which means, however, she will have a trifle more beam and a trifle more hollow in the floor. This new forty-rater is having her decks laid and internal fittings completed. These last will be very light, and probably constructed, as in the case of the Ailsa, to be partially dismantled and sent ashore when racing.

Fife's new forty-rater for Mr. Peter Donaldson, being built at Fairlie, is about ready for launching, but the cutter will no doubt be completed in every respect, except some of her spars, before being put into the water.

Eleven yachts started in the second race from Monaco to Nice on the 19th, to insure the flogging of Herreshoff's ten-rater Dakotah, but the American came in winner. Since it was turning to windward over the whole nine miles, the Dakotah must have been doing her best to keep other yachts able to overcarry her in their place. It is confidently asserted that Mr. Henry Allan, owner of the Dakotah, will not bring the cutter back to the Clyde from the Mediterranean. But Mr. Allan keeps his own counsel. It was repeatedly stated that he would not take the Dakotah to the Mediterranean until, at the last moment, she was shipped per steamer, her removable bronze centre plate and bull keel affording unusual facilities for stowing the hull and plate separately.

Since the new French ten-rater St. Marcial has been sailing pretty close—especially when she had some of the crew of the Britannia on board and Mr. Percival, one of the yachting mentors of the Prince of Wales—Frenchmen have been discovering that faster yachts may be built in France than in the United Kingdom. But other Frenchmen have yielded their patriotic prejudices, and one of these at Cannes declared his belief that the Dakotah was the "gladiateur" of the ten-rater class. Since this confession came from a French yacht builder, it carries exceptional weight.

From The Field's report of the first match we learn conclusively that the Ailsa's new canvas was not stretched on her spars, and was hanging all about, and that her topmast, too light, was not fit to carry her flying jib. In fact, the cutter had not fair play, but was still able to beat the Britannia. With the Ailsa's canvas out of shape, a fair trial was out of the question, and the result, although a victory for the Ailsa, gave no real index of her speed. Even under her unstretched canvas the Ailsa could weather bow the Britannia as she pleased, and coming about in stays faster than the Britannia, that cutter was as much at the mercy of the Ailsa as the Vigilant was in the narrow waters of the Clyde, where she was being constantly weather bowed by the Britannia, quicker in stays than the Vigilant.

Why the Britannia did not start against the Ailsa on the 19th causes much comment among Clyde yachtsmen, among whom there is a suspicion that, finding the Britannia's record last season is likely to be wiped out by repeated defeats from the Ailsa, the Prince of Wales is inclined "to throw up the sponge."

The Mediterranean regattas are bringing out many advantages. The isolated Britisher's supreme contempt for any language but his own is likely to provide a humorous phase to the spirit of yacht racing not heretofore enjoyed. At Cannes the Scottish crew of the Dakotah asked for instructions from the French officials, and since neither party was acquainted with the language of the other there was an inevitable misunderstanding.

The French cutter St. Marcial and the Herreshoffs' Dakotah were the starters. The crew of the St. Marcial understood there was only one turn round the course, while the crew of the Dakotah believed that the instructions meant two turns, which the Dakotah alone did. The course was twenty miles, and since the race was completed in good faith by both cutters it is impossible to foresee how the purse will go.

The prize was a stake of 500f. for a match between the Dakotah and the St. Marcial, and at the finish of the double turn the owner of the Dakotah claimed the money. The St. Marcial finished the first turn first, and the Dakotah's crew may have surmised some willful mistake about the course. At home, here, frequent altercations ensued when a yacht club Racing Committee stopped a race in an unexpected manner, with what was regarded as a desire to give the prize to some favored yacht.

THE VALKYRIE IN FRAME.

Lord Dunraven Writes that the Question of Crew Can Wait.

H. Maitland Kersey yesterday received a letter from Lord Dunraven. It said that the new Valkyrie was in frame on March 22, and that Capts. Cranfield and Sycamore had been engaged to sail the yacht.

The Earl says that he has decided to postpone the settlement of the question of crew and live ballast in the big international cup races until he arrives here. He takes this step, he explains, because he is ignorant of what boat may be asked to defend the cup. He prefers to wait until he comes here, in the hope of coming to an agreement with the owner or owners of the cup defender.

Lord Dunraven also gave his reasons for objecting to a big crew. The two boats, defender and challenger, will have to be measured with all hands on board, and a craft that is obliged to ship twenty or more extra men because of a puffy day is not designed according to his ideas.

Yankee Doodle-Norwood Race.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—The steam yacht race between the Yankee Doodle and the Norwood which was scheduled to be held on the Hudson River on May 30, has been postponed until June 22, at the request of Messrs. McBride brothers of this city, and the new date has been acceded to by Mr. Fraser, owner of the yacht Norwood. The extension of time is merely an accommodation to all concerned, as on June 29 the Yankee Doodle races the Vamoose, Rex, and Marietta on Long Island Sound, and the new date selected will avoid a double trip to New-York, or unnecessary expense incident to a months' sojourn in New-York Harbor.

Challenge from Mr. Brand.

J. Arthur Brand has cabled a challenge for the cup offered by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club for small boats. The cable was received by A. C. Sherman, Chairman of the Race Committee. Mr. Brand names a new boat, the Minima, and says his club would hold a meeting last night and a formal challenge be sent by mail.

SEVENTH REGIMENT GAMES.

Have the Biggest Entry List on Record for Next Saturday's Contests.

Never in the history of the Seventh Regiment games has there been such a large entry list as there is for the twenty-seventh set of games of the organization, which are to be held at the regimental armory next Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. The number of entries from the different companies, in detail, is as follows: A, 30; B, 195; C, 29; D, 113; E, 32; F, 121; G, 45; H, 67; I, 33; K, 42; aggregate, 705.

The Nesbitt Trophy, which is to be awarded the company scoring the greatest number of points, is at present held by Company E, but at the coming games the contest for it will be very hot, especially between Companies B, D, and E, and the knowing ones hint at a big surprise, despite the fact that Company B has the largest number of competitors entered. The greatest rivalry exists, and unusual interest in manifest.

The complete list of officials to act at the games is as follows: Referee—Col. Daniel Appleton; Track Judges—Capts. A. W. Conover, C. E. Lydecker, G. W. Rand, and W. C. Fisk; Field Judges—Adjt. F. G. Landon, Lieuts. W. S. Wilson, H. C. Du Val, and R. McLean; Inspectors—Capt. Waldo Sprague, Sergt. T. Guerra, Corps. T. E. Tripler, and F. H. Crary; Scorers—Lieut. J. E. Schuyler, Corp. T. J. Conroy, L. F. Eggers, and George A. Hull; Timers—Major A. P. Montant, Sergt. A. C. Fisher, J. Abeel, Jr., and W. N. Bavier; Clerk of the Course—C. N. Bostwick; Assistants—A. Y. Pringle, J. D. Thees, and P. Irving. The Chairman of the Floor Committee is Capt. D. A. Nesbitt. Music will be furnished during the games by the regimental band under Rogers.

Boxing at Seaside Athletic Club.

Much interest is being shown in sporting circles over the attractive card offered for to-morrow evening by the Seaside Athletic Club. "Joe" Walcott, the colored wonder from the Bay State, and "Mick" Dunn, the clever Australian, are "feature" on the programme, and their argument is expected to be an interesting one. "Eddie" Pierce, the Fourth Ward lad, and "Mike" Leonard, the dude boxer, are scheduled for a bout. The other contest will bring together "Al" O'Brien of Philadelphia and "Jimmie" Handles of Newark, the latter a protégé of "Lanky Bob" Fitzsimmons. The boxing will take place in the Seaside's arena at Coney Island.

Intercollegiate Athletes Meet.

A committee representing the Intercollegiate Athletic Association held a meeting at the residence of C. H. Sherrill, 8 East Ninth Street, last evening, and decided to confer with a committee from the Amateur Athletic Union on the subject of alliance, proposed by the latter. The conference will be held in this city on the 8th inst.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—The Long Island S. A. Club will give its first show next Saturday night at Grand Army Hall, Bedford Avenue and North Second Street, Brooklyn. The card is an excellent one. It includes "Mike" Harris and "Billy" Ernst as the stars of the evening at 130 pounds, "Dolly" Lyons and "Paddy" Gallagher at 116 pounds, "Eddie" Lober and "Tommy" Crull at 122 pounds, and Young Cook and "Sammy" Campbell, "Manly's Coon," at 118 pounds. All the bouts are for eight rounds. The first bout will be put on promptly at 8:15 o'clock.

—The entertainers at the vaudeville show at the New Manhattan Club this week are Miss Minnie Renwood, serpentine dancer; Shayne and Worden, character comedy sketch artists; Little Bijou Mignon, songs and dancing; Miss Georgie Girard, popular songs; Frank La Rosa, flying rings; Miss Alice L. Hodgdon, whistling soloist; Miss Ida Russell, character change artist; Miss Jessie Miller, cornet soloist; Foster and Lewis, sketch team, and the Black Meteors, dealers in songs, dances, and jokes.

STARK OUTPLAYS OAKES

An Easy Victory in the Amateur Billiard Tournament.

THE SCORE WAS 300 TO 183 POINTS

Oakes Will Play the Third Game of the Tie Series To-night with Keeney — Another Tie Possible.

J. B. Stark and Fred Oakes were opponents last evening in the amateur billiard tournament at Maurice Daly's Brooklyn academy. Stark won easily, 300 to 183 points. This was the second game in the play-off of the tie for the championship cup. The first game took place on Saturday evening between Keeney and Stark, the former winning by two points.

According to the handicaps, Stark is scratch man now, having to play 300 points to win a game. Oakes is handicapped at 250 and Keeney at 265. The games won and lost, so far as the leaders are concerned, now stand as follows: Keeney won 6, lost 2; Stark won 6, lost 3; Oakes won 5, lost 3.

In the next game, which is set for this evening, Oakes will meet Keeney, and, should he defeat him, there will again be a tie all around for the cup.

Apparently, Oakes was not in his usual form last evening. He slipped up on many easy shots and his position play was very much the reverse of good. Stark, on the other hand, was quite steady, clicking the ivories right merrily after the third round and running out with an average of 6.

For the first three innings Stark failed to count, having after the opening two difficult shots.

The scores follow:

J. B. Stark, (300)—0, 0, 0, 6, 15, 1, 9, 0, 0, 1, 17, 0, 12, 6, 2, 4, 0, 0, 22, 1, 24, 2, 4, 5, 0, 3, 12, 13, 2, 0, 1, 0, 0, 6, 5, 17, 2, 8, 1, 1, 28, 1, 43, 2, 8, 0, 3, 4, 8, 1. Total, 300; average, 6.
F. Oakes, (250)—3, 0, 3, 18, 0, 4, 0, 6, 2, 1, 1, 4, 17, 12, 2, 1, 0, 0, 7, 4, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 14, 2, 2, 5, 4, 1, 4, 17, 1, 3, 4, 12, 2, 0, 3, 0, 10, 2, 5, 0, 0, 2. Total, 183; average, 3 36-49.

THE BILL UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

A Law for Bicycling Path on Aqueduct Course Would be Retro-Active.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The bill introduced in the Legislature by Messrs. Cantor and Halpin, providing for the diversion to other uses of the lands acquired by the City of New-York for aqueduct purposes is unconstitutional, and would be held void if passed in its present form, for the following reasons:

First—It authorizes the expenditure by the City of New-York of an indeterminate sum, which is not for city purposes, and is therefore expressly forbidden by Section 10 of Article VIII. of the State Constitution. The grading, paving and maintaining and repairing of a bicycle and pedestrian track in Westchester County is not a function of the Department of Public Works of New-York City, and cannot be made such by the Legislature.

Second—It is a retroactive law, impairing the obligation of a contract, and as such is forbidden by Section 10 of Article I. of the Constitution of the United States. It authorizes the diversion of property acquired for one express purpose to another purpose, without providing for purchasing or otherwise obtaining the assent of the party from whom it was acquired, to such diversion, nor for any compensation to such party for the detriment occasioned thereby.

Third—It makes no provision for complying with the requirements of Section 7, Article I. of the New-York State Constitution, which states that "private roads may be opened in the manner to be prescribed by law, but in every case the necessity of the road and the amount of all damage to be sustained by the opening thereof, shall be first determined by a jury of freeholders, and such amount, with the expenses of the proceeding, shall be paid by the person to be benefited."

What is practicable: For a five-mile run inside of the city limits no legislation is necessary or desirable. From High Bridge to the north city line, the Department of Public Works, the Park Department, the North New-York Street Department, and the Board of Street Openings have the right to provide a cycle path on the old aqueduct if they see fit, without any changes in the existing laws.

After entering the City of Yonkers the conditions are changed. The line of the aqueduct runs for two miles north to Dunwoodie, close to and nearly parallel with the line of Midland Avenue, which is a wide and well-graded road, and on which bicyclers can travel without interfering with anybody or being interfered with. At Dunwoodie the line turns sharp to the west and runs for a mile across the Valleys of the Nepperhan and Tibbetts Brook and the intervening divide. It then plunges into a tunnel, and wheelmen would be necessarily obliged to travel up a steep hill about 100 feet high. Then they would be on the summit of the divide, and by turning up Palisade Avenue would have a mile run to the summit, more than 300 feet above the Hudson River, and, turning into Broadway at Shonnard Place, have a magnificent run for two miles more to the northern limits of the city, and then a mile to Hastings, where they would strike the old aqueduct again, without interfering with any private rights, as would be the case if it was attempted to run down the steep hill at Ashburton Avenue, and follow the line of the old aqueduct, which passes through private grounds and close to many dwellings.

For the twenty miles north from Hasting to Croton Dam, a wheel track as proposed upon the aqueduct would, no doubt, be a delightful run for bicyclers.

The residents of Yonkers on the line of the aqueduct unquestionably feel that, as far north as Hastings, at least, bicyclers have already two excellent roads to travel on—Palisade Avenue and Broadway for the high level wheelers, and Warburton Avenue for those who do not care to mount high hills.

J. J. R. CROES.

New-York, April 1, 1895.

Cyclers in Politics.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 1.—The action of the Improvement Commissioners of this place last Summer in refusing the Hackensack Wheelmen permission to use Upper Main Street, a little-used street, to hold races on, is to be made an issue at the coming election. The wheelmen purchased medals and advertised the races. They thought there would be no objection to the use of the street, because fast driving was not prohibited.

The night before the races were to be held the commission had a meeting and forbade the races. The wheelmen were notified on the morning the races were to occur. They held the races outside the town. Last Winter, after the wheelmen had secured the necessary evidence, they caused the arrest of Commissioner M. E. Clarendon for fast driving on the street. Now the wheelmen intend to carry the matter still further. They were led to this by the fact that fast driving was legalized while the sleighing lasted. Commissioner C. E. Eckerson's term expires this Spring, and last night the wheelmen nominated W. A. Linn of The New-York Evening Post to succeed him. The present Commissioner wants to be re-elected, but it is not thought he will be, as the firemen have expressed themselves as favorable to Mr. Linn.

Wheelmen Want New Parks.

ORANGE, N. J., April 1.—A ballot is to be taken at the municipal elections next week Tuesday in all the places in this county upon the question whether the Essex County Park Commission shall be authorized to expend $250,000 in the building of public parks, as provided in the act recently passed by the Legislature. It is generally expected that the appropriation will be voted, although some opposition has developed among those who think a new Court House should come first. The proposed system of public parks contemplates the construction of a number of parks in the county to be connected by broad boulevards, and so they will be of great interest to wheelmen.

James S. Holmes, Jr., of this city, ex-Chief Consul of New-Jersey, has assured Alonzo Church, the Secretary of the Park Commission, that the wheelmen of the county will support the measure to a man without doubt, and Chief Consul Robert Gentle of Elizabeth has been communicated with, and will probably call a meeting of the State division to indorse the park project officially before election day.

Century Wheelmen's Long Run.

The first annual 100-mile run of the Century Wheelmen of New-York to Patchogue, L. I., and return is scheduled for the 28th inst. The promoters of this event feel highly encouraged over the prospects for a big affair, many riders having within the past week expressed a desire to participate. The itinerary of the run is as follows:

Miles.		A. M.	Min. rest.
	Leave foot 99th Street, E. R.	5:00	..
0	Leave College Point	5:45	..
12	Leave Valley Stream	7:00	10
25	Leave Seaford	8:25	20
35	Leave Babylon	9:30	10
41	Leave Islip	10:15	10
50	Leave Sayville	11:15	10
55	Arrive Patchogue	11:50	70

DINNER.

Miles.		P. M.	Min. rest.
	Leave Patchogue	1:00	..
69	Leave Islip	2:30	10
75	Leave Babylon	3:15	10
85	Leave Seaford	4:35	20
98	Leave Valley Stream	6:00	10
103	Leave Jamaica	6:45	Fin.
110	Arrive College Point	7:40	..

All communications relating to the run can be addressed to Warde Bingley, 8 Union Square. The entrance fee is $1, including ferriage and badge. Handsome souvenir medals can be secured by those completing the century on the payment of $1 additional.

Barnett Joins Spalding Team.

A. G. Spalding & Brothers yesterday closed a deal with W. H. Barnett, who last year won the great Irvington-Milburn road race on Decoration Day. Barnett is looked upon as one of the best road racers in this section of the country, and in the Irvington-Milburn race he not only won the race, but made a new world's record as well. A. G. Spalding & Brothers in securing Barnett believe they have secured a man that will now complete their team, so as to make it one of the strongest of its kind in the world. With Sanger and Carenne to ride distances from one-quarter to two miles, Titus from five to twenty-five miles, and Barnett to do the road racing as well as the distance riding on the track, the Spaldings should, indeed, be prominently brought to the front. Barnett will go South with the Spalding team, provided it leaves early enough, and will take part in all the important road races in this section of the country. He will make his headquarters in New-York City.

Want Date of the Parade Changed.

The delegates of the different wheeling organizations who met at the Brooklyn Bicycle Club last evening to talk over plans for the State division race meet on June 15 agreed that it would not be to the advantage of either if that event and the parade over the Coney Island cycle path were held on the same day. A committee was accordingly appointed to confer with the Good Roads Association, under whose auspices the parade will be held, to change their date. June 22 is suggested, and if a change is made it will probably be accepted. Seven working committees will be appointed in the near future. Chairman Potter said that the delegates would be perfectly willing to change the date for the meet had it not been already sanctioned by the Racing Board. Mr. Potter hopes to have June 15 placed in the National Circuit list, so that the crack fliers will appear at the meet.

Press Wheelmen's Road Run.

Capt. Louis A. Johnson of the Press Wheelmen announces that all members of the Press Wheelmen and others desiring to take an afternoon run on Thursday will meet at the junction of Bedford Avenue and Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock sharp. Those desiring to avoid the riding on Liberty Avenue can take the Kings County "L" to the city line, meeting the others at that point at 1:30 P. M. The fare on the elevated is 15 cents for wheel and rider. There will be no "scorching," and new riders can join with confidence that they will be able to keep up. The run will terminate at the point of departure by 4:30 P. M. It is to be hoped that all riders of the press will join in the run.

Cycling on a Roof Garden.

The elements somewhat interferred with the successful opening of the Madison Square Roof Garden yesterday, but Mr. George R. Bidwell, who has charge of the Roof Garden Academy, has everything in shape for to-day, and every other day, as far as that is concerned, for yesterday Mr. J. W. Spalding, Manager Sanger, and Mr. Bidwell had a consultation, and a canopy is to be arranged for that will cover the entire roof, so that in case of rain cycling will not be interferred with. Private lessons are to be given in the morning. In the afternoon and evening the roof will be thrown open to the general public.

Cycle Club's New Quarters.

The Cycle Club of Brooklyn has secured quarters for the Summer season in a brownstone house on Park Place, between Vanderbilt and Carlton Avenues. The removed from the Clermont Avenue Rink will take place the latter part of this month. In the Fall it is expected that the rink will be engaged again for the cold period. The new house will be thoroughly overhauled and made as convenient as possible for the members. The location is particularly advantageous to those who go "down the road."

Brooklyn's Good Roads Association.

Twenty-seven new members were added to the Brooklyn Good Roads Association last evening, at a meeting held in The Eagle Building, and the Executive Committee having in charge the arrangements for the big cycle parade was increased from sixteen to thirty members. Chairman Beecher of the Committee on By-Laws and Constitution reported a revision of the same. The changes will be submitted to the association for approval on May 21.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—Up to date sixty prizes have been secured for the fourth annual Martin road race, which takes place at Buffalo on Decoration Day. The list includes a horse, wagon, and harness, china dinner sets, bicycle suits, tires, cyclometers, lamps, cameras, &c. The horse and wagon prize is valued at $800. It is estimated that the entries will number fully 250.

—The Century Road Club of America has allowed the following road records: T. W. Rae, 10,600 miles during 1894, South Dakota State record; E. S. Shenkenberger, 11,165 miles during 1894, Indiana State record; 36 centuries during 1894, Indiana State record; J. C. Knowles, Kings County Wheelmen, 63 centuries during 1894, New-York State record.

—At the Everett House this evening, commencing at 9 o'clock, there will be a meeting of the writers on cycling matters connected with the trade and daily press of this city and Brooklyn. It is proposed to form a press cycle club. Newspaper men generally are requested to attend this meeting.

—George Ruppert, the son of the millionaire brewer, who hopes to win the cycling honors at the Mott Haven games, left for Savannah on Saturday. He will train there under the care of "Billy" Young, who scored such a great success with "Fred" Titus last year.

—The Manhattan Field track will not be fixed up so elaborately for cycling as was at first proposed, but it will be made very desirable for that branch of sport.

—Entries for the handicap races of the Asbury Park Wheelmen, scheduled for Decoration Day, will close on May 23 with Rennie L. Smith.

—The track at Waltham will be greatly improved this year. It will be ready for the flyers by the middle of the present month.

BROOKLYN'S HORSE SHOW.

Many Entries for the Riding and Driving Club's Exhibition.

For the next few weeks the members of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club will talk of little else but their third annual horse show, which, as heretofore, will be held in their handsome and spacious clubhouse on the Prospect Park Plaza. The show will open Wednesday evening, May 8, and continue each following night until Saturday, inclusive, with the exception of an afternoon session, which will be held the last day, beginning at 3 o'clock. Each evening's programme will begin promptly at 8 o'clock.

Fifty classes compose the prize list, divided as follows: Three for roadsters, 10 for horses in harness, 2 for carriage horses, 3 for horses, carriages, and appointments, 3 each for tandems and four-in-hands, 1 for ponies in harness, 9 for saddle horses, including high-school; 2 for ponies under saddle, 8 for jumpers, 3 for tandems to ride, and 3 specials for the Police and Fire Departments. Nearly all the classes are open to members only, the few exceptions being the roadsters, high-school, the specials, high-jump, and park tandems and four-in-hand classes, which are open to all. For the two last-named events the members of the New-York Coaching and Tandem Clubs have been especially invited to compete. All the first prizes will be in money, ranging in value from $25 to $100.

In a few classes second and third prizes will also consist of money, but in all others red and yellow rosettes will be awarded. About the usual rules and regulations adopted by other horse shows will prevail. Saturday, April 20, is the date the entries close, and in the meantime those who intend to exhibit will be kept busy getting their horses and traps in shape. The present prospects indicate that there will be a larger number of entries to be judged this year than at either of the club's two previous shows. Another feature promised for this season is the high quality of the exhibits, some of which will consist of noted high steppers. To accommodate the large crowds which have attended the show heretofore the club will, as usual, increase its seating capacity to more than double. Part of the enlarged seating arrangements will be in the form of a tier of boxes, which will be sold at auction the latter part of this month.

All the details are in the hands of a horse show committee, consisting of J. H. Walbridge, Chairman; Henry Bowers, Secretary; George H. Prentiss, Treasurer; W. N. Dykman, E. H. Litchfield, T. L. Woodruff, E. H. Barnes, Sturgis Coffin, William H. Force, Charles A. Moore, George E. Fahys, John N. Partridge, A. J. Nutting, E. T. Bedford, E. Legrand Beers, W. H. Erhart, Raymond Hoagland, W. A. Jamison, L. M. Gibb, E. T. Knowlton, William A. Read, Hamilton H. Salmon, and Francis H. Page.

Among the gentlemen who have accepted the committee's invitation to act as judges are August Belmont, John E. Cowdin, Frederic Bronson, Frank K. Sturgis, Samuel W. Taylor, Jr., Francis T. Underhill, and F. M. Ware, all of whom are well-known horsemen and experts at picking out winners at horse shows.

The tanbark will fly again next Friday night, when the club's famous Friday evening class, composed of gentlemen, will give its fourth annual exhibition ride, commencing at 8 o'clock. An attractive programme for the event has been prepared by the Executive Committee, George E. Fahys, J. H. Walbridge, Henry Bowers, and W. Edwin Thorpe.

Racing at St. Asaph.

FIRST RACE.—Three-year-olds. Four furlongs. Summertime, 109 pounds, (Nacey,) 3 to 5, won; Old Age, 109, (Loates,) 8 to 1, second; Bandalia, 109, (Reilt,) 7 to 1, third. Wheatland, Our Pearl, Leonidas, Lizzie H., and Ensign also ran. Time—0:50.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. George Dixon, 107 pounds, (Keefe,) 16 to 5, won; Pulitzer, 102, (R. Doggett,) 5 to 1, second; Darkness, 110, (Doggett,) 3 to 1, third. Tartufte, Nockbarren, The Kelp, Velvet Rose, and Sunshine also ran. Time—1:29¼.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap. Six furlongs. Captain Brown, 118 pounds, (Clerico,) 16 to 5, won; Charade, 106, (Doggett,) 5 to 2, second; Golden Gate, 106, (Keefe,) 12 to 1, third. Commanche, Restraint, and Peter the Great also ran. Time—1:16¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Maidens. Six furlongs. Watchman, 105 pounds, (Reilt,) 7 to 2, won; Cuckoo, 100, (Keefe,) 5 to 1, second; Silent Friend, 105, (Lambley,) 4 to 5, third. Bonnville, The Scalper, Kandor, and Stanley M. also ran. Time—1:17¼.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; catch weights. William T., 76 pounds, (F. O'Leary,) even, won; Elgar, 86, (Maher,) 8 to 5, second; Captain T., 88, (Keefe,) 12 to 1, third. Logan also ran. Time—1:40¼.

SIXTH RACE.—Two-year-olds. Four furlongs; selling. Hera, 95 pounds, (Sheedy,) 10 to 1, won; Hand Car, 99, (Welch,) 40 to 1, second; Full Sea, 110, (Doget,) 10 to 1, third. Himyara, Gimms, Lady Lawrence, Applegate, Lee Turner, Attention, and Henry H. also ran. Time—0:50½.

Results at Nashville.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Mollie B., 114, (Turner,) 25 to 1, won; Simon W., 105, (J. Perkins,) 7 to 2, second; Uncle Luke, 111, (Thorpe,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:14⅗. Lottie Mills, Sir Abner, Charm, Metropole, Terrapin, Carlsbad, and Joe Newberger also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four furlongs. Vesper, 105, (Thorpe,) 5 to 2, won; Nancy T., 105, (A. Barrett,) 10 to 1, second; Imp. Sugar, 105, (Berger,) 4 to 1, third. Time—0:49½. Eldred, Sister Rosalind, Ed Dandridge, Spokena, Judge Dubose, Belle Meade, Free Coinage, Prentiss, St. Cresley, Fannie Hunt, Fred T. Wood, Out Away, and Judge Baker also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Greenbriar Stakes. One mile. Prime Minister, 115, (Cassin,) 12 to 1, won; Buck Massie, 115, (Perkins,) 8 to 1, second; Diggs, 110, (Irving,) 1 to 2, third. Time—1:41¼. Brendo, Rainmaker, Montre, Ductor, and Canewood also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. Five and a half furlongs. Anna Mayes, 110, (Irving,) 11 to 5, won; Red John, 111, (Garner,) 8 to 1, second; Dora Wood, 100, (Perkins,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:09⅛. Miss Lilly, Tramp, Black Hawk, George L., Ben Wilson, and Le Grand also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Tom Elmore, 103, (Turner,) 6 to 1, won; Clementine, 110, (Thorpe,) even, second; Probasco, 113, (Perkins,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:42¾. Imp. Wolsey, Millard, Belle of the West, Hartford, Renaud, Pearline, and Martha Griffin also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Leonell, 104, (Turner,) 3 to 1, won; Kate G., 96, (Perkins,) 2 to 1, second; Marble Rock, 109, (Cole,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:08⅘. Marcellina, Esther, Cleveland, Dearest, Guilty, Propriety, Oakview, Miss Sturges, Bobby Burns, Sewing Girl, and Winfield also ran.

Laurente Wins Arkansas Derby.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Potentate, 121 pounds, 1 to 2, won; Philomena, 104, 1 to 2, second; Joco, 98, 20 to 1, third. Time—1:03¾.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Sallie Cliquot, 110 pounds, even, won; Lady Inez, 110, 10 to 1, second; Nikito, 110, 3 to 1, third. Time—1:03.

THIRD RACE.—Arkansas Derby. One mile. Laureate, 119 pounds, (A. Clayton,) 5 to 2, won; Lobengula, 115, (J. Hill,) 8 to 5, second; Bob Clampett, 115, (R. Williams,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:44½.

FOURTH RACE.—Four furlongs. Sir Play, 110 pounds, 2 to 1, won; Fred Barr, 113, 4 to 1, second; Saracenesca, 113, 7 to 5, third. Time—0:50½.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. George F. Smith, 110 pounds, 2 to 5, won; Maggie Gray, 102, 1 to 4, second; Grenk Gayle, 110, 2 to 5, third. Time—1:17½.

HORSES AND THEIR OWNERS.

—The books for the regular daily trips of the coach Pioneer is now open at the Hotel Brunswick. Beginning April 15, (Easter Monday,) the Coaching Club will run the Pioneer as a public coach from this city to a point about two miles from Morris Park. The drive will be one of about twenty miles, and the Pioneer will start from the Hotel Brunswick at 11 A. M., stopping at the Plaza Hotel. From there the route will be through Central Park to Seventh Avenue, across One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street to St. Nicholas Avenue, over Washington Bridge and around Williamsbridge. There will be four changes of horses en route, and twenty-seven fine animals have recently been purchased for the service in Vermont and Maine. The last run of this season will be on June 8. Among the promoters of this public coaching tour are Dr. W. Seward Webb, Col. Delancey Kane, Frederick C. Bronson, Col. William Jay, W. K. Vanderbilt, Perry Belmont, Odgen Mills, F. K. Sturgis, T. A. Havermeyer, G. G. Hoven, and C. A. Baldwin. Frank Howlett has been engaged as guard.

—J. W. Knox of Nutwood Farm has taken his speedy stallion Arena to the track at Guttenberg and will prepare him for his engagements this season. Arena came out last Summer at Philadelphia in his four-year-old form, and ended the campaign with a record of 2:15½. He has been kept at Parkville during the Winter, and has recently been at M. F. Devey's stable on the Coney Island Boulevard. Mr. Knox has entered Arena liberally, and will start him at Freeport, Ill., in July.

—Mayflower, one of the noted brood mares at Palo Alto Farm, died about ten days ago. She was twenty-one years old, and had a record of 2:30½, made at the trot, although her natural gait was the pace. Two of her foals held championships—Manzita, 2:16, being the best four-year-old from 1886 to 1890, while Wildflower's performance of 2:21 at two years was the record for trotters of that age from 1881 till Sunol came out in 1888.

—As soon as the track of the Parkway Driving Club is fit for racing, there will be a match between two Brooklyn trotters for $200 a side. One

SHE CAME FROM VIRGINIA

One Step in the Identification of the Murdered Colored Woman.

THE STORY OF MRS. ROBINSON

Talked with Her Tuesday in the D., L. & W. Station in Hoboken —Recognized the Carpet the Body Was In.

Not much progress was made by the police yesterday in clearing up the mystery surrounding the murder of the young colored woman, whose dismembered body was found Sunday morning in the area of the building of the New-York Bank Note Company at Sixth Avenue and Waverley Place.

It was late yesterday afternoon before the first tangible clue to the identity of the murdered woman was obtained. This information came from Medora Robinson, a colored woman, of 17 York Street, Jersey City, who is employed as an attendant in the waiting room in the passenger station in Hoboken of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, who, at the Morgue, identified the remains as those of a young woman whom she saw and spoke to in the waiting room last Tuesday morning. It was the only time she had seen the woman, but before seeing the body she described the woman accurately, and the identification was made with such an absence of hesitation that the police are convinced that she is not mistaken. According to Mrs. Robinson's statement, the murdered woman was a house servant from Virginia, and a comparative stranger in this city, where she had been less than a week.

Mrs. Robinson, who is a woman of intelligence, on reading the account of the murder, and the description of the murdered woman, recollected seeing a negress answering the description in the waiting room. She made her suspicions known to the station master, and a telephone message was sent to Capt. Delaney at the Charles Street Police Station, this city.

At the request of Capt. Delaney, Mrs. Robinson went to the station house. To Capt. Delaney she gave a description of the colored woman with whom she had conversed in the waiting room. This description was so accurate that Mrs. Robinson was taken to the Morgue, and saw the body. As soon as she saw the face Mrs. Robinson without hesitation said. "That's she."

Then Mrs. Robinson said the woman was a passenger on the train which arrived at Hoboken from Newark at 10:17 A. M. Tuesday. She carried a large bundle, and she sat down in the waiting room. As she appeared to be a stanger, Mrs. Robinson spoke to her, and the woman told her she was a house servant and had come from Heathville, a village about forty miles from Fredericksburg, Va., in search of employment. She and four or five other colored girls had been sent North by a white man, an employment agent, and she had in her possession a letter of recommendation to some person in this city whose name and address Mrs. Robinson had forgotten. She had stopped at Newark, and had obtained employment there as a cook, but she did not like the place, and left after three days, to come to this city to seek work.

The woman told Mrs. Robinson that she had some friends in Thompson Street, whom she intended to visit. Mrs. Robinson noticed what she took to be a gold wedding ring on the third finger of the stranger's left hand. The woman who was murdered wore such a ring.

After resting in the waiting room ten or fifteen minutes the woman boarded the ferryboat bound for this city. When Mrs. Robinson was shown the piece of material in which the dismembered body was wrapped she said it was the outside covering of the bundle which the woman had carried. Mrs. Robinson said she did not ask the strange woman her name.

Among the many visitors at the Morgue to look at the body of the murdered woman was Deacon Warren Purdy of the Zion Methodist Church, at Bleecker and West Tenth Streets. He is an old man much respected among the colored people, and lives at 217 West Twenty-ninth Street. When he saw the body he said he was sure he had seen the woman in Bleecker Street Thursday last. Deacon Purdy said the young woman passed him on the street, and as she greatly resembled the daughter of an old friend of his, a Mrs. Smith, who died some time ago, he spoke to her. He soon discovered that he was mistaken, and the girl passed on.

Coroner Dobbs yesterday set the time for holding the inquest in the case at 10:30 A. M. on Thursday.

Revising Naval Regulations.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Secretary Herbert is making a revision of the naval regulations, which will be of particular interest to the bureaus in the Navy Department, and of importance to officers on stations and in ships, who must report to the naval bureaus in Washington. A recent change placed the rsponsibility of a good deal of work on the Bureau of Construction, and has facilitated the designing, construction, equipment, and repair of vesels of war. There are still many inconsistencies in the bureau system of the department.

Nearly every bureau, for instance, except the Bureau of Medicine, has something to do with the machinery which goes on a war ship. Work connected with the ventilating apparatus is done by the Bureau of Construction and the Bureau of Steam Engineering. The Bureau of Ordnance and the engineers provide the gun carriage machinery. The Bureau of Equipment, the chinery. The Bureau of Equipment, the engineers, and the constructors divide the work

Amalgamation of Church and Chapel.

The Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church has come into the possession of the Collegiate Reformed Church by reason of the latter assuming the financial obligations of the former. The Consistory of the Collegiate Church has decided to amalgamate the Thirty-fourth Street Church with the De Witt Chapel, in Twenty-ninth Street, near Seventh Avenue, which is also in charge of the Collegiate Church.

This ceremony will be celebrated Easter Sunday afternoon. De Witt Chapel will be abandoned, and services will be held in the Thirty-fourth Street Church, west of Eighth Avenue, hereafter. The Rev. Dr. Peter Stryker, pastor of the Thirty-fourth Street Church, and the Rev. Kenneth F. Junor, M. D., of De Witt Chapel, will be retained as ministers. The building which De Witt Chapel is about to vacate is the site of the oldest school in America.

Preparations for Atlanta's Exposition.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 1.—The State Board of Agriculture of California had intended to make an exhibit of the resources of California at the Mexican Exposition, but has reconsidered, and decided to transfer the exhibit to Atlanta.

Frank Supplee, Major of the Fifth Maryland Regiment, of Baltimore, who is in the city, states that that organization will go into encampment at the exposition next Fall.

M. A. Macchi, Commissioner General for Europe, has arranged for a Russian section at the exposition, with E. N. Grunwaldt, furrier to his Majesty the Czar, in charge.

HIGHWAYMEN LURK IN THE WOODS

A Farm Laborer Robbed of His Scarfpin and a Small Sum of Money—A Woman Slightly Hurt by a Pistol Ball.

WOODBURY, N. J., April 1.—While John Ford, a young man who works on a farm near Westville, was walking down the turnpike about a half mile above this city Saturday night, four men sprang from the woods, and one of them, placing a revolver at his ear, demanded his money. Ford quickly gave them a scarfpin and $1.50, and, following their advice to skip, arrived here shortly afterward a badly frightened boy.

Thomas Selfridge, a young farmer, was returning from Westville, on the Glassborough Road, about a mile from where young Ford was robbed. He was accompanied by his wife. While passing Ladd's Woods, four men attempted to stop his horse. Selfridge struck the animal with the whip, and succeeded in breaking through the gang, who commenced firing after the carriage. One of the shots passed through the carriage, striking Mrs. Selfridge on the shoulder. The force of the ball was evidently spent, and the heavy wrap worn probably saved her from a dangerous wound, a slight abrasion of the skin being the only result. She was prostrated by fright.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 1.—Albert Moelinisk of Carteret was knocked down and robbed Sunday night by a stranger, with whom he was walking on the road between Elizabethport and Carteret. The robber took from Moelinsk a silver watch and $12 in money, and disappeared in the woods.

THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE

The Board to Examine Disabled Officers Not Yet Appointed.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The President has not yet created the board to examine and report as to the physical condition of officers of the revenue cutter service who are unable to perform active duty, but it is expected that he will do so this week.

A careful examination of the list of officers of the Revenue Marine Service made since the publication of some of the names of the incapacitated ones by The New-York Times leads to the belief that at least forty officers will be found to be unfit for active duty. As soon as the board is designated the marked officers will be required to appear before it for examination, which will be of the character prescribed by the Navy Department. Pending the appointment and action of the board, arrangements are being made to fill the six vacancies now existing in the Cadet Corps of the service.

The following-named applicants for appointment as cadets were subjected to-day to a physical examination by a board which convened at the headquarters of the Marine Hospital Service in this city: Eben Barker, Annapolis, Md.; Charles L. Boone, Baltimore; David S. Clayton, Philadelphia; Henry G. Fisher, Washington; Oscar G. Haines, Camden, N. J.; C. R. Hillyer, Washington, D. C.; Walter E. Howland, New-Bedford; Frank R. Lapham, Big Rapids, Mich.; Charles Satterlee, Gales Ferry, Conn.; Henry Ulke, Jr., Washington, D. C.; John V. Wild, Onancock, Va.; Walter A. Wiley, Baltimore; William G. Blasdel, Washington, D. C.; Charles H. Foote, Jr., Philadelphia; Walter B. Izard, Washington; George H. Mann, Washington; E. E. Mead, Boston.

All of the applicants who pass the physical examination will be required to-morrow to devote six and one-half hours to examinations in arithmetic and trigonometry. On Wednesday they will be examined in algebra and geometry; on Thursday in grammar, geography, and physics, and on Friday in history, chemistry, language, literature, general information, and spelling. The ordeal will be severe, and it is not expected that all of the young men who aspire to places in the service will be able to meet the intellectual requirements. Should all the applicants pass the examinations, the six vacancies will be filled by the six men who stand highest. The others will be required to wait until other vacancies occur.

When the retirements contemplated in the bill under which the disabled revenue officers are to be examined are ordered, it is likely that there will be fresh vacancies on the cadet training ship. The cadets receive each $500 a year and are obliged to serve a probationary period of two years on the schoolship Chase, now lying at New-Bedford, at the expiration of which time they will be examined for appointment to the grade of Third Lieutenant. There are usually vacancies in that grade, although the number of Third Lieutenants and cadets cannot exceed the number of Third Lieutenants allowed by law.

NAVAL OFFICIALS MUCH DISTURBED

They Regret the Publication of the Result of a Recent Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Navy Department officials are disturbed over the publication of the result of the inquiry conducted by Admiral Carpenter of the Asiatic station on Commander W. M. Folger's charges of drunkenness against a pay officer. A court of inquiry found the pay officer guiltless of any misdemeanor, and Admiral Carpenter directed Folger to return the Paymaster to duty, with a public exoneration. The pay officer, in a letter to friends in the department, asserted that Folger threatened to send the disagreeable charges to the Admiral unless the Paymaster should withdraw a complaint he had made against the coxswain of the Captain's gig. The alleged threat was made in the presence of another officer in the commanding officer's cabin. The pay officer refused to withdraw the charges, with the result that Admiral Carpenter held an investigation.

The department authorities deny having divulged the results of Admiral Carpenter's inquiry, and some of those who are accountable for secrecy in the department are greatly incensed at the liberties taken by the newspapers in publishing the result of an official inquiry before it was formally announced by Secretary Herbert.

The inquiry, which resulted in the acquittal of the pay officer and the discomfiture of Folger, is to be supplemented, apparently, by an inquiry here at home into the weakness of the department system which permitted publicity.

Brakeman Killed and Cars Burned.

ELMIRA, N. Y., April 1.—Erie extra freight train No. 99, eastbound, met with an accident near here this afternoon, which resulted in the death of Brakeman John Griggs of Hornellsville, and the destruction of six cars and a portion of their contents. The train was running about eight miles an hour when a journal on one of the box cars broke.

Two cars, one loaded with hogs, and another with fertilizing material, were thrown down a twenty-foot embankment. Another car of hogs was thrown across the westbound track. An oil tank car was wrecked and its contents destroyed by fire, which also burned two adjoining cars loaded with lumber. About half the hogs were killed or injured, and neighboring farmers took away most of the rest.

A New Navigation Company.

NEWARK, N. J., April 1.—The Yaracuy Navigation Company filed articles of incorporation with the County Clerk to-day. Its business is leasing and building launches, steamboats, &c. Business is to be conducted principally between New-York and Puerto Cabello, Venezuela. The capital stock is placed at $600,000. George H. Lambert and Joseph K. Franks of Newark and Corra N. Williams of Summit are the incorporators.

STRAUS MAY LOSE THE PERMITS

New Board May Revoke His Right to Sell Milk in the Parks—Stokes Loses the Claremont.

The old Tammany Park Board, which was removed when the present reform board was appointed by Mayor Strong, voted at the session Jan. 25 to relicense the Claremont Restaurant in Riverside Park to Edward L. Stokes for another period of five years, from April 1.

The news of this relicense or re-lease was not made public until some days later, when the old board was about to go out of existence. The members of the board who were present at the meeting at which the relicense was granted were Messrs. Tappen, Bell, and Clausen.

As soon as the news of the re-lease had become public the legality of action was brought into question. The new board asked the Corporation Counsel, Francis M. Scott, for an opinion on the question.

That opinion was received last week, and it was to the effect that Mr. Stokes's authority to conduct the Claremont was nothing more than a license to sell refreshments in the park, and that the Commissioners had power to revoke it.

The new board accordingly met on Saturday and revoked the license. Superintendent Parsons was instructed to take possession of the Claremont Hotel, and to hold it subject to the action of the Commissioners.

Superintendent Parsons took possession yesterday, and will hold it until there is some determination of the question.

It was said that Mr. Stokes would take the matter into court, and fight it out.

It is rumored that the permit granted at the January meeting to Nathan Straus to erect booths for the sale of milk in the parks will be revoked by the new board, but no action has yet been taken on the question.

PROMOTIONS ON THE POLICE FORCE

A Bill Reported Favorably Prescribes They Must Be Made from Rank to Rank and for Merit.

Corporation Counsel Scott sent a communication to the Police Commissioners yesterday informing them that a bill to amend Section 271 of the Consolidation act, which had been introduced by Assemblyman Hamilton, had been reported favorably by the Committee on Cities and ordered to a second reading in the Assembly. It amends the section referred to so as to read as follows:

Promotions of officers and members of the police force shall be made by the board only on grounds of meritorious public service and superior capacity, and shall be as follows:

Roundsmen shall be selected and appointed from among patrolmen; Sergeants of police from among Roundsmen or patrolmen heretofore assigned to duty as Roundsmen; Captains from among Sergeants, and Inspectors from among Captains. Such promotions or assignments shall not be rescinded or such officers reduced except in accordance with the rules and regulations of the board.

The passage of this bill would change the mode of appointing Roundsmen. At present Roundsmen are simply patrolmen detailed to do Roundsmen's duty, and can be reduced to the ranks at the will of the Board of Police. The effect of this bill is to make a legal grade of Roundsmen and take the power from the board of reducing Roundsmen to the ranks.

The Corporation Counsel desired to ascertain whether the bill had the approval of the Police Department, but the Police Commissioners declined to express an opinion on the subject.

A PRINCE RETURNED TO QUARANTINE

Health Officer Doty Desired to Make Assurance Doubly Sure.

The steamer Portuguese Prince, Capt. Anderson, which arrived late Saturday night, and which was passed by Quarantine authorities on Sunday morning, and went to her dock, in Brooklyn, was ordered back to Quarantine yesterday morning.

The reason for this action by Health Officer Doty was that two deaths had occurred on the ship.

While on the voyage to Santos, and after leaving Buenos Ayres, a fireman was taken sick and on Jan. 9 he died. As the heat in the latitude usually causes great mortality among firemen, his death was not thought much of. But an old Portuguese, who was looking after cattle, was taken sick on Jan. 19, while in Santos Harbor, and died the next day.

The vessel was sent to the quarantine station and thoroughly disinfected, and, after a careful examination of the crew, was granted pratique.

When Deputy Health Officer J. B. L'Hommedieu boarded the Portuguese Prince at Quarantine on Sunday morning, Capt. Anderson failed to report the death of the fireman, although he spoke of the death of the cattleman. One of the Quarantine attachés, however, learned of the fireman's death and reported it to the deputy. As a result of an investigation at the pier, Dr. Doty ordered the steamer back to Quarantine for thorough disinfection and cleansing.

Dr. Doty said last night that he desired simply to make assurance doubly sure and so ordered the vessel back. Capt. Anderson, he said, had been guilty of a very serious breach in neglecting to report the death of his fireman. The vessel will be allowed to discharge its cargo in a day or two.

In Favor of the Harlem Market.

The Committee on Markets of the Board of Aldermen gave a public hearing yesterday to the advocates and opponents of the plan to establish a new market in First Avenue, from Ninety-seventh Street to One Hundredth Street.

Lawyer Herman Stiefel appeared for 200 farmers, who had signed a petition to the board, asking that they be allowed to sell produce on the portion of the avenue designated. The farmers have been selling at the Harlem Market, but are at war with the managers of that market because the rental has been increased. Mr. Stiefel said that the consent of thirty-five property owners had been secured, and that the farmers ought not be forced to patronize a private corporation.

John F. Blum and W. J. Foster said the proposed market was not favored by all the property owners.

The committee decided to report in favor of the Harlem Market.

For Tombstones for Veterans.

At the meeting of the Kings County Supervisors yesterday, Supervisor Plunkett, at the request of the Grand Army of the Republic, offered a resolution that the county furnish fifteen-dollar tombstones for the graves of seventy-five veterans in the Marine Cemetery, in time for the Memorial Day services. Supervisor Linnekin moved an amendment making the cost $7 each. The matter was referred to a committee.

Senator Higgins's Votes Return.

DOVER, Del., April 1.—The Higgins men went back to their first love to-day, and the one ballot for United States Senator resulted: Higgins, (Rep.,) 9; Addicks, (Rep.,) 5; Massey, (Rep.,) 4; Pennewill, (Rep.,) 1; Ridgeley, (Dem.,) 6; Bayard, (Dem.,) 1; absent, 1.

The South Omaha Post Office Robbed.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., April 1.—The Post Office was last night robbed of over $3,000 in cash, registered letters, and stamps. The safe was drilled and the lock picked, and after its contents had been rifled it was locked and the combination changed.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Weather Bureau resumed the issue of the weather crop bulletin to-day. The bulletin is made up from facts gathered before the recent rains in the west, and, therefore, does not make so favorable a showing as the present conditions in the West would justify.

The following special reports indicate the general weather conditions and the extent to which farming operations were carried on during the month of March in the several States:

New-England—No injury to grass and grain roots or to fruit buds and small fruit, except to roots along the immediate coast, where the freezing and thawing have done little damage. Massachusetts reports slight injury to peach buds.

New-York—Fruits and grains seem to have wintered well; snow gone, except along fences and in woods.

New-Jersey—Winter cereals early sown are in good condition, but late sown are very backward, owing to continued cold; the fruit buds are not only in splendid condition, but are very abundant, with all indications favorable. The San José scale has appeared in several orchards in Burlington County. Small fruits, except strawberries, have been badly Winter-killed, especially blackberries.

Pennsylvania—The season is somewhat backward, with few evidences of growth. Wheat appears in good condition. Maple-sugar making is in progress.

Maryland—Fruit buds have for the most part been kept from early development. Wheat is said to be in fair condition. Very good reports of the wheat crop have been received from the eastern portion, but less favorable reports come from the northern, central, and southern portions. The outlook for large yields of peaches and other fruits is excellent.

North Carolina—Plowing progressing everywhere. Fruit is safe; very large crop expected.

South Carolina—Pasturage growth just starting; peach, plum, and apricot trees in full bloom and uninjured; gardens and vegetable truck very backward; oats in poor condition; the small acreage of wheat planted looking very well.

Georgia—All farming operations very backward. Wheat and oats were greatly damaged by the severe cold of February, and many fields will be plowed up and replanted in corn and cotton, thus largely increasing the acreage of the latter crops.

Florida—Farming operations have not progressed very favorably, on account of the exceptionally cold Winter. In the eastern portion there is believed to be a larger acreage of truck crops under cultivation than for many years; in the central counties of the peninsula corn is up and ready for the first working.

Alabama—Farm work greatly delayed; Fall-sown oats all killed by February freeze; quantity of Spring oats sown quite limited; truck planted since the last freeze doing well; cabbage, tomatoes, &c., being set out in central and northern portions, good condition.

Mississippi—Farming operations are from two weeks to a month late. Fruit trees have entirely escaped damage by frost, and there is every prospect for a bountiful fruit crop in all portions of the State this year. Early gardens are in very promising condition.

Louisiana—Reports are favorable from the central parishes, a considerable portion of the corn being planted and cotton planting having commenced; in southern parishes plowing rice lands is progressing and cane has all been planted. There is, however, a consensus of opinion on the part of correspondents that the season is anywhere from ten to thirty days late, and that it will take favorable weather for some weeks to come to overcome this lateness.

Texas—Planting is five to eight days late; vegetable crops growing nicely over the coast districts, and planting well advanced over other portions; strawberry crop good and has commenced ripening; oat crop good stand, and doing well; prospects for wheat not flattering; fruit prospects excellent.

Arkansas—Season two to three weeks late; Winter wheat and oats doing fairly well; some damage by cold; gardens backward; fruit of all kinds promises an abundant crop, except peaches in northwest counties.

Tennessee—The season is fully three weeks later than in 1894. Wheat reported as doing very well, and growing off nicely, with favorable prospects for a large yield. Corn, Irish potatoes, and gardens are now being planted. Tobacco beds have been sown and preparations for a large crop are being made. The prospects are encouraging for a large peach and apple yield if late frosts do not occur.

Kentucky—All Winter grain in fine condition; season slightly backward, but general outlook at present time is most promising. Fruit trees, except peaches, escaped the severe Winter weather without injury.

Missouri—Winter wheat generally in good condition, though it is now being injured by drought and dry winds in the northern sections. Early-tree fruits were damaged considerably in some sections by the severe weather of the last Winter, peaches suffering the most.

Illinois—Winter grain in good condition, though needing rain; oat sowing and early potato planting well along in southern, begun in central, and just beginning in northern counties; fruit trees promise better than anticipated after severe Winter; some frost still in the ground in northern counties and over the north slopes of farms in central counties.

Indiana—The season, and with it farm work, is about a month behind; but little Spring plowing has been done; frost is still in the ground; peach and cherry germs are reported killed, but apples and other tree fruits are believed to be uninjured.

West Virginia—Farm work much retarded; sugar making is in order; vegetation somewhat backward; grass starting; wheat in some places reported as looking badly, although generally well protected by snowfall during Winter; not much garden work done. Continued cold weather hurt peach and cherry trees; extent of injury not yet known; fruit buds have not swelled much; some dead; fruit in general thought to be safe, in some sections good crop expected; apples in good condition; early pears fair.

Ohio—The weather unfavorable to the cereals in the ground; wheat has stood the Winter well over the southern and middle sections, and is looking well, but has not grown much as yet; over the northern section it looks badly, having been badly lifted in some counties; with favorable weather it promises to fully recover and do well; the clover has been badly damaged over some counties. Apples and quinces are safe; peaches, pears, cherries, and plums of early varieties are badly injured, especially peaches, which are most all Winter killed, except in a very few counties; small fruits promise well; grapes are uninjured.

Michigan—Fall-sown crops seem to have come through the Winter well in all sections, except in Oakland, Montcalm, Kent, and Van Buren Counties, where some damage was done by alternate thawing and freezing; fruit buds have been held in check, and are reported in generally good condition, except peaches, which have suffered slightly in the northern sections.

Wisconsin—Very little work has so far been done, except the seeding of some small grain in the extreme southern part; in some localities Winter wheat does not look well, but it is too early to judge whether or not it is permanently injured. The great need at present is more moisture, otherwise the prospects are as good as usual.

Minnesota—Drought conditions prevail; wells and streams low; frost coming out of ground slowly; some seeding done in southern section, and south half of Red River Valley; no growth yet in Winter grain and grass; fruit trees and small fruit generally believed to be in good condition.

Iowa—March has been unseasonably dry, and the drought has been intensified by high winds, causing damage to Fall grain, meadows, and pastures. Fully an average amount of farm work has been done; rain is much needed.

North Dakota—Nothing in the way of farming has yet been done; the cold weather of March has greatly delayed operations.

South Dakota—Farmers generally are preparing ground; seeding will probably become general the first week in April; grass is beginning to sprout, and tree buds to swell; the ground is sufficiently free of frost over much of the State to admit of plowing.

Nebraska—Large amount of rain needed for a crop this season. Last ten days or two weeks plowing and seeding of Spring wheat and oats have been in progress in all except northern and northwestern counties.

Kansas—Plowing is being rapidly pushed in all parts of the State, and oat seeding is nearly completed; flax sowing is in progress in the southeastern counties; wheat in eastern counties is in fine condition. No reports received from western counties.

Oklahoma—Corn and potatoes that have been planted remain in the ground unsprouted; grass doing poorly; wheat practically at standstill; outlook not favorable; present outlook for fruits of all kinds excellent.

Montana—Plowing in progress in all agricultural districts, and in the southwestern portion seeding has commenced.

Wyoming—No general farm work has been reported and no seeding has been done.

Idaho—The season appears about two weeks earlier than last year; and in a few cases wheat has already been sown.

Colorado—Very little seeding has been done, the season being about two weeks late; the backward Spring has been favorable, however, to fruit interests. Winter wheat is in good condition.

New-Mexico—Farming arrangements are well under way; the outlook is especially favorable for crops, due to the abundance of snow in the mountains that furnish water; prospects are very favorable at present for all branches of agriculture.

Arizona—Cattle ranges are in need of rain. While specific information is not at hand, it is believed that the conditions with regard to fruits, grains, grasses, pastures, and live stock are all that could have been expected by the most sanguine.

Washington—Most of plowing and some Spring seeding done; Fall grain in good condition; grass growing; fruit trees in bloom.

Oregon—Winter grain in excellent condition; season is two weeks early; almonds, peaches, and plums in bloom; wool will be excellent; lambing commenced; range food fairly good; stock fat.

California—Weather favorable for grain and fruit, excepting apricots, which have been seriously damaged by frosts of 14th, 15th, and 29th, and the almond crop, which was slightly damaged; other fruits promise abundant yield; season ten days earlier than usual.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE, local rain or snow, northeast winds. VERMONT, local snows, warmer in northern portion, northerly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND and CONNECTICUT, showers, northeast winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, showers, warmer in northern portion, northeast winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE and MARYLAND, showers in the early morning, unsettled weather, and probably showers during Tuesday, colder, northerly winds. VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, showers, cooler Tuesday evening, winds shifting to northwest. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, rain, probably changing to snow in the early morning, generally fair during Tuesday, much colder, northerly winds. ILLINOIS, generally fair Tuesday, colder in extreme south and warmer in north portions, northerly winds becoming variable. GEORGIA and ALABAMA, showers, cooler, westerly to northwest winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, showers, cooler in northern portion Tuesday night, southwest winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, showers followed by fair, cooler, northwesterly winds. MISSISSIPPI, fair preceded by showers in eastern portion, much cooler, northwesterly winds. LOUISIANA, fair except showers near the coast in the morning, much cooler, northwesterly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, cooler in southeast portion, northerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, northerly winds, becoming variable. ARKANSAS, fair, cooler in southeast portion, northerly winds becoming variable. WEST VIRGINIA, showers or snow flurries in the early morning, followed by fair, much cooler, northerly winds. IOWA, fair, warmer, variable winds. MISSOURI, fair preceded by showers or snow flurries in the early morning, cooler in extreme southeast, warmer in northern portions, variable winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, and COLORADO, generally fair, warmer, winds shifting to southerly. INDIANA, generally fair, colder in extreme southern, warmer in northern portion, northerly winds becoming variable. UPPER MICHIGAN, LOWER MICHIGAN, and WISCONSIN, fair, warmer, variable winds. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. MONTANA, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness, warmer in extreme southeast, cooler in western portion, south to west winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, generally fair, cooler in southern and warmer in northern portion, northerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, snow flurries in the early morning, followed by fair, warmer, northerly winds becoming variable. OHIO, showers or snow flurries in the early morning, followed by fair, cooler in extreme southern, and warmer in northern portion, northerly winds becoming variable.

The storm central in Missouri Sunday evening has moved eastward, and this evening is central over the Middle Atlantic States. This storm has been attended by rain or snow generally east of the Rocky Mountains. The temperature has fallen in the Ohio Valley, and thence over the Middle, Western, and Southwestern States, the twenty-four-hour fall in temperature exceeding 20° in Missouri and Eastern Kansas; elsewhere the temperature has risen. Showers are indicated for the Middle South Atlantic, and East Gulf States, and the Ohio Valley, followed during Tuesday by fair and much cooler weather. In the New-England States snow flurries will be followed by clearing weather. In the Western and Northwestern States and lake regions the weather will be generally fair with rising temperature.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, April 1—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 70s; prime mess firm at 60s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, firm at 58s 9d; do, medium, firm at 53s 9d. Hams—short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 42s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 34s 6d; short rib, about 25 lb, firm at 34s; long clear middles, about 45 lb, firm at 33s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, firm at 32s 6d. Shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, firm at 28s 6d. Cheese—American finest white steady at 49s 6d; do, colored, steady at 51s. Tallow—Prime city nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined firm at 17s 3d. Spirits of turpentine firm at 22s 9d. Resin—Common firm at 4s 1½d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, firm at 35s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter firm at 4s 9d; No. 2 red Spring firm at 5s 2d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter steady at 5s 9d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, steady at 4s 2¾d; April firm at 4s 2½d; May firm at 4s 2⅝d; June firm at 4s 3d. Hops at London—Pacific coast firm at £2@£3. Receipts of wheat for the last week from Atlantic ports, 28,800 quarters; from Pacific ports, 68,000 quarters; from other sources, 39,000 quarters. Receipts of American corn for the last week, 18,800 quarters.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed firm; American middling, low-middling clause, April delivery, 3 20-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 3 20-64d, sellers; May and June delivery, 3 21-64d, buyers; June and July delivery, 3 22-64@3 23-64d, sellers; July and August delivery, 3 23-64@3 24-64d, buyers; August and September delivery, 3 25-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 3 26-64d, buyers; October and November delivery, 3 27-64@3 28-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 3 28-64@3 29-64d, buyers; December and January delivery, 3 30-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 3 31-64d, buyers. Provisions—American Refrigerator Beef—Fore quarters, 4⅜d per lb; hind quarters, 6¼d. American live cattle, sinking the offal, 6¾d per lb.

LONDON, April 1.—The next series of wool sales will begin on April 30. The gross arrivals to date are 400,000 bales.

5 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 36s 6d per quarter. Linseed oil, 19s 3d per cwt. Sugar, 11s 3d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 8s 9d@9s 9d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—April, 9s 3¾d; August, 9s 8¼d.

HAVANA, April 1.—Sugar quiet but firm. Exchange—On the United States, short sight, gold, 7@8 premium; on London, 18@19 premium.

Miscellaneous.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for **Constipation,** hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them. E. GRILLON, 33 Rue des Archives, Paris. Sold by all druggists.

Dry Goods.

TO-DAY.—Perfumery sale; also very unusual attractions in all departments. Lavalliere Corsets, 98c. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

Readers of the Times

Who fail to find a copy on any news stand, or on any railroad train or boat where New-York papers are sold, will confer a favor by notifying this office, stating where the paper could not be obtained and the hour.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

47th St., 1½ to 20 EAST.—CHOICE ROOMS, en suite or single; superior table; references.

Furnished Rooms.

36th ST., 146 EAST.—Desirable second floor; excellent table; all improvements; new decorations; sanitary plumbing; references.

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NATURAL THERMAL WATERS.

Similar in analysis to those of the Arkansas Springs; a specific in cases of RHEUMATISM, GOUT, SCIATICA, and NERVOUS diseases. PERFECT CLIMATE, mild, dry, and equable. Fine baths, with trained attendants. Dr. SCHUMAN LECLERCQ of Carlsbad, resident physician. 24 hours from New-York via Penn. and Southern Railways. Information furnished at offices of either railroad company.

Mountain Park Hotel.

UNEXCELLED IN THE SOUTH. Send for circular. References: Drs. Lewis A. Sayre, Newton M. Shaffer, Andrew H. Smith, August Caillé, W. F. Chappell, R. C. M. Page, C. C. Ransom, New-York.

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Lakewood, New-Jersey,

Open December to June.

HORACE PORTER, Manager.

"INTERPINES."

WICKHAM PARK, GOSHEN, N. Y.

A Beautiful, Quiet, Restful "HOME."

Particularly adapted to Chronic and Nervous Invalids of refinement who require all the appointments of an elegant modern home, together with the constant attention of skilled physicians and trained nurses. Address FREDERICK W. SEWARD, M. D., Resident Physician.

CRANSTONS-ON-HUDSON,

WEST POINT.

NOW OPEN.

Dry, invigorating air. Spring months delightful; convenient place for families changing their Winter homes. Moderate prices; steam heat; open-grate fires, sun parlor; Summer temperature; 1¼ hours via West Shore Road. H. CRANSTON.

FOR CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION ABOUT SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS, call on Fred. H. Scofield, Metropolitan Building, Mad. Sq.

ATLANTIC CITY.

HOTEL SAN MARCOS, PACIFIC AV. AND Massachusetts.—Sun parlor; elevator, steam heat, hot and cold sea baths; private farm and dairy. E. W. LIPPINCOTT.

HOTEL ATGLEN, MICHIGAN AND PACIFIC Avs.—Heated; $8 to $10 a week; booklet mailed. J. E. REED.

HOTEL ALLEN, CORNER PACIFIC AND ARkansas.—One square from depot and beach. W. S. ALLEN, Proprietor.

THE ARGYLE, OCEAN END CONNECTICUT Av. Open all the year. THOS. H. & A. G. BEDLOE.

Spring Resorts.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,

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Appointments complete—Location unexcelled. THE HOTEL TRAYMORE CO. D. S. WHITE, Jr., Manager.

Hotels.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,

BOULEVARD AND WEST 71ST ST.

Choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by week, month, or year; cuisine of the highest order; rates reasonable.

WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

A.—

HOTEL GRENOBLE,

56TH ST. AND 7TH AV.

Fine fire-proof hotel; European plan. Reasonable rates; Broadway cars pass the door. First-class accommodation for families or transients. WILLIAM NOBLE, Owner and Proprietor.

HOTEL ARLINGTON,

292-296 Washington St., 317-321 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

European plan. Ladies' restaurant and gentlemen's café. Business men's lunch counter from 11 to 3. Rooms from 75c. upward. C. A. MERRITT, Lessee and Manager.

CLARENDON HOTEL,

18TH ST. AND 4th AV., N. Y.

A select family hotel of the highest reputation on the American plan. Rates to suit the times. C. L. BRIGGS.

WHEN IN BOSTON stop at the American House, the nearest of the large hotels to the New Union Station. European plan.

Legal Sales.

GEORGIA, BIBB COUNTY.

Under and by virtue of the decree rendered in the Superior Court of said County of Bibb in the case of J. S. McTighe & Co. et al. against the Macon Construction Company et al., on the intervention of the New-York Security and Trust Company for the bondholders, foreclosing mortgage against the Macon and Birmingham Railroad Company on the 17th day of November, 1893, and supplemental decrees rendered the 17th day of November, 1894, and the 5th day of January, 1895, the undersigned, as Special Commissioner, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House door, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. on the first Tuesday in May, 1895, (said sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M.,) the following property of said Macon and Birmingham Railroad Company, to wit:

All of the property and franchises of the said Macon and Birmingham Railroad

WORK FOR SOUND MONEY

What Has Been Performed by the Reform Club's Committee.

PUBLICATIONS ENLIGHTEN THE PUBLIC

Banks and Banking, Currencies and the Other Subjects Discussed—How the Press Is Able to Aid the Committee.

The work that has been performed by the Committee on Sound Currency of the Reform Club is of a most encouraging nature, as disclosed by the report of its Executive Committee.

Charles S. Fairchild is Chairman, and Calvin Tomkins is Secretary of the Committee. Their associates are: E. Ellery Anderson, William J. Coombs, Lawrence E. Sexton, John De Witt Warner, Wallace Macfarlane, William S. Opdyke, William L. Trenholm, Everett P. Wheeler, Henry Hentz, Henry L. Nelson, Charles Biggs, Horace White, Henry de F. Baldwin, A. Augustus Healy, F. Perry Powers, James Speyer, Henry B. B. Stapler, Louis Windmüller, and Frank S. Williams.

The Executive Committee's plans were approved by the full committee in November, 1894, and it at once proceeded to put them into effect. Liberal subscriptions were received, and co-operation was secured.

The rate of expenditure increased so rapidly that the committee had to confine itself to the few most promising of the lines along which work can be economically done. It soon resolved to use funds only for expenditures the details of which the committee can direct. It is thus able to co-operate to the fullest extent with every local organization capable of doing good work, and at the same time keep free from embarrassments and unpleasant responsibilities.

The committee held a number of meetings during the past winter to discuss the problem of currency reform, at which Mr. Fairchild, C. C. Jackson of Boston, Henry W. Cannon, A. B. Hepburn, William C. Cornwell, Alfred S. Heidelbach, Henry Hentz, Horace White, and others addressed the members of the club and invited guests. The success of the meetings has been so marked that the series of meetings will be continued.

The committee has issued the following publications on banking and currency:

"National and State Banks," by Horace White, 15pp.—This is a concise review of the object of the national banking system, the history of State banks, and an elucidation of the safety fund principle of banking. Nine thousand five hundred copies of this issue have been printed, and a new edition of 40,000 is now in press. This pamphlet has been considerably in demand for use in college classrooms, as well as by the general public.

"Canadian Bank Note Currency," by L. Carroll Root, 16pp.—This contains a brief history of earlier Canadian systems, including the present one, with a comparison—just now particularly pertinent—of the workings of the Canadian plan when compared with our national banking system, and a discussion of branch banking, which is so marked a factor in Canadian finance. This number is among the most popular of the series, 52,500 copies having been printed, of which about 50,000 copies have been distributed. This pamphlet has been widely reviewed by the newspaper press and highly commended by friends of sound money in many States.

"Bimetallism in History," by Henry Loomis Nelson, 16pp.—This is a concise summing up of more of pertinent fact and suggestion bearing upon the subject from earliest times than is elsewhere found outside of numerous volumes. Mr. Nelson shows here, by simple statement of admitted fact, that bimetallism has never been other than an irridescent dream. Forty-five thousand copies of this number have been printed. Of these, 42,700 copies have been distributed. This number has also received very favorable notice and has been very well received by the general public.

"The World's Currencies," by Richard P. Rothwell, 24pp.—This publication is a condensed cyclopedia upon the currency of each nation sufficiently important to be any factor in the world's commerce, and is not merely the first, but a most successful attempt, by system and condensation, to give an intelligent view of what, to one attempting to master the subject, has heretofore seemed an almost hopeless chaos. Fifteen thousand copies of this number have been printed. Thirteen thousand eight hundred copies have been distributed in about twenty-five States, while scores of newspapers, at their own request, have received a supply for distribution from their offices after advertisement in their columns.

"New-York Bank Currency," by L. Carroll Root, 24pp.—This number details and contrasts the results of experience in New-York State with the two great systems—Safety Fund and Bond Security—of bank note circulation, between which, in carrying out currency reform, our people must promptly choose. Twenty-five thousand copies of this number have been printed. Of this number as well, newspapers have asked for quantities for distribution. This pamphlet has been peculiarly well received by the sound money newspaper press.

"The Currency Famine of 1893," by John De Witt Warner, 20pp.—This is a summary of conditions preceding and accompanying the financial crisis of 1893, bearing upon the special features that distinguished this crisis from others that had preceded it, and giving fifty fac simile copies of paper substitutes for money then used. Twenty thousand copies of this phamphlet have been printed. Newspaper orders for this number are fast coming in.

"The People's Money," by W. L. Trenholm, 32pp.—This is a condensation of the author's work, "The People's Money," published in 1893—this by the courtesy of Charles Scribner's Sons, owners of the copyright. The pamphlet consists entirely of portions of the original text left intact—preserving the simple language and yet producing a terse and conclusive review, with pat illustrations of the whole field. The work of Mr. Trenholm is peculiarly fitted for popular instruction, and rapidly developing events have made such a work even more timely now than in 1893, when the original was published. A first edition of 15,000 copies of this phamphlet is now in course of distribution.

Other volumes of similar character are being prepared and will be issued fortnightly for an indefinite period. Those already issued have been favorably received, and arrangements have been completed to distribute an edition of 50,000 of each volume as soon as printed.

The report states that the committee has been aided by the active co-operation of the newspaper press throughout the country and that the many extensive editorial notices given to the committee's work indicate an awakened public interest in it. It has secured over 100 newspaper offices in the country from which its books are being distributed without the work and expense necessary to distribute them by other means.

The committee has in preparation a series of "broadsides," intended to be folded as extras in the issues of such papers as will aid in circulating its productions.

The committee defines its position on currency questions as follows: "Pledged to oppose all fiat money, we recognize in the legal tender greenback the worst form of such currency, and urge the payment by the Government of its demand notes, and their final withdrawal from circulation as the financial reform first in importance.

"We appreciate that attempts to secure forced currency for depreciated silver, or to regulate by law the value of silver as compared with gold, are most virulent phases of fiat-money agitation; and we consider provision for a safe and elastic bank-note currency as not merely a desirable adjunct of greenback retirement, but a proper means to obviate any fear that our currency may become too restricted."

The report concludes by saying that the committee's work and influence is extending, although it is being opposed on every side by the friends of fiat money and the free coinage of silver.

The committee has proceeded on non-partisan lines; the contributors to its work are about equally divided between the two leading political parties.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HOW TO OPPOSE THE MEASURE

Some Senators Apparently Anxious to Vote Against the Police Justices Bill Without Causing Comment.

"Elihu Root was right, I believe, when he said that if any Republican Senator refused to vote for the Police Justices bill, it would be because he has been paid," said a member of the Committee of Seventy to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday. He has been in Albany at times during the last two weeks.

"It looks," he continued, "as if some of the Senators had been trying to shape their course so as to be able to vote against this measure without exciting a cry that they are acting inconsistently. If it can be made to appear by the votes on the police bills that the caucus is not effective in driving measures through the Senate, this will be excuse for not going into caucus on the Police Justices bill.

"If it is not thus made a party measure a vote or two against it will not receive the attention from country Republicans, which a bolt of the caucus would receive.

"But the Senator who, in the face of the sentiment for the bill, and Gov. Morton's message, has the nerve to stand up and vote against it, will have some hard questions to answer when he reaches his constituents.

"There has been so much said on the subject of 'boodle' in connection with this bill that no Senator can afford to oppose it without making sound arguments against it."

The money which is talked of in Albany as available to help prevent the passage of this bill is credited to the Justices in this city, who would be likely to lose their jobs if the bill passed.

The Justices naturally enough are anxious to deny that they have raised any corruption fund. They do not hesitate to say they are fighting the bill by all legitimate measures. They have made the claim that the bill is unconstitutional and they have employed counsel in an effort to demonstrate that their position is sound.

Ex-Judge Noah Davis, ex-Judge Robert Earl, and Col. E. C. James have been employed as counsel. Some of them say they propose to fight the measure through the Court of Appeals.

THE CONTROLLER HAS NOT HEARD OF IT

No Truth in Report About a New Bank Examiner for This State.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—A story was in circulation here to-day that Controller Eckels intended to appoint a new Bank Examiner in New-York in the place of Examiner Kimball, and that Col. William G. Rice of Albany, who was once ex-Gov. Hill's private secretary, had been selected for the place. Mr. Eckels said this afternoon that he had not heard of the project before, and that he did not believe that a new examiner was needed in New-York.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—To Retire from the Stage.—Henry M. Pitt, an actor well known for conscientious work in this and other cities, and now a member of Jacob Litt's "The War of Wealth" company, announces his intention to retire permanently from the stage at the close of his engagement in Chicago. Mr. Pitt, who has a record of over thirty years' continuous service on the stage, says that since the theatrical business has passed under the control of syndicates salaries have been lowered, and no actor is certain of the length of his engagement. The business has become far too uncertain for him, and he proposes to embark in some other occupation. Mr. Pitt will be best remembered here in connection with the Wallack, Daly, and Madison Square Theatre companies, in all of which he did admirable work. He was also at one time a member of the old Boston Museum stock company, when that organization boasted of such actors as William Warren and Mrs. Vincent.

—Stuart Robson's New Play.—Stuart Robson will produce his new play, "Marmaduke," at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, next Monday night. It is an adaptation by Sydney Rosenfeld of a French play by A. Barbusge, and the comedian plays the part of Marmaduke the Good. Mr. Robson seems to look to the French stage exclusively for his new plays now. His last production, secured from this field, and called "The Interloper," achieved a mild success, but not enough of a one, apparently, to justify his playing it in Boston, for he opened there last night in the good old comedy by Bronson Howard, "The Henrietta," which he will continue all this week.

—Theatres of Europe.—In Paris there is a theatre for every 32,000 citizens; in Berlin one for every 81,000; in Bordeaux one to every 84,000; in Buda-Pesth one to every 85,000; in Hamburg one to every 113,000; in Vienna one to every 138,000, and in London one to every 145,000. The proportion of theatres to population is greatest in Italy, where there is a place of amusement for every 9,800 citizens in Catania, Sicily; one for every 15,000 in Florence, one for every 20,000 in Bologna, one for every 24,000 in Venice, one for every 30,000 in Milan and Turin, and one for every 31,000 in Rome.

—Palmer's Theatre.—William Richard Goodall's new play, "Two Colonels," which is to be presented at Palmer's Theatre to-night, has been given a trial production in Washington, but with the exception of this the piece has not been seen on any stage. The company selected to interpret the play to-night includes: Frank Mordaunt, George C. Staley, Willis P. Sweatnam, Charles S. Abbe, Lawrence Eddinger, Master Lincoln Harrison, Edith Crane, Georgia Welles, Pauline Markham, Louise Larendon, and Lole F. Clark.

—To Play with Mansfield.—Janet Achurch (Mrs. Charles Charrington,) the English actress who created the part of Nora, in Ibsen's "A Doll's House," in London, has been in this country for a week, but so unostentatious was her coming, that no announcement of the fact has heretofore been made. She is an actress of great originality, and of a well-earned reputation in England. Miss Achurch is to play leading parts with Richard Mansfield at the Garrick Theatre (late Harrigan's) this Spring.

—"Little Christopher" at Palmer's.—The burlesque of "Little Christopher" will remain at the Garden Theatre but two weeks longer. On Easter Monday, April 15, it will be transferred to Palmer's Theatre, where it is expected to run well into the Summer, and "Trilby" will take its place at the Garden. The two hundred and fiftieth performance of "Little Christopher" will be given May 6, with a souvenir accompaniment.

—Cissy Fitzgerald Danced.—Cissy Fitzgerald, after an absence from the cast of "The Foundling" of nearly two weeks, returned last evening, having completely recovered from the illness which prevented her dancing. She was greeted very enthusiastically at Hoyt's last night, when she resumed her character of Little Tricky Maybred, and her dance received the usual hearty applause.

—Summer Opera at the Star.—Preparations are already being made for the Summer season at the Star Theatre, which is to be devoted to the production of grand opera in English. Each opera is to have a special production, and scene painters, costumers, and stage carpenters are busily at work preparing for the operas.

—"The Fatal Card" at the Academy.—"Rory of the Hill" will close its season at the Academy of Music April 27, and on the following Monday, April 29, "The Fatal Card" will begin an engagement at that house, which is to continue until the close of the season.

—Agnes Herndon.—Agnes Herndon will begin an engagement at the Grand Opera House, April 15, in "La Belle Marie." On Thursday, April 18, she will present for the first time in this city a society play called "Married, not Mated."

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Mrs. Merington's Opera.—A. Morris Bagby gave the first of his four musical mornings in April in the ballroom of the Waldorf yesterday. The programme consisted of songs from a new comic opera, "Daphne; or The Pipes of Arcadia." The libretto was written by Miss Marguerite Merington, who read the story between the songs. The score is by Arthur Bird, a Boston composer, now living in Berlin. The cast of characters include Daphne, an Arcadian shepherdess; a fat fairy; Boniface, a shepherd; Lucian, a college don from New-England, and Gumbo, the King of Fiji. The music was rendered by Miss Jennie Slater, soprano; Mrs. Adele Laeis Baldwin, contralto; J. Henry McKinley, tenor, and Perry Averill, baritone. Orton Bradley was at the piano. The following was the programme:

Quartet ....."The Pipes of Arcadia."
Quartet....."Two Cherubic Heads Dowm-Pressed."
Solo, alto.."Did You Never Hear it Beat."
Solo, tenor.....Serenade
Trio, soprano, tenor, baritone. "Rhyme and Reason."
Solo, baritone, with chorus.."O Apple on the Peached Boughs."
Solo, soprano. "The Rose Gives Kisses on Credit."
Solo, tenor ....."Thou Only."
Solo, alto, with chorus.....Laughing Song
Quartet....."How Fair the Night."

Among some of those present were Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Pell, Mrs. James A. Harriman, Miss Alice Harriman, Mrs. Arthur Cumnoch, Miss Juliana Cutting, the Misses Dudley, Mrs. William A. Perry, Ernest Rudolph, Gunther, Admiral Gherardi, Mrs. Robert Center, Mrs. Robert Winthrop, and Miss Sallie Brown.

—Mrs. Greene's Reception.—Mrs. F. Tilotson Greene of 103 West Fifty-eighth Street held her last reception on Saturday afternoon, when she was assisted by her daughter, Miss Isabel Elliott Greene, Miss Lelia Harrison, Miss Elizabeth Harrison, Miss Elise Robertson, Miss McAnerney, and Miss Walker. The floral decorations were lilies and daffodils. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Archie Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Davis, Miss Buckholder, Mrs. J. L. Robertson, Mrs. Dew, Mrs. Julian Harrison,. Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, Mrs. Hillary Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Henry Calhoun, Mrs. J. C. Calhoun, Mrs. James McAnerney, Mrs. F. A. Dugro, Miss Maryatt, Miss Bell, Messrs. Smith, Roosevelt, Schuyler, C. C. Baldwin, Jr., J. Alexander Mayers, Van Brunt Pearce, Jefferson M. Levy, Robert Craig, Bernard Harrison, and Howard Marten.

—Subscription Concert for Arthur Hochmann.—A subscription concert for Master Arthur Hochmann, the pianist, was given Saturday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Theodore Sutro, 20 Fifth Avenue. Among those who appeared were Miss Kate Percy Douglas, Claude J. Holding, and Master Hochmann. The patronesses of this very successful affair were Mrs. J. F. Dillon, Mrs. Dillon Oliver, Mrs. W. C. Andrews, Mrs. Xavier Scharwenka, Miss Martha Washington Beckel, Mrs. Edward Ladew, Mrs. J. P. Knapp, Mrs. A. S. Lascelles, Mrs. H. Sonn, and Mrs. E. Gramm.

—Engagement Announced.—The engagement has just been announced of Miss Caroline Kane Neilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Neilson of Lawrence, L. I., to Dr. Pedro F. Francke. Miss Neilson is a sister of William Hude Neilson, well known in society. She is a remarkably pretty girl and has always been the intimate friend of her fiancée's sister, Miss Rosalie Francke. Dr. Francke is a well-known member of the Rockaway Hunt Club.

—Atlanta Fair Entertainment.—What is styled "Mrs. O'Flaherty's Pink Tea" will be given on Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. John Calvin Lavine, 239 West Twenty-second Street, under the auspices of the Committee of General Promotion of the Board of Women Managers of the Cotton States and International Exposition.

—Knickerbocker Bowling Club.—At the next meeting of the Knickerbocker Bowling Club to-morrow afternoon handsome silver prizes will be presented by Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant for the men and J. Hooker Hamersley for the women. The woman scoring nearest 115 and the man nearest 150 will be entitled to these prizes.

—A Children's Party.—Mrs. Marshall C. Lefferts will give a children's party at her home, 34 East Sixty-fifth Street, to-morrow afternoon. The affair will begin with a stereopticon entertainment, which will be followed by a dance and refreshments for the little ones. About fifty children will be present.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed Returning.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed sailed from Genoa last Friday on the Werra for New-York. Mr. and Mrs. Bristed will spend the Summer at Lenox, Mass., where Mr. Bristed has built a handsome house.

—Miss Heckle's Musicale.—A musicale will be given on the evening of April 6 at the Waldorf by Miss Emma Heckle, the soprano, assisted by Miss Elsa von Moltke, Francis Fischer Powers, William H. Barber, and Robert Thallon.

—Arrival of Noblemen.—Among the passengers who arrived on La Bourgogne from Havre yesterday were Baron de Batz, Baron La Grange, and Count de Polignac.

—Colonial Card Club.—The members of the Colonial Card Club were entertained last evening by the Misses Higgenbotham of 107 West Eighty-seventh Street.

—At Fort Monroe.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lorillard of Westchester are spending several days at The Hygeia, Fort Monroe, Va.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Smith, Gray & Co.

SIX STORES.

NEW-YORK STORES, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST., AND 3D AV. AND 123D ST.

BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av., Fulton St. & Flatbush Av., Atlantic & Vermont Avs., and Greenpoint & Manhattan Avs.

Here are two Top Coats:

One made from imported, the other from domestic Covert cloth; both bristling with style-giving qualities; both well made and both cheap.

Yet, one is $15, the other $50.

We'll not explain the difference between these two coats, but the moral is, that the economical as well as the extravagant man will find in our stores clothes to his liking.

We open to-day (at the B'way and 31st St. store) a line of Ladies' Shirt Waists in fashionable shapes and fabrics at very moderate prices—one to five dollars. Also Ladies' Neckwear.

Do you know our $3 Derby?

Do you know our 50c. Neckwear?

BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST.

Livery — especially whipcord livery—is ready.

Last year we had only one color—brown; and it sold faster than we could make it.

This year we have three colors—brown, light tan, Oxford—and plenty of them. We shan't get caught again.

Little book and samples ready.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Prince, Warren, 32d St.

POLICE DEPARTMENT REFORMS

MR. ANDREWS SAYS MUCH CAN BE DONE UNDER PRESENT LAWS.

The Subject Discussed at Good Government Club E—Mr. Rives Speaks for the Ten's Bill.

The Police Department as it exists and its reorganization were discussed at the headquarters of Good Government Club E last night, and addresses were made by Police Commissioner A. D. Andrews, George L. Rives, and J. Augustus Johnson, President of the club.

Mr. Johnson, in introducing Commissioner Andrews as one who will doubtless have a hand in shaping the destinies of this city for some time to come, called attention to the lack of uniformity in the police administrations of the cities of the United States and of New-York, and said that he did not know how to describe the situation.

Mr. Andrews said that one motive for coming was to indicate an interest in police reform. What he had to say would be in regard to making the best of existing laws to render the Police Department efficient, as without new enactments on the statute book a great many changes for the better could be made.

While the administration of the affairs of the department was vested in four Commissioners, he said, the duties of the Superintendent were nowhere defined. He had little more authority than the officer who patrols, and such authority as he possessed he got from the board. He should possess full and ample power, for a Police Department should be commanded by a policeman.

While a banker or a merchant might be appointed a Police Commissioner, the office should, in Mr. Andrews's judgment, be given to one who understands the police force. Without changing the law, the present system could be altered to advantage.

Other changes that could be made without legislation were in the Inspectors' system, that of the individual records of members of the force, so as to have both a history of meritorious services, as well as of demerits, and a different plan of assignments to special duty, which would reward long service and good record, so that there should be no failure to recognize merit and no uncertainty about rewards for good service.

The speaker suggested that, instead of passing by derelictions of duty, or sending anonymous letters, citizens desirous of promoting the interests of the city should draw up concise statements of conditions of which they disapprove, and forward them to Police Headquarters, where they would receive proper attention. Such a knowledge of misdoing would be of great service to the department, and he urged citizens to make complaints, and, if possible, to visit Police Headquarters, and by oath make an official record of them.

"I hope," he said, in conclusion, "that the time is not far distant when men who are police officers will be men who may command the respect of the community."

Mr. Rives, who was Chairman of the Committee of Ten, which drew up the Police bills of the Committee of Seventy, gave a history of the police of this city from the time of watchmen to the present day, when the system is a continuation of the metropolitan system, in that the commission is independent of the Mayor and out of the control of the city authorities.

"The Commissioners," said Mr. Rives, "are not experts and not policemen, and, worse than all, there are four of them."

The speaker gave a concise and interesting summary of the Ten's police bills and the various reasons for the legislation they recommend, saying, finally:

"That in a general way is what we propose in opposition to the Lexow bills. What our opponents are trying to do is not to take the Police Department out of politics, but to keep it in and have a fair divide."

On motion of Francis Skinner resolutions indorsing the anti-Lexow sentiment of the mass meeting at the Cooper Institute last week were adopted.

ESCAPED BY THE SIDE DOOR

An Angry Wife Seeking Her Husband at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

A man accompanied by a flashily-dressed woman purchased seats at the box office of the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night. A few moments later a little woman, who was accompanied by a young woman, evidently her maid, entered the lobby, and, minutely describing the man, asked if he had been there.

She purchased two seats where she could see the man, and the people around the lobby determined to await developments. About 10 o'clock a friend of the man came to the theatre, and seeing how matters were sent a note down to him. After the performance the little woman hurried out into the lobby, and waited there. If the expression on her face was read aright it meant that there was going to be trouble for some one. The man, however, did not come out with the woman, but left her with his friend, and slipped out by the Twenty-eighth Street door. When his wife saw that she had been fooled she began to cry, but it was only for an instant, and then she hurried out of the theatre, followed by her maid. The man is said to be well known.

Wisconsin Bank Closed.

STEVENS POINT, Wis., April 1.—The Commercial Bank of this city, owing to an extended run, closed its doors this morning. Byron B. Parks was appointed receiver. The bank closed its doors last Summer during the panic, but opened up again. The assets are put at $100,000 and the liabilities at $80,000.

Misses' and Children's Reefers

$3.50 and $5.00.

These popular prices represent garments which are better value than anything yet shown—all colors, all sizes from 2 to 16 years, and of very many designs.

Two lots, $3.50 and $5.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

COMFORT IN SHOPPING.

Those who appreciate the advantages of shopping in a roomy, well-lighted, comfortable showroom are cordially invited to visit our Wash Dress Goods Department, which occupies the entire third floor of our building, and where we display in largest assortment all the most desirable wash fabrics for Summer gowns.

James McCutcheon & Co., THE LINEN STORE, 14 WEST 23D ST.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—The Gamma Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society had a meeting and supper at Clark's, West Twenty-third Street, last night. William H. Kenyon of the class of 1876 read a paper on "The Discontent of the Masses; Its Causes and Its Significance."

—The Post Office sub-station at High Bridge was yesterday removed from Ogden Avenue to the corner of Depot Place and Central Avenue, where more commodious quarters have been provided for the transaction of business.

—An eligible list of twelve candidates for appointment on the police was received by the Police Commissioners yesterday, from which it is intended to appoint ten patrolmen on probation to-morrow.

—Dr. Tolman, who has charge of the work of putting the vacant lots in this city under cultivation by the poor, announces that G. Harrmann has given the committee 1,000 packages of vegetable seeds.

Brooklyn.

—At the annual meeting of the Amphion Academy Company, held yesterday, the following Directors were elected for the year: J. C. Jenkins, Frank Jenkins, Moses May, Joseph Applegate, John S. McKeon, Henry Seibert, J. Henry Dick, J. Adolph Mollenhauer, Andrew D. Baird, Daniel Simmons, M. D.; William C. Bryant, Herman E. Scharman, Charles M. Davidson.

—In the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Kellogg, yesterday, John Wylie, as guardian for his daughter, Mary, twelve years old, sued the Long Island Railroad Company for $50,000 damages for the loss of the child's legs. The accident occured in Jamaica, L. I., several years ago.

—The Civil Service Commission has decided not to recognize Controller Palmer's appointment of Charles A. Scott, a war veteran, to a clerkship in his office. Mr. Scott must pass a civil service examination.

—The frame house at Eighty-first Street and Eleventh Avenue, Brooklyn, owned by L. H. Russell, and occupied by Walter L. Johnson, was damaged to the extent of $7,000 yesterday by fire.

—Herman F. Bartels, who died recently at 177 Hancock Street, left an estate valued at $60,000 to his wife, Catherine L. Bartels.

—Lieut.-Gov. Saxton will be the guest of the Logan Club, Brooklyn, on Friday night.

Long Island.

—Miss Jeannette Griffiths, eighty years old, of Greenport, who died on Friday, was buried on Saturday, and her house was burned down on Sunday. The fire occurred about 3 o'clock in the morning. One portion of the house was occupied by a family of Danes, and they were forced to flee in their nightclothes. The loss is about $1,000. It is said that Miss Griffiths angered her relatives by leaving her property to Theodore Rogers, who had shown her considerable attention.

—The farmers of North Hempstead have organized a club and elected these officers: Richard H. Robbins of East Williston, President; Oliver Whitson of Old Westbury, Vice President, and Edwin C. Willets of East Williston, Secretary and Treasurer. The object of the club is to further the agricultural interests of members.

—Postmaster Traphagen of Corona has received notice from Washington that he will be reimbursed to the extent of $500, that amount having been stolen from his Post Office by burglars about a year ago.

—The residents of the town of Huntington are going to take the necessary legal steps to have a highway built across the mill dam at Centreport.

Yonkers.

—Preston L. Tally, an agent for F. H. Leggett & Co. of New-York, was held this morning by City Judge Donoghue for trial on a charge of breaking into the store of Andrew Summerhill, a grocer at 33 Palisade Avenue. City Marshal Quinn had levied on the goods on an attachment of Elwina C. Wandell, and closed it. While he was absent Tally removed the goods to New-York, on Leggett & Co.'s claim on an assignment previously made to them by Summerhill.

—Andrew Deyo, one of the prominent business and club men of the city, has a large clock on the corner of the roof of his store on Warburton Avenue. The people rely on it to tell the time of day. He reminded them of the day of the month yesterday by covering it with a large sign bearing the words, "April Fool."

—A public meeting will be held in the Young Women's Christian Association, 32 South Broadway, this afternoon, with a view to organizing a Bible kindergarten that can be introduced in every home in Yonkers.

—Admiral A. J. Prime of this city will this evening make an official visit to the Bayonne Yacht Club. He will be accompanied by a delegation from the Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club.

—The last stag entertainment of the Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club will be given next Saturday evening. A professional humorist, fencers, and wrestlers will appear.

—The congregation of the Central Methodist Church gave a farewell reception last evening to its pastor, the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman.

—A perfected time schedule for the running of cars on all lines of the Yonkers Electric Railroad went into effect yesterday.

—John O. Ekblom has obtained a permit to erect a frame dwelling on Lot 16, Midland Avenue.

—The Young Men's Republican Club will have a stag entertainment on Thursday night.

—Bayard H. Tyler is giving an exhibition of his paintings at 50 Warburton Avenue.

Westchester County.

—The will of Charles E. Ward of Mount Vernon was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office in White Plains. He left an estate of $45,000, of which he gives $1,000 to Bertha H. Keeler, wife of Charles A. Keeler, and the income of $5,000 to his young daughter and the principal when she becomes of age. The rest and residue he bequeaths to his wife, and makes her sole executrix.

—The Fire Departments of White Plains and Sing Sing elect their Chief and Assistant Chief Engineers to-day.

—The ferryboat L. D. Black began her trips yesterday between Sing Sing, Nyack, Rockland, and Haverstraw.

POSTMASTER DAYTON INITIATED

Is Now a Full-Fledged Member of the Tammany Society.

Postmaster Charles W. Dayton was initiated last night as a member of the Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, and the braves welcomed him very joyfully. They make no secret of the fact that they believe that the society has gained a valuable accession. Ex-Assemblyman Wright Holcomb, who was one of Tammany's ablest representatives in the Constitutional Convention, was also one of the new men initiated at last night's meeting.

Acting Grand Sachem Feitner presided, and conducted the ceremonies. Mr. Dayton has been a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee since 1891, but was only elected a member of the society two months ago.

Others initiated last night were Joseph M. Hart, Vincent C. King, Jr., John B. Mayo, and H. S. Sanderson. Several were elected to membership.

Mr. Feitner announced that the annual election of sachems would take place two weeks from last night. The Nominating Committee, of which Lawrence Delmour is Chairman, has its list of sachems made up, but will not make it known until the night of election. Not more than six or seven of the old sachems will be retained in office. Mr. Dayton may be one of the new men.

COMING EVENTS.

—Prof. F. W. Putnam's lecture, "Ancient Earthworks in the Ohio Valley," American Museum of Natural History, to-night, 8 o'clock.

—New-York Historical Society, stated meeting, Second Avenue and Eleventh Street, this evening.

—Review of the Seventh Regiment by Major Gen. Miles, United States Army, armory, to-night.

—Phillips Andover Academy Alumni dinner, Hotel Brunswick, this evening.

Flint's Fine Furniture

To Make The Country Guest Room blossom into beauty.

Here, oak—rich, solid; there, maple—lustrous, dainty; yonder, birch with its beautiful varicolored veins.

On these pieces, carvings of old-fashioned garden flowers, delicate almost as the flowers themselves; on those, scrolls, and beadings, and ribbon knots; there the wood veins form panels of exquisite designs.

Everywhere freshness and art and maker's prices.

BUY OF THE MAKER.

GEO. C. FLINT CO., 43, 45, and 47 West 23d St., NEAR BROADWAY.

O'Neill's,

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

EXTRAORDINARY VALUES

—IN—

Laces, Lace Collars, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, and Ostrich Boas,

Purchased from the Receivers of

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

LACES.

Point Venice Laces, 6 inches wide, 45c. yd.; worth 85c.

Black Silk Guipure Laces, 5 and 8 inches wide, 25c. and 35c. yd.; worth 45c. and 65c.

Real Torchon Laces, 1 to 5 inches wide, 2c. to 25c. yd.; worth double.

Net Top Venice Laces, 10 inches wide, 5c. and 35c. yd.; worth 45c. and 65c.

All Silk Chantilly Laces,

4½ inches wide, 25c. yd.
6 inches wide, 35c. yd.
9 inches wide, 45c. yd.
11 inches wide, 55c. yd.
worth double these prices.

Black Silk Point de Gene Laces, 6 1-2 inches wide, 2.25 yd.; worth 3.50.

Van Dyke Venice Laces, Corn Shade, 5 1-2 inches wide, 75c. yd.; worth 1.25.

Val Laces, Butter Shade, fine qualities, 1 to 2 inches wide, 75c. to 4.00 piece.

OSTRICH BOAS.

Black Ostrich Boas, 45 inches long, 4.98 each; worth 8.50.

CHIFFONS.

Embroidered Chiffon Edges, all shades, 11 inches wide, 69c. yd.; worth 98c.

45-inch all over embroidered Chiffon, all shades, 1.95 yd.; worth 2.95.

45-inch Plain Chiffon, Black and colors, 98c. yd.; worth 1.50.

Lace Collars and Yokes.

Point Venice Lace Collars, 98c. and 2.98 each; worth 1.50 and 4.25.

Point Venice Lace Yokes, 1.89 each; worth 2.50.

EMBROIDERIES.

Dotted Swiss Embroideries, 5½ inches wide, 12½c. yd.; worth 20c.

Swiss Embroidered Flouncing,
10 inch . . . 25c. yd.
27 inch . . . 45c. yd.
27 inch . . . 59c. yd.
45 inch . . . 55c. yd.

Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' Emb'd Sheer Lawn Handkerchiefs, 12c. each; worth 20c.

Men's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, Linen finish, 10c. each; worth 15c.

BIERMAN, HEIDELBERG & CO.

The largest Wholesale-Retail Manufacturers of Clothing in the World.

Covert Coats, the reigning attraction, in beautiful colorings and correct details, from $12 up.

BIERMAN, HEIDELBERG & CO.

BROADWAY AND CHAMBERS ST.

DROWNED HERSELF IN A WASHTUB

Servant Hilma Pearsen Had Been Acting Queerly.

Hilma Pearsen, twenty-two years old, a servant in the employ of Henry Harteau at 554 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, was found dead yesterday evening with her head in a stationary washtub.

The girl was a Swede. She had been acting strangely. She developed a mania for scrubbing the cellar floor, and six weeks ago was caught setting fire to an ash barrel.

Mr. Harteau was aroused by smoke at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning. He sent in an alarm. The flames were in a closet, and were quickly extinguished.

Fireman Maguire of Engine 10 found the girl lying over the edge of one of the stationary washtubs, her feet in the air, and her head submerged in the water.

It is presumed that she started the fire and then committed suicide.

A Long-Lost Bond Recovered.

RICHMOND, Va., April 1.—The Sinking Fund Commissioners of this State have just received, through Gen. Mahone of Petersburg, a bond for $34,000, which was sent to Mahone by the executor of the will of the late Benjamin F. Butler of Massachusetts. The bond was taken during the war from the Second Auditor's office here, when the Federal Army occupied Richmond. The bond is registered in the name of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and, of course, was of no value to those who took it.

New Patterns in CARPETS AND RUGS At COWPERTHWAIT'S, 104 West 14th St., near 6th Av.

Tuesday
April 2-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

CAN'T GET RID OF THE GOAT

He Will Go Right on Eating, Predicts the Poundmaster.

NOBODY SEEMS TO WANT THE GEESE

Yet the Goat Is a First-Class Goat, With Long, Wavy Whiskers—It and a Policeman Caused a Dust Cloud.

A black goat and three white geese are waiting to be sold at the public pound, 2,354 Arthur Avenue, Fordham.

They were to have been sold yesterday, according to the following notice that was inserted a few days ago in a newspaper:

POUND NOTICE.—There will be sold at public auction on Monday, April 1, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Public Pound, situated 2,354 Arthur Av., Fordham, the following described: One black goat and three white geese.

MICHAEL DONOHUE, Poundmaster.

Poundmaster Michael Donohue, the black goat, and the three white geese were ready to carry out their part of the sale just as announced. The only trouble was that no one went to the sale. Therefore the black goat is still eating the Poundmaster's hay, while the geese are getting fat at his corn-crib.

The fact that the sale did not come off indicates that the goat and goose market above the Harlem River is overstocked. Poundmaster Donohue says he will be thankful to find some one who is willing to give 50 or 75 cents for the goat.

The public pound at Fordham is within five minutes' walk of the railroad station. There was a blood-red flag flying in front of the Pound Keeper's house all day yesterday. It bore the words "Public Sale." Yet no one stopped to buy the black goat or the three white geese.

The pound is not a very attractive place. One knocks at a little red door in the basement of Mr. Donohue's house, and if it be a day for a sale Mr. Donohue is there to guide the visitor through a dark passageway, more or less encumbered with washtubs, into the pens at the back of the house that constitute the public pound.

There is a row of stalls under a long shed, in which the animals found straying about the streets or vacant lots of the north side are kept until their owners call for them, or until they are sold at public auction.

In one of these stalls yesterday the black goat nibbled hay. He is a first-class goat in every way. He had long, wavy chin whiskers, and a band of white about his neck that looked like a necktie, giving him quite a sanctimonious air. A policeman found him down in One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and after a long struggle got him to the pound. That was seven days ago.

Mr. Donohue said that late one afternoon he saw a swirling cloud of dust coming toward the pound from down the road. Finally he found that in the centre of the dust cloud were a big policeman and a little goat, but he could not tell which one was doing the leading.

That is the way the sanctimonious looking goat went to the pound. The geese arrived on the same day.

Poundmaster Donohue kept goat and geese three days without saying a word. Then he had a notice of the coming auction sale published and waited three days more. The poundmaster hung out the little red flag yesterday. Though they were not sold, Mr. Donohue has not given up, and for a week or two longer he will keep them in the hope of finding purchasers.

He began early yesterday morning to make preparations for the sale. He and his hired man cleaned out all the stalls, straightened things about the yard, and paid particular attention to the black goat's toilet. The goat rewarded them for their pains by butting them once or twice. But all their work was to no purpose. The rain came, and goat and goose customers staid away.

"It's a bad thing altogether," said Mr. Donohue. "If I had to depend on keeping a pound I'd starve. A lucky thing for me it is that I have a little outside business. Now, look at that goat. He's eaten two or three times his value already, and he will go right on eating for two or three weeks longer, bad luck to him.

"Do I get many goats here? Well, I should say I did. Seven or eight some weeks. Some one most always comes to claim them. They don't amount to a little bit to sell. People don't want goats. They would, though, if the stray goats were like my milch goat there. She is good for two pints of milk a day.

"Geese and such things don't amount to much. Lots of them are brought here. Not many chickens, though. They know enough to go to their own roosts.

"We have some pretty big sales up here. Now and then a horse strays in, or a cow that no one comes to claim. Then there is a sale that amounts to something."

Mr. Donohue added a few words derogatory to goats, went to the street door to see if there were any customers coming, and then gave the black goat and his own goats their dinners.

FIRST APPOINTMENTS BY MAYOR WARWICK

In His Inaugural Message He Asks for Trolley Car Fenders.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—Charles F. Warwick, who was elected Mayor in February last, was inducted into office at noon to-day, the oath being administered by Judge Bregy of the Common Pleas Court.

In his inaugural address the new Mayor dwelt upon the city's needs and advocated various improvements, among the latter being the adoption by street railways of some device which will lessen trolley car accidents.

Mayor Warwick this afternoon transmitted his initial message to the Select Council. It announced the appointment of Thomas M. Thompson to be Director of Public Works; Abram M. Beitler, to be Director of Public Safety, and John K. McCarthy, as Mayor's private secretary. The appointments were confirmed. Mr. Beitler was reappointed to the office.

Will Try to Convert Soldiers.

WHITESTONE, L. I., April 1.—Salvationists will endeavor to make converts among the soldiers in the United States Engineer Corps here. Having secured permission from Col. King, commandant of the post, nine women and three men from a branch of the army, stationed at Jamaica, L. I., will begin a series of services in the chapel to-morrow night.

There are over 400 men in the battalion. It is not likely that the Salvationists will take any recruits with them when they leave, as that would necesitate the men's desertion from one army to another.

Bonds for Boston's Rapid Transit.

BOSTON, April 1.—City Treasurer Turner to-day issued $1,000,000 City of Boston rapid-transit 4 per cent. bonds, payable April 1, 1935, to N. W. Harris & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., and Farson, Leach & Co., of this city, receiving $139.000 premium thereon.

CRIMINAL COURTS ADJOURNED

Tributes to the Memory of Judge Martine—The April Grand Jury Sworn In—Many Indictments Soon.

No cases were tried yesterday in the Criminal Courts Building, as all of the courts were adjourned on account of the death of Judge Randolph B. Martine.

It was intended that all three parts of the Court of General Sessions should be opened and at once adjourned with appropriate remarks out of respect to the memory of Judge Martine.

Recorder Goff, however, did not see fit to adjourn his court at once, but continued to hold court until the Grand Jurors for the April term were chosen. After that, on motion of District Attorney Fellows, the court was adjourned until Wednesday.

The Grand Jurors for the April term are Marshall C. Lefferts, Vice President, 427 Broadway; Charles F. Buxton, merchant, 329 Produce Exchange; Francis Hendricks, metals, 49 Cliff Street; Lindsay C. Ivory, agent, 234 Broadway; C. J. O'Sullivan, hotel, Hotel Kensington, 73 Fifth Avenue; Charles H. Isham, merchant, 91 Gold Street; James E. Downes, shoes, 280 Bleecker Street; George Merihew, retired, 36 West Forty-sixth Street; Henry Spiess, retired, 153 East Eighty-second Street; Paulding Farnham, jeweler, 15 Union Square West; John A. Gilbert, hardware, 33 Chambers Street; Nicholas O'Donnell, coal, 602 West Fifty-first Street; John Scott Browning, merchant, 408 Broome Street; David L. Einstein, merchant, 41 White Street; Robert B. Macpherson, merchant, 104 Worth Street; Joseph J. Slocum, secretary, 71 Broadway; Abraham G. Mill, secretary, 38 Park Row; Joseph W. Gibson, publisher, 757 Broadway; Joseph Loth, ribbons, 65 Greene Street; Charles V. Faile, teas, 45 South Street; William H. Oakley, Jr., dry goods, 222 Church Street; Francis McMulkin, produce, West Washington Market; William H. Sloan, agent, 26 Exchange Place.

In Part II., Assistant District Attorney Weeks moved an adjournment until after the funeral.

"It is my sad duty," he said, "to notify this court of the death of Judge Randolph B. Martine and to move that a recess be taken until Wednesday. My personal relations to the Judge were of such a nature that words are inadequate to express what I would say. I can only say that the court has lost an eminent jurist, an impartial Judge, and a faithful public servant."

Frederick House dwelt upon the strong and admirable characteristics of the deceased and his career in this city.

Judge Fitzgerald concurred in the remarks and adjourned his court until Wednesday morning.

In Part III., Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis spoke feelingly of the death of Judge Martine and moved that the court adjourn until after the funeral. His motion was seconded by De Lancey Nicoll.

Judge Cowing, in adjourning the court, said:

"I was greatly shocked on last Saturday at the sudden and unexpected death of one of our learned associates. I have known Judge Martine for many years. No one could know Judge Martine but to have a feeling of profound respect. He was not only a just Judge, but a companionable and lovable man. He was a Judge who took great pride in his court, and its welfare was uppermost in his heart. He will be missed from these courtrooms for many a year."

Justice Ingraham sat at a session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer to receive the Extraordinary Grand Jury, but, out of respect to the memory of Judge Martine, adjourned court until Wednesday, so that no indictments can be presented to-day.

As soon as the adjournment had been taken Justice Barrett opened the regular April Oyer and Terminer, over which he is to preside. Col. Fellows asked him to transfer certain cases to the Court of General Sessions, which he did, and then discharged the jurors. Two of the transferred cases are those against Sergt. William O'Toole and Detective Sergt. William E. Fink. Col. Fellows said: "I also wish to say that the people will be ready in the case of the People against McLaughlin one week from to-day."

Justice Barrett adjourned the court until next Monday.

It is expected that the Extraordinary Grand Jury will hand up a number of indictments to-morrow, and then adjourn sine die. Rumors were current that more policemen and election officers and several members of the Fire Department and others in the city's service would be indicted. Among the witnesses before the Grand Jury yesterday were Dr. Parkhurst, Frank Moss, and E. A. Whitney.

TO IMPROVE THE CUSTOMS SERVICE

Collector Wants a New Revenue Cutter and a Better Custom House.

Encouraged by his efforts to facilitate commerce at this port by permitting ships to discharge their cargoes after sundown, Collector Kilbreth intends to apply himself to securing improvement in the Customs Service. A new revenue cutter is needed.

Although this port receives three-fourths of the customs revenues, it has been unable to keep permanently better boats than the Chandler and Hudson, which are inadequate for the service, and which remain here because no other port seems to wish them.

The Grant was transferred to the Pacific while new, and when the Perry was brought from the lakes the Pacific took it away also. A new boat is in course of construction for Boston, which has already a new boat. The Collector hopes to prevail on the Treasury Department to supply this need.

He is also interesting himself in a new Custom House. When Secretary Carlisle was last here, the Collector piloted him over the Custom House. The Secretary agreed with him that something better was urgently needed.

Collector Kilbreth decided that the task of getting money for suitable land and a new building would have doubtful chances of success. He will accordingly prepare plans and estimates for tearing out the present building and renovating and enlarging it on modern lines. His purpose is to have a bill ready for Congress at the beginning of the next session.

The Heavy Sales of Cotton.

Activity in cotton in the last month was put in figures yesterday at the Cotton Exchange, by which it appeared that March sales reached 4,400,000 bales, against 1,700,000 bales in February and 1,900,000 bales in January. Improved prices attended the increased activity.

May, the prominent option, sold at 5.44 cents on Feb. 28 and 6.32 cents on March 30. The best day's business, 335,000 bales, was done March 20.

Seamen from a Burned Schooner.

On the Ward Line steamship Yumuri, which arrived yesterday from Havana, were Capt. Greene and five of the crew of the three-masted schooner Nina Tillson, which was burned at sea March 21, while on a voyage from Baltimore to Galveston.

New Pay Roll Superintendent.

Street-Cleaning Commissioner Waring yesterday appointed Charles A. Charlesworth Superintendent of the Pay Roll Department, in place of Superintendent Grant, who was made a record clerk.

CANNOT COLLECT THE TAX

An Opinion by ex-Deputy Internal Revenue Commissioner Harland.

TAXPAYERS NEED NOT CO-OPERATE

Even if Constitutional, the Act is Impossible of Enforcement, He Argues, Because Government Machinery Is Inadequate.

The Internal Revenue Record for this week contains a legal opinion by Thomas Harland, ex-Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in which he attempts to demonstrate the impossibility of collecting the income tax.

Mr. Harland's opinion, stripped of the numerous authorities and statutes that he cites to maintain his position, is as follows:

A careful examination of those provisions of the act of Congress of Aug. 28, 1894, which provides for a tax upon incomes leads to the conclusion that the machinery provided for its assessment is so inadequate that the Government will be practically powerless to collect the tax unless it is willing to accept such returns as taxpayers may voluntarily make, without any attempt to verify the correctness of such returns.

In the first place, it is clear that the powers attempted by the act to be conferred upon Deputy Collectors cannot lawfully be exercised by them.

Under the acts of 1862 and 1864 many different taxes were imposed which were payable after an ascertainment of the amount. Under those acts there were in each collection district two officers, an Assessor and a Collector. The Assessor's functions were to ascertain and determine the amount to which any individual might be liable, and the law provided for certain other officers, subordinate to the Assessor, whose functions were also quasi judicial, and who were known as Assistant Assessors.

Under those acts, while the duties of the Assessor and the Assistant Assessors were quasi judicial, the Collector was a purely ministerial officer, who had no power to judge of the matter to be done, but was simply to carry out the process which might be placed in his hands. In accordance with the general rule that ministerial offices may be exercised by deputy, while judicial offices cannot, the Collector was authorized to appoint as many deputies as he saw fit.

It is clear, in view of these authorities, that the functions attempted by the recent act to be conferred upon Deputy Collectors can only be exercised by officers of the United States.

Clearly, then, Deputy Collectors are not officers of the United States, and cannot exercise the functions attempted to be imposed upon them by the recent statutes. Those functions are clearly official, and if Congress can by law designate the persons by whom they are to be performed, then Congress can clearly usurp the whole power of appointment to office, which is, by the Constitution, vested elsewhere.

It has many times been held by the Supreme Court of the United States that, in the construction of a doubtful or ambiguous law, the contemporaneous construction of those who were called upon to act under it, and were appointed to carry its provisions into effect, is entitled to great respect, and in a case of doubt ought to turn the scale. And this rule is as binding upon the successors of such contemporaneous officers as it is upon the courts. Now, what was the contemporaneous construction of the old acts? It was uniformly held that no penalty was incurred, in the case of annual taxes, unless the taxpayer failed to make the return after being served with the notice requiring him to make such return. Thus, on the 26th of April, 1866, the Commissioner isued instructions for the collection of the annual taxes of that year, and he says: "Assessors should instruct their assistants to call personally upon those who have not returned their income on the first Monday in May. If any person is not at home, the notice on the back of Form 24 should be filled out and the blank left. This being done, it becomes the duty of the taxpayer to seek the Assistant Assessor and deliver his return."

While the statute authorizes the Collector, in the event of a taxpayer failing, after due notice, to make return, to make a list according to the best information he can obtain, it is plain that the Collector undertaking to make such list must make it upon information of some sort; that is to say, he must obtain from some person having knowledge of the facts some evidence which will warrant his assessment. It is undoubtedly true that if the person liable, and presumably having full knowledge of the amount of his income, fails to make a return and refuses to furnish the information, the Collector may proceed without that full and definite information which would be required in ordinary cases; but he certainly cannot simply guess at an amount, nor can he rely upon hearsay information furnished to him by people who have no knowledge at first hand. If a taxpayer should state to the deputy any facts, and the deputy report such statement to the Collector, he undoubtedly might act upon such statements, but no more could he act upon statements thus reported to him by his deputy than he could upon statements reported to him by any other citizen who had heard the taxpayer make the statement.

Plainly, then, it is impracticable for two Collectors of Internal Revenue to undertake to ascertain the amount of income of all the persons and corporations liable to the income tax in the City of New-York, and the only possible method by which they could go through with the work would be to accept all such returns as should be made by the taxpayer. For I take it for certain that the Government would not authorize any Collector to take special proceedings in the case of any one taxpayer where it is manifestly impossible that similar proceedings could be taken in the case of all.

Nor is it any more feasible for the Government to carry out the provisions of the law by means of the authority vested in the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to make assessments. The assessment, being the ascertainment of the amount due, must be made by the Commissioner individually, and it is even more manifestly impossible that he should personally ascertain and determine the facts as to every taxpayer in the United States than it would be for 65 or 126 Collectors to perform the same function.

We have already seen that it is only when a person neglects to render a return after being notified that he is liable to be summoned before the Collector, and Section 3,176 of the Revised Statutes, as taken up in Section 34, declares that when any person refuses or neglects to render any return required by law, the Collector or Deputy Collector shall make the return, according to the best information which he can obtain, including that derived from the evidence elicited by the examination of the Collector. And this section further provides that in case of neglect occasioned by sickness or absence, the Collector may allow such further time for making or delivering such list or return as he may deem necessary, not exceeding thirty days. This further time that the Collector may allow is evidently not intended to have reference to the special date fixed by law for the return, with the fixing of which the Collector has nothing to do, but is intended to mean further and beyond the ten days following the Collector's original notice.

Section 34 declares that it shall be the duty of any person liable to an income tax to make a return of the amount of his annual income to the collector or deputy collector, provided that if any person so liable shall fail to make the return, but shall consent to disclose the particulars of his business, &c., then it shall be the duty of the collector or deputy collector to make such list or return.

Under this law it cannot be said that any duty is imposed upon the taxpayer of making a return. The choice is left to him whether to make a return or to disclose the facts to the officer, and allow the officer to make the return. If he chooses the latter course, he complies with the law as fully as if he prepared the return himself.

The return to be made by the collector under this section is not the mere enumeration of the details disclosed to him by the taxpayer, but is a return of the amount of the taxpayer's annual income. This, of course, involves the determination of many questions calling for the judicial action of the collector.

Mr. Harland considers corporations in the same way that he does individuals, and holds that the word "person" in the act includes corporations, copartnerships, firms, and associations. In conclusion he says:

The situation in brief, then, is this: While the law calls upon the taxpayer to make a return or to consent to disclose the particulars of his business, it does not require the taxpayer in the first instance to seek the officer, but does require the officer to seek the taxpayer.

If the taxpayer chooses to disclose the particulars, instead of making his own return, the law makes it the duty of the officer to make this return. That duty is precisely the same as that imposed upon the officer if no return is made, except that in the one case, his official action is based upon the disclosures made by the taxpayer himself, and in the other, upon such information as he can otherwise obtain. In either case the making the return involves a determination of what is the amount of taxable income, and this is an official function which cannot be performed by a deputy collector. The taxpayer has, therefore, the right to require that his disclosures be made to, and that the return be made by the collector himself.

Deputy collectors can lawfully perform those duties which the law imposes upon the collectors which are purely ministerial in their nature, and if a taxpayer is called upon a deputy collector and delivers to such deputy a return, this return may be delivered by the deputy to the collector, and an assessment based upon it will be sufficient; but if the taxpayer when thus called upon by a deputy insists upon his right to have the officer make the return, then it would be necessary for the collector himself to arrange an interview with the taxpayer. If the collector himself should call upon a taxpayer, the return must be at once made, or the disclosure at once offered. If either a collector or a deputy collector calls at the residence or place of business of a taxpayer when he is absent, and leaves the ten-day notice, it would then be necessary for the taxpayer, within the ten days, to seek the collector, and either render his return or disclose the particulars of his business. This course being followed, no penalty will be incurred.

In mentioning it editorially The Record says: Mr. Harland does not discuss the constitutionality of the act, but confines himself to a clear demonstration of the fact that, even if constitutional, it cannot be enforced without the co-operation of the taxpayer, who is under no legal obligation to render such service.

A TRIP TO THE ETERNAL CITY.

The Ruins and Beauties of Ancient and Modern Rome, Presented to Eye and Ear by Mr. Stoddard.

"Rome, the Eternal City," was the subject of the third of the series of Lenten lectures by John L. Stoddard, delivered at Daly's Theatre yesterday morning, before an audience which quite filled the house, in spite of the cold rain which was falling without. It proved quite as interesting as the two preceding ones, and the pictures were realistic representations of the scenes described.

Mr. Stoddard first introduced his hearers to the banks of the historic Tiber, and took them on a trip along the shores of that stream so famous in the history of the civilization of the world. The Temple of Vesta was shown, and an illustration given of the punishment meted out to the vestal who broke her vows. The Cloaca Maxima was then shown, and a description given of the sewers of the ancient city, a portion of which have survived the ravages of time so well that they are still used by the modern inhabitants of Rome. The Pincian Hill was visited, and then the ruins of the famous old Forum were shown.

Here the lecturer lingered long pointing out the spots made famous by history in the great meeting place of the ancient Romans. The rostrum whence Cicero poured out his eloquence to the people, or what remains of it, was displayed to the eye by means of a series of realistic pictures, and the story of the murder of Julius Caesar was rehearsed again, and made eloquent by illustrations of the surrounding scenes. The Arch of Constantine, the ruins of the Palatine Hill and of the Capitol, with the Pyramid of Cestius, and St. Paul's Church Beyond the Walls, where the body of the great Apostle is supposed to rest beneath the altar, and the Appian Way, with its miles of funeral monuments, were rapidly passed in review before the audience, and then a visit was paid to the great Church of St. Peter's.

This wonderful piece of church architecture was displayed from many points of view, both from the exterior and interior, and Mr. Stoddard described the wonders of its great dome, and the decorations of the interior, the work of Michael Angelo. The famous Coliseum, the ruins of which are still grand in their massiveness, was also brought to the attention of the audience, and the story of the big amphitheatre was told and illustrated by many pictures. The arena, the scene of Christian martyrdom and gladiatorial combats, and the cages in which the wild beasts were kept, before they were set loose to devour their victims, were exhibited and described in vivid language.

The palace of the Vatican was the last place in Rome to which Mr. Stoddard took his audience. The exterior of the great building, which the Pope never leaves except to wander in its magnificent gardens; the art gallery, and the gardens attached to the Vatican, were made real to the audience by vivid pictures, and the daily life of the Pope, who has made himself a voluntary prisoner in his palace, was described. The present Pontiff, Leo XIII., Mr. Stoddard regards as one of the most brilliant statesmen of Europe, the maintenance of peace there having been due several times to the Pope's personal forbearance and efforts to secure harmony.

The lecture on Rome will be repeated this and Friday afternoons at 3 o'clock, and to-morrow, Thursday, and Saturday mornings at 11 o'clock.

NEW-YORK DECREES HOLD IN NEW-JERSEY

Under Certain Circumstances They May be Enforced in Local Courts.

TRENTON, N. J., April 1.—An opinion filed by the Supreme Court this morning in the case of Bullock vs. Bullock settles the question of the right to enforce the decree of the State of New-York in New-Jersey. Anna E. Bullock of Brooklyn, by decree of the Supreme Court of New-York, was given $100 per month alimony. Thomas O. Bullock, her husband, a resident of New-Jersey, refused to obey the court's order. An action was brought against him here to recover, and the opinion filed to-day says:

"An action at law may be maintained in this State upon a decree for alimony made in New-York if the New-York court had jurisdiction of the subject matter and of the person of the defendant."

Ticket Agent Kelsey Missing.

Horace H. Kelsey, a ticket agent on the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, who is charged with having embezzled and sold $237 worth of tickets, has disappeared. He was to have been present at an investigation by President Howell yesterday morning.

The alleged embezzlement was discovered on Friday, since which time he has not been seen. It was found that he had been making false returns. He was suspended at the same time that Ticket Chopper Hirsh was suspended on the charge of selling $2 worth of tickets to a boy for $1.50.

Kelsey is twenty-five years old, and lived with his wife and six weeks' old baby at 64 Hicks Street. An indemnity company is on his bond in the sum of $500.

The President Grants Two Pardons.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The President to-day pardoned Monche Cohie, an Indian convicted in Texas of horse stealing and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. The prisoner has served two years and the pardon is granted on account of his health.

In the case of Charles H. Ritter, sentenced in October, 1891, to six years' imprisonment for embezzling the funds of an Indiana bank, the President commuted the sentence to four years' actual imprisonment.

In the cases of Cult W. Blackburn, convicted in Oklahoma of perjury, and James B. Tink, convicted in South Dakota of cutting timber on Indian reservations, pardons were denied.

SHOW DAY FOR THE TROUT

Fine Specimens Displayed on the Stands of Eugene G. Blackford.

MORE VISITORS THAN USUAL THIS YEAR

Beautiful Exhibition Both of Dead Fish and Live Varieties at Fulton Market—All of the Country Contributed.

Open season for trout was celebrated at Eugene G. Blackford's stands at Fulton Market yesterday, and the stay-at-home anglers and the general public, who either recognize that Dame Nature was lavish in decorative effects and symmetry, when she had completed her effort to make the salmon and charr families worthy of their crystal habitat, or are epicures, rejoiced.

The "show," as Mr. Blackford terms his tantalizing and remarkable annual exhibition, was as delightful as usual, while the visitors, in spite of the drizzle, outnumbered those of any other trout anniversary. Former attempts at lily painting were not resorted to. There were but few roses to decorate the stands, which were sufficiently attractive with the wealth of specimens from the Canadian Salvelinus, orange-bellied and aspirged with carmine, to the daintily-dotted silver ingots from spring brooks with white sand beds.

Sphagnum moss, picked out with prawns, was the couch of each class of water witches, and its tawny and olive shadings served to enhance their beauty, while the dead trout were set off by some magnificent specimens of North Carolina striped bass and one perfect Puget Sound salmon, of rare iridescence and symmetry, that weighed thirteen pounds plump.

The large glass tanks and the marble terrapin pens were devoted to mature live trout, and in aquariums were Salvelinus in all stages of development, from eggs and sac-carrying to romping babyhood, and such small water deer as pollywogs and newts. The only freak on exhibition was a lamprey eel from the South, which suggested to Mr. Blackford the resuscitation of the Ichthyophagi, whose last dinner was four years ago.

Of the dead trout those that attracted the most attention were several messes of medium-sized fish from Sunk Meadows, Fort Salonga, Suffolk County, because they were superior in the items of condition and appearance to all the others. This was ascertained by the crucial gauge, the forefinger test. Touched lightly at the shoulder, a trout that responds instantly to such a test as firm and cold and impossible of retaining a dent may be regarded as in prime condition and not marred by either ice or keeping or stuffing for the market. These Sunk Meadow trout, it was explained, had not been iced for transit nor had they been fed to secure additional weight.

Almost equal to them in point of absolute fitness for the table were some large and handsome Fario from the Old Colony trout ponds at Plymouth, Mass. From the same ponds came very handsome hybrid trout, with rattlesnake markings of almost geometrical regularity.

There were many consignments of typical Long Island trout, all in good condition, while not as fine as the South Meadow fish. The best came from the waters of the South Side Club, and there was a creditable display of Salvelinus from Patchogue.

Other displays were Salvelinus from Carolina, Rhode Island, New-Hampshire, and the Tuxedo Club. While there were some specimens whose excellence was conspicuous, it should be said that in the exhibition there was not a single mess that could be classed as "soft" or "gray." The lots sent from Canada and Nova Scotia were in unusually good condition, and equal to many of the best displays of American fish, while they were attractive because of their high color and distinct markings.

The live trout varied in size from a nine-pound Salmo Irideus to a quarter-pound Salvelinus, the latter ranging up to two and a quarter pounds. Of the fish that reached that limit were several females of perfect symmetry. All these Salvelinus came from Islip.

The big rainbow was in hard luck. He was a wild fellow in Caledonia Creek until James Annin secured him, when he was almost as large as he is at present. He was tractable in captivity until Sunday afternoon, when he was shipped for New-York in a tin tank, in which, to turn, he had to partly double himself.

During the voyage the big fish chafed and became nervous, and exhibited his temper by persisting in turning in his narrow quarters, so that when he was received at Blackford's his handsome nose was denuded of skin, and the appearance of the upper part of his tail was marred.

To make matters worse he was turned into the glass tanks with nearly 200 large, lively, and contemptuous Salvelinus. At first he affected to ignore his companions, but his temper was further soured by their wobbling over him as if he had been a log, or persisting in putting themselves in front of him, and tittilating his sore nose with their tails. From a taciturn fish he became grumpy, and then vicious, and when a merry pounder slid along his back and tarried a while on his abraded nose he asserted himself, shook off his tormentor, and nipped him with deliberation, so that the smaller fish had to struggle to release his tail from the jaws of the enraged Californian, whose eyes snapped with irritation. A couple more punishments of this sort convinced the smaller fish that the Californian was testy and dangerous, and they were careful not to stir him up again.

The cutest situation imaginable was that of a colony of three-inch black bass, who up to yesterday morning were the sole tenants of the glass tanks. Hitherto, although gregarious, they had not exhibited timidity or a preference for any part of the tanks. When, however, the nine-pounder was dumped into their water they acted excitedly, and gathered on the top of the tank, facing the monster. From time to time one of the little fellows, evidently told off by his comrades, darted over the top of the tank, as if to test the disposition of the Irideus, and scurried back to the band. They had about become reconciled to the intruder, when the Salvelinus were dumped into the tanks by the pailful, and the bass became almost frantic as the new-comers, unlike the leviathan trout, who kept at the bottom, roved all over the tank, breaking into the school of steady tenants and sweeping them aside ruthlessly with their fins and tails.

After being scattered all over the tank, the little fellows appeared to consult, with the result of selecting as a haven of refuge a nook formed by the top of the waste pipes of the tanks. Here, facing the big fish, they reconnoitered in trepidation, much after the fashion of country school children keeping in view a tramp halting near the school house.

Mr. Blackford, speaking of the business side of opening day, said that he had disposed of about 4,000 pounds of brook trout to hotels, restaurants, and private customers.

Addenda to the exhibition were yearling trout from Green Lake, Maine, and young black bass in aquaria from Keosho, Mo.

BLIND MEN APPEAL TO THE MAYOR

Want Him to Favor an Increase in the Appropriation for Indigent Sightless—It's Mandatory, He Said.

Mayor Strong received a visit yesterday from three members of the Adult Blind Association, William Smith, William Gardner, and Archibald Eadie. They asked him to favor the bill introduced in the Assembly by Assemblyman Wilds, increasing the annual appropriation for the indigent blind, through the Department of Charities and Correction, from $20,000 to $50,000 a year.

A boy piloted them into the Mayor's office. They had to wait two or three hours before they could "see" the Mayor, who was busy with placehunters and others.

William Smith, who was the spokesman of the party, became blind as a result of injuries received in the war. He is a Grand Army man, and gets a pension of $12 a month. With this and what he can make by playing an organ in front of the Broadway Tabernacle, Thirty-fourth Street, he supports a wife and three children.

"What can a blind man do?" he said to the reporters. "There is really only one institution for the blind in this city, in One Hundred and Fourth Street, and that accommodates only sixty inmates or thereabout. Before the war I earned a good living, but after, it was beg or starve, and as I had a wife and little ones to provide for, I became a beggar. My wife helped out by doing scrubbing and housecleaning for many years, but she is getting too old now. She worked for Charles Stewart Smith for many years. Mrs. Smith gave her this hat which I am wearing."

Inside the hat were the initials, "C. S. S."

Mr. Smith told how he and his daughter were once arrested for playing in front of the Windsor Hotel and locked up all night.

"I would rather die than go to the almshouse," he added, "but I do not think that it would hurt the citizens of this great city to give the little we ask for the care of the needy and worthy blind."

When Mayor Strong got a chance to talk with the delegation he said: "Well, what can I do for you? What is your business?"

Mr. Smith began by saying that there were 513 persons drawing money from the blind fund in this city. This gave them only $37 each. If they could get $100 each, it would pay their rent. The Charity Organization Society, he said, was opposed to the bill, claiming that it would bring other blind people here, and the blind men were afraid that it might be killed in the committee of the Assembly.

"But," said the Mayor, "this bill is mandatory legislation. We do not approve of that down here."

Mr. Smith asked if an exception might not be made in the case of blind men.

"Neither for blind men nor any other kind of men," answered the Mayor. "I don't object to the giving of alms, but our citizens do object to legislation of that mandatory character. If the matter is left to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, you will doubtless find that it is in good hands. If the bill passes the Legislature, however, and comes to me for a public hearing, come down, and I will hear what you have to say."

At the opening of the talk Mr. Smith handed the Mayor a letter of introduction from the Rev. Dr. B. F. De Costa, who is interested in the matter.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION OF JURISDICTION

May a Court-Martial Try an Army or Navy Officer for a Criminal Offense?

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Argument in the habeas corpus case of M. L. Johnson, Captain in the United States Navy, vs. David B. Sayre, appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, was postponed to-day until the 15th inst. J. B. Hopper counsel for Sayre, whose liberty is at stake, wanted it to go over until the next term of court, but Solicitor-General Conrad objected to that, stating that Lieut. Littleton W. T. Waller of the navy, Judge Advocate of the court-martial which convicted Sayre, was ready to argue the case at once, and as little delay as possible was desired by the Government.

This is a case involving the question whether or not courts-martial have the power, in times of peace, to try and convict persons in the military or naval service of infamous crimes, and the issue of the controversy is deemed to be of the greatest importance, not only by the War and Navy Departments, but by the Department of Justice as well.

Sayre was paymaster's clerk, on duty on the receiving ship Franklin, lying at the Norfolk Navy Yard. He embezzled about $2,000 of the public funds intrusted to him by the paymaster, and after examination by a court of inquiry the case was sent to a court-martial for trial. Sayre's counsel demurred to the jurisdiction of the court, but the demurrer was overruled, the accused found guilty, and sentenced to be confined for two years in the Boston Navy Yard, to forfeit $2,210 of his pay during that period, (the whole amount coming to him, except $16.25 a month,) and then to be dishonorably discharged. He was committed to the custody of Capt. Johnson at the Norfolk Navy Yard while awaiting transfer to Boston.

On application to the Circuit Court for a writ of habeas corpus, Judge Hughes granted it, and discharged the prisoner from "the infamous punishment, and releasing him from custody as to that part of the sentence, but without prejudice to the sentence of the court-martial in any other respect," upon the ground that, although Sayre was in the naval service, he could not, in time of peace, be punished for the offense which he committed, by court martial or otherwise than on indictment by a Grand Jury, under the fifth amendment to the Constitution; and also on the ground that the sentence of the court-martial was "cruel and unusual," and prohibited by the eighth amendment. The case then came to the Supreme Court of the United States on appeal from Judge Hughes's decision.

The Bolkenhayn Apartment House.

The Bolkenhayn, the splendid new apartment house at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, facing the Plaza, is now open for inspection. It is to be under the management of C. M. Eaton.

It is one of the most beautiful apartment houses in the United States. It contains only ten suites of rooms, and one or two entire floors have already been engaged by single families.

The decorations throughout the house are as beautiful as the best art could make them.

The entrance is one of its handsomest features. An arched hallway leads to the foyer, which opens into the office and gives access to the elevators. The artistic paintings on the ceiling of the foyer were done by James Henry Moser of Washington.

The apartments in the Bolkenhayn are not only superbly decorated, but they embrace all the best and latest devices that render homes luxurious, from the drawing rooms to the kitchens.

There is to be a garden on the roof. The first floor is occupied by stores and the office. The office is connected with each room by telephones.

Saved by a Pet Dog.

NORTHPORT, L. I., April 1.—Soren Mortensen of Fort Solonga, L. I., was awakened about 3 o'clock this morning by a pet dog tugging at the bed clothes and barking. He arose, and noticing that the house was shaking, called his wife and two children and got them out just before the house collapsed.

Everything was destroyed.

ALDERMAN CARY ACCUSED

Declared to be Hand in Hand with the Trolley Companies.

BUT HE KEPT RIGHT ON VOTING "NO"

Resolution Passed Providing for a Governor to Prevent Speed of Over Ten Miles an Hour and for Safety Fender.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen at their meeting yesterday afternoon adopted a number of trolley resolutions and engaged in personalities.

Alderman Walkely presided in the absence of President Wallace. Alderman Cary offered a resolution that a committee of nine, to consist of three Aldermen, three citizens to be selected by the Mayor, and three by the railroad companies, be appointed to consider trolley car fenders and speed indicators.

"Does the resolution emanate from Alderman Cary or the railroads?" asked Alderman Leich. "I ask that question because I am opposed to any railroad corporations being on the committee."

He moved to lay the resolution on the table. This was lost by a vote of 6 to 5.

"Alderman Cary," said Alderman Leich, "is hand in hand with the railroad corporations. Every resolution he presents is in their interest."

"I am in favor of any resolutions," said Alderman Cary, "that will seek to protect life."

The resolution was lost by a vote of 8 to 7, Aldermen Droge, Hess, Leich, McGarry, Cohn, Vollmer, Dunn, and Walkely voting against it.

Alderman Clark then offered a resolution that the Common Council appoint seven day and seven night inspectors at $3 a day each, and that the Mayor appoint one chief inspector at $100 a month, to look for the motormen who violate the ordinance relating to speed.

Alderman Cary offered an amendment that only one inspector should be appointed, as the fifteen would cost the city too much.

"Alderman Cary's idea is mere buncombe," said Alderman Clark. "His idea of expense is on a par with his vote last week, when he voted against the reduction of the speed of the cars. My idea is that not only should these inspectors be appointed, but also that some members of this Board of Aldermen should resign. I propose to do something for the people, and if it only costs $15,000, the city gets off cheap. These inspectors will be sworn in as special officers, and will arrest the motormen at the time the offense is committed. This is needed at this time. It is most imperative. The people are moving out of the city, as they do not think it is safe to life or limb to remain.

"When a man like Alderman Cary votes continually in the interest of the railroad corporations he shows his true colors. He has never voted against them, but he comes here and impugns the motives of men who introduce resolutions in the interest of the people."

"We did something last week," said Mr. Cary.

"Alderman Cary says 'we did something,' said Mr. Leich. "Why, we did do something. But he didn't. He voted against doing something. He is against everything that is in the interest of the city."

Mr. Guilfoye—This is a political question; that is, the appointment of these inspectors.

"It is not," said Mr. Clark. "If it were I would say that the Democratic Party was responsible for 105 lives, because the Democratic Aldermen gave the franchises to run these death-dealing cars at a tremendous speed. This is a question of the people, and not politics."

Mr. Cary's amendment was lost by a vote of 11 to 1, Alderman Cary voting for it.

The resolution was then amended so as to be referred to the Law Committee.

"Don't send it there," said Mr. Cohn. "Alderman Cary is Chairman of that committee, and that means it will be killed."

The amendment was lost. The original motion was then carried by a vote of 9

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Annual Meeting of the Panama Railroad Company.

TWO NEW MEN IN THE DIRECTORY

President Newton's Financial Statement for the Past Year's Business Is Quite Favorable—A Surplus of $130,450.

Two changes were made in the Board of Directors of the Panama Railroad Company at the annual meeting of stockholders held in this city yesterday. George Whaley and Charles Einsiedler were chosen in place of Robert Chesebrough and Samuel R. Probasco. Mr. Einsiedler is the New-York representative of the Crédit Lyonnaise of Paris. There was but one ticket in the field and 68,919 out of a total of 70,000 shares were voted for it.

Gen. John Newton was re-elected President, J. Edward Simmons Vice President, Ernest L. Oppenheim Treasurer, and E. A. Drake Secretary.

President Newton submitted the annual reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1894, and commented on them as follows: "The Panama Railroad Company during the past year has been operating the Columbian line of steamers from Panama to San Francisco. the Panama Railroad, and the Panama line of steamers from Panama to San Francisco. It is encouraging to record that, under the present depression, there has been an increase in the amount of business done by the railroad, both in freight and passengers. In freight during the past year there have been transported 216,675 tons, against 200,082 transported in 1893. The passenger traffic in 1894 numbered 44,805, against 42,018 in 1893. The operating expenses, on the Isthmus, for the present and the past year, were respectively $631,986.30 and $783,041.24, while the total expenditures of Table 1 for these two years were respectively $745,093.04 and $916,761.39.

"Considering the large reduction in expenses, even under an increased volume of traffic, we may look forward to a revival of business, and a consequent rise of rates, as advantages which the railroad will be enabled to use with good effect."

Following is a statement of the earnings and expenses of the company for the year 1894: Earnings from Colon to Panama, $642,404.60; earnings from Panama to Colon, $414,129.17; miscellaneous receipts, $319,751.97; total earnings, $1,376,285.74. Total expenses, $745,093, leaving net earnings $631,192.70, from which must be deducted $35,000, subsidy to the Republic of Colombia; $97,000 for redemption of subsidy bonds, $129,120 for interest on subsidy bonds, and $239,619 for interest on sterling bonds. The surplus for the year was $130,453.60, which is $149,021 in excess of the showing for 1893.

A. L. Rives, the General Superintendent, reports that the through freight from and to Europe in 1894 aggregated 123,360 tons, an increase of 7,212 tons over preceding years; the through freight to and from New-York was 74,861 tons, an increase of 5,516 tons; the aggregate local freight, 18,455 tons, an increase of 3,866 tons. The total tonnage of all freights carried by the company in 1894 was 216,676 tons, an increase of 16,594 tons, or 8 29-100 per cent. During the year 44,805 passengers were carried, an increase of 2,787.

Peoria, Decatur and Evansville.

The receivers of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railroad have filed their report for the year 1894 with the courts. It shows gross earnings $861,163, a decrease of $61,018 from 1893; operating expenses, $652,043, an increase of $121,317; net earnings, $209,120, a decrease of $182,335; fixed charges, $252,154, a decrease of $144,316; deficit, $43,064, an increase of $38,019.

After speaking of the hard times of last year, the receivers say: "At the time of rendering this report, after closing the business for the second week of March, 1895, the increased earnings for the ten weeks dating from Jan. 1, 1895, considering the expenses about the same as corresponding period last year, have reduced the receivership deficit $39,266, about 75 per cent., and the prospect is favorable for taking care of the remaining 25 per cent. before expiration of sixty days, in addition to providing for current operating expenses and fiscal charges."

Future of the Cincinnati Southern.

Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway Company, is now in the South looking after the interests of his company. While in Cincinnati two or three days ago he expressed himself as follows in a newspaper interview: "It is true that we contemplate bidding for the Cincinnati Southern Road at the coming sale. It was with that end in view that we bought a large interest in the Cincinnati extension bonds, which control the lease of the road, but I will say most emphatically that it would certainly not be with any intention or desire of diverting the business to the East. It would be our distinct purpose, if we bought the road, of working the Cincinnati Southern for the maximum amount of business between Chattanooga and Cincinnati, the purpose for which the road was built. We can furnish the road at Chattanooga with far more business than any other of its connections, or all of its other connections combined."

The Lexington Avenue Line.

The Metropolitan Traction Company yesterday started cars on the Lexington Avenue Road for the first time since the tracks have been laid. The last obstacle to the running of the cars was removed when the junction was made with the Twenty-third Street cross-town line, early last Sunday. The work on the curve and junction at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street was pushed by the company, gangs of men being kept at work at night as well as during the day. This was accomplished by the aid of a number of electric lights hung from poles beside the excavation.

The horse cars which will perform the service on Lexington Avenue until the cable is ready to be put in operation start from Seventy-eighth Street. They run down the avenue to Twenty-third Street, and thence west to the ferry. The cars are painted a light yellow.

Chicago and Alton Meeting.

CHICAGO, April 1.—The annual meeting of the Chicago and Alton Road was held to-day. The report as to earnings showed those of the passenger department to have been $2,043,912 in 1894, as compared with $2,900,819 in 1893, a decrease of $856,907. Freight earnings of 1894 were $3,881,544, as against $4,275,117 in 1893, a decrease of $391,573. Gross earnings were $6,292,236, against $7,566,640, a decrease of $1,274,404. Net earnings decreased $247,242.

T. B. Blackstone, John B. Drake, and Morris K. Jesup were re-elected Directors to succeed themselves for three years more. All the other Directors were holdovers, with unexpired terms. Owing to the absence of a quorum, there was no election by the Board of Directors. The showing, in having been able to pay a dividend of 2 per cent. quarterly all the year, was a very favorable one.

Second Avenue Surface Line.

The question of changing the motive power of the Second Avenue surface railroad was discussed at the annual meeting of the stockholders yesterday, but no definite action was taken. Some important and fairly successful experiments with an electric motor were made on this road during the past year, but the talk of a change in the control of the line undoubtedly prevented any action being taken to supersede horses by electricity.

The Directors elected yesterday are as follows: George F. Hart, Charles F. Cox, Samuel Knox, Edward C. Smith, Charles Brenneman, Noah C. Rogers, Tayson Merrill, William E. Peck, Richard A. Anthony, George A. Middlebrook, Constant A. Andrews, Edward C. White, and Henry N. Whitney.

May Intervene in Reading's Suit.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—The application recently made to the United States Circuit Court for the New-York syndicate known as the Junior Securities' Protective Committee, composed of holders of $4,229,000 of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company's junior securities, to be allowed to intervene as parties defendant in the equity proceedings begun by the Pennsylvania Trust Company for the foreclosure of the Reading general mortgage, was today granted by Judge Dallas. The petition is by Robert M. Gallaway, Isaac N. Seligman, David G. Leggett, Simon Wormser, and E. Manuel Lehman.

Judge Dallas also grants the petition of Thomas McKean of Philadelphia to intervene as a party defendant in the same suit. Mr. McKean stated that he is the holder of over $500,000 Reading bonds.

State Commissioners to Meet.

A meeting of the New-York State Railroad Commission will be held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms, in this city, to-day, beginning at 11 o'clock, to consider the application of the Staten Island and Midland Railroad Company for leave to use the trolley system on its road; also, the complaint of T. E. Cross of Poughkeepsie against the New-York Central and West Shore Railroads as to rates on lumber from New-York to Catskill.

At this meeting the board will also consider its findings in regard to the killing of Mrs. Mary Ann Medinger by a trolley on the Court Street line of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, opposite St. Paul's Church, last Tuesday night.

East-Bound Freight Shipments.

The shipments of dead freight out of Chicago, east-bound, last week, aggregated 60,553 tons, as against 57,123 tons the preceding week, and 95,188 tons for the corresponding week last year. The Erie Railway led last week, with 11,139 tons; the Wabash carried 8,877 tons; the Michigan Central, 8,862 tons; the Nickel Plate, 7,286 tons; the Grand Trunk, 5,910 tons; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 5,604 tons; Lake Shore, 5,387 tons; Pan Handle, 3,872 tons; Baltimore and Ohio, 2,094 tons, and Big Four, 1,521 tons.

New Sleeping Car.

A new style of sleeping car has been invented, and is to be manufactured in Kansas City by a recently-formed company with a capital of $5,000,000. The main feature of the new car is described as a berth which disappears at the will of the passenger into the wall of the car, and is confined in a space of one and seven-eighths inches. Mattresses of air are to be used, and all bedclothing can be put in lockers underneath the seats of each section. The berths will be made of steel and aluminium.

A Reading Default.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company today defaulted in the payment of $7,000 interest on the bonds of the Chester Valley Railroad and $1,000 interest on the bonds of the Canton County Road. The interest, which is due semi-annually, is respectively upon issuances of $360,000 and $39,000. The reason for the non-payment by the lessees was that the interest had not been earned.

Rate Cutting on Grain.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Not only did the Grand Trunk make a twelve-cent rate on oats, as it gave notice Saturday it would do to-day, but it made the same tariff on other kinds of grain and on flour to New-York. To meet it, the other lines were obliged to do likewise, and the result was that shippers found things very easy for them.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Southern Railway Company, which has been observing the long and short haul clause of the inter-State commerce law, has applied to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for relief under that clause, so that it may be able to meet the low passenger rate of the Seaboard Air Line to Atlanta and other places without making corresponding reductions to intermediate stations. The commission will hear parties interested in Washington, D. C., next Saturday.

—Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday authorized Thomas C. Platt and Marsden J. Perry, receivers of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company, to pay the interest on the terminal mortgage coupons of the company due April 1, 1895, for the six months ending March 31 last, amounting to $30,000. It was also ordered that the receivers pay six months' rental of the Rockville Railroad, due April 1, amounting to $2,281.88.

—Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Thomas M. Moore, Thomas J. Sintott, representing the Passaic and Newark Electric Railway, and Richard W. Booth were petitioners before the Committee on Roads and Assessments of the Board of Freeholders of Essex County, N. J., at a meeting held in Newark yesterday. The company desires to complete the road, which will connect Newark with Paterson.

—A. C. Harvey has been appointed General Tourist Agent of the Great Northern Railway and Northern Steamship Company. He will organize a series of personally conducted tours from Eastern points to the Yellowstone Park, and to interesting localities in the Pacific Northwest.

—H. L. Winchell, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis, has been appointed General Passenger Agent of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, to succeed Frank B. Semple, resigned.

—There is reason to belief that the new Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railroad, which is to be rapidly pushed to completion, will pass under the control of the Canada Southern Road, which is a Vanderbilt property.

—Vice President Hall of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford says that only a few links are lacking to completely parallel that system with electric roads between New-York and Springfield.

—On Sunday last the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad passed out of the hands of the receivers and into the control of the new company formed by the reorganization company.

—A. A. Robinson, President of the Mexican Central, is now on his way to the City of Mexico for the purpose of resuming the active management of the company.

—C. P. Huntington proposes to make his annual Spring trip to California in spite of the indictments found against him there for issuing inter-State passes.

—The St. Paul Road recently dismissed eleven engineers and thirty-five firemen from one division for frequenting saloons when off duty.

—H. A. Fisher, for many years Assistant Passenger Agent of the Wabash, has taken the management of the Hotel Victor in Columbus, Ohio.

—Only about a dozen lines of the desired thirty or thirty-five have signed the new Southern States Passenger Association agreement.

—E. M. Humstone of Hartford is the new Assistant Superintendent of the Philadelphia, Reading and New-England Road in Hartford.

—President Depew of the New-York Central is expected home from the West tomorrow.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...5:42|Sun sets...6:26|Moon sets...1:26

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	12:18	12:41	6:38	6:50
Governors Island	12:42	1:04	7:20	7:20
Hell Gate	2:35	2:57	8:48	8:48

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) APRIL 2.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Seminole, Charleston..... 3:00 P. M.
Travo, Bremen..... 6:00 A. M. 9:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3.

Adriatic, Liverpool..... 8:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Berlin, Southampton..... 8:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M.
Hubert, Barbados..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp..... 9:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M.
Yumuri, Havana..... 1:00 P. M 3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4.

Andes, Kingston..... 10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Caracas, La Guayra..... 11.00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda..... 8:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5.

Iroquois, Charleston..... 3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) April 2.—Adirondack, Kingston, March 28; Berlin, Southampton, March 23; Cufic, Liverpool, March 23; Friesland, Gibraltar, March 25; Furnessia Glasgow, March 21; Finance, Colon, March 24; Llandaff City, Swansea, March 16; Marengo, Antwerp, March 17; Mobile, London, March 21; Nomadic, Liverpool, March 23; Obdam, Rotterdam, March 20; Principia, Dundee, March 16; Stockholm City, Antwerp, March 13.

WEDNESDAY, April 3.—Havel, Bremen, March 26; Teutonic, Liverpool, March 27; Waesland, Antwerp, March 23; Wittekind, Bremen, March 23; Vigilancia, Havana, March 30.

THURSDAY, April 4.—Fuerst Bismarck, Genoa, March 26; Glanayron, Huelva, March 18; Massasoit, Swansea, March 21.

FRIDAY, April 5.—Boston City, Swansea, March 23; Hekla, Christiansand, March 22; Largo Bay, Gibraltar, March 21; Saragossa, Gibraltar, March 21.

Arrived—New-York, Monday, April 1.

SS Aurania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool March 23, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 P. M.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Marreiros, Manaos March 17, with mdse. and passengers to Hagemeyer & Brun. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Ludgen, (Br.,) Brown, Liverpool March 16, in ballast to C. H. Randerbrock. Arrived at the Bar at 7:20 A. M.

SS Rio Grande, Barstow, Brunswick and Fernandina, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Bluefields, Masingo, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Kron Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Ahrens, Naples, &c., March 13, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Minister Maybach, (Ger.,) Janssen, Hamburg March 13, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS La Bourgogne, (Fr.,) Leboeuf, Havre March 23, with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 1:54 A.M.

SS Terrier, (Norw.,) Berg, Sagua March 27, with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Bunger, Rotterdam March 14, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Yumuri, Hansen, Tampico March 23, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS El Monte, Parker, New-Orleans, with mdse. to John T. Van Sickle.

SS Louisiana, Gager, New-Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

Bark J. W. Dresser, (of Castine,) Parker, Cienfuegos 22 ds, with sugar to Perkins & Welch—vessel to Smith, Gregory & Winters.

Bark Alberta, (of Windsor, N. S.) Dill, Rosario 72 ds, with mdse. to Baring Brothers & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—S. E., light breeze, dense fog.

Sailed.

SS Angerton, for Newcastle, England Munchen, for Baltimore; Chinese Prince, for London; Wyanoke, for Newport News and Richmond; Exeter City, for Bristol.

Notice to Mariners.

TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I., April 1.—The Third District Lighthouse Establishment has issued the following notice to mariners: A first-class white spar buoy, surmounted by a ring-bolt, has been established in 27 feet of water on the southern side of the sea entrance to Gedney Channel, New-York Bay, about half way between black can buoy "GE 1" and black can buoy "G." It is to be used exclusively as a mooring buoy for the Gedney Station pilotboat, and other vessels are forbidden to make fast to it. Magnetic bearings: North Sandy Hook Beacon, W. ¾ S.; Centennial Tower, N. ½ W.; Romer Beacon, NW. ¾ W. The laying of iron buoys in New-York upper and lower bays and sea approaches thereto has been completed. The Winter spar buoys have been taken up. The fog bell tower on the northwestern extremity of Sandy Hook, N. J., has been moved 200 feet to the southward to avoid encroachments of the sea.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 1.—SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Meier, from New-York March 23 for Algiers, Naples, and Genoa, arr. at Gibraltar at 8 A. M. to-day proceeded for Genoa.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Baudelon, from New-York March 23, arr. at Havre yesterday.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, from New-York March 16 for Newcastle, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Conemaugh, (Amer.,) Capt. Broomhead, from New-York March 17 for Antwerp, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Ontario, (Br.,) Capt. Morgan, from New-York March 18 for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Biela, (Br.,) Capt. Slater, from Rio Janeiro, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York March 30.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from Rio Janeiro, &c., sld. from St. Lucia for New-York March 30.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Savage, sld. from Swansea for New-York March 30.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Blyth, from New-York Feb. 15, via Barcelona, &c., arr. at Piume March 28.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, from New-York Feb. 17, via Oporto, arr. at Naples March 28.

SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) Capt. Dulac, from New-York March 14, arr. at Marseilles March 30.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Brunsma, sld. from Amsterdam for New-York March 30.

SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Santelli, from Constantinople, &c., for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Rhynland, (Belg.,) Capt. Hills, from New-York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 8 P. M. March 30.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, from Mediterranean ports, via Antwerp for New-York, passed Flushing at 7 P. M. yesterday.

SS Bolivia, (Br.,) Capt. Baxter, from New-York, via Lisbon, arr. at Genoa yesterday.

SS Olympia, (Br.,) Capt. Ward, sld. from Naples for New-York to-day.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,289 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady giving up housekeeping wishes to obtain a situation for her chambermaid and waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Lady can be seen on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at 676 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young American Protestant girl in private family; city reference. 134 West 19th St., second floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; disengaged; family gone abroad; best city reference. 118 East 51st St.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person to do chamberwork and sewing or wait on lady; private family; good city reference. M. C. H., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant Scotchwoman as chambermaid in a private family; willing to assist in laundry; personal reference. 106 West 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young German girl as chambermaid and waitress; good references; no cards. 108 East 2d St., third floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID or WAIT ON ELDERLY Lady.—First-class reference from present employer; also five years' reference. K. T., 966 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person to do chamberwork and sewing or wait on lady; private family; good city reference. M. C. H., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North German Protestant as first-class chambermaid only; wages, $20 per month; best reference. 647 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protesant girl; will do plain sewing; good reference. Mason, 135 West 62d St.; ring Mason's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl in small private family; good reference. Rose Halgney, Box 833 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or CHAMBERMAID and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. 112 West 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; Protestant; as chambermaid; first-class city reference. L. R. L., 397 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid. 250 West 72d St., present employer's.

Companions.

COMPANION, MAID, or NURSERY GOVerness.—By an educated North German as experienced kindergartner; excellent teacher in German and good sewer; best of references; only family going to Europe need answer. A. J., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

COMPANION.—By a young German girl as companion; willing to go to Europe with family. Care of Mrs. Boetiger, 127 Amstrdam Av., first floor.

COMPANION.—By a well educated North German as traveling companion; will do maid's service. Fraulein, 200 East 55th St., first floor.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook; will do no washing. 58 West 69th St., present employer's.

COOK.—First-class city or country; good city reference. J. G., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman in a private family; understands all kinds of fancy cooking; take care of milk and butter; city or country; first-class city reference. N. F. T., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class North of Ireland cook; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best city references. C. D. E., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an American girl; good cook and assist with washing in American family; no Germans need apply; good city reference. 218 East 65th St., Peebles's bell.

COOK.—By competent girl; first-class cook; soups, meats, dessert, side dishes; good baker; city or country; city reference; lady can be seen. Call, Monday, at 42 West 47th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls; one as good cook; other as chambermaid and waitress in private family; good city reference. 208 East 59th St., top floor; no cards.

COOK.—By Swedish girl as competent cook and to do plain washing in small private family; best city reference. A. N., Times Agency, 534 3d Av.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook to go out by the day; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference. D. D., 1,129 2d Av.

COOK.—By a thorough, first-class French and German cook; can take entire charge of kitchen, where kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference. F. F., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; understands French cooking; where kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $40; good references. K. S., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Good; Protestant; excellent baker; New-England; no objection to country or coarse washing; city or country; reference. A. G. N., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; private family; understands soups, fish, sauces, meats, poultry, game, entrées, desserts, creams, jellies; first-class baker; city reference. R., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent cook where a laundress is kept; best city reference; disengaged on the 15th. Call at present employer's, 242 West 73d St., Tuesday and Wednesday; no cards.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, entrées, desserts; is an excellent baker; best references; no cards. 456 4th Av.

COOK.—By a respectable Scotch Protestant young woman as cook and to do the washing of small family; city or country; best city reference; lady can be seen. 328 East 21st St.

COOK—BUTLER.—By married couple; no children; wife is first-class Vienna cook; husband first-class butler; in private family; city or country; best city reference. Cook, 855 3d Av.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good plain cook; willing to do a little coarse washing if required; excellent city reference. 971 Madison Av.

COOK.—Good small private family; good baker; no objection to town or country; good references. Janitor, 352 East 42d St.

COOK.—By an excellent family cook; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference. 1,137 2d Av., second floor.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent in all branches; city or country; best city reference from last place. 224 East 70th St.

COOK.—By a good cook; best city and country references; country or city. 335 East 31st St., three flights.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl in private family; best city references from last employer. 124 East 30th St., Beechwood flats.

COOK.—By German girl in small private family; thoroughly competent; best city references; just disengaged. Rose, 877 6th Av., top floor.

COOK.—By a young, willing girl as good cook and laundress; city reference. 222 West 35th St., janitor's bell.

COOK.—By a young girl to do cooking and coarse washing in a private family; good reference. M. T., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook in a private family; good city reference. M. C., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a good cook; understands her business thoroughly; best city references. 710 9th Av., one flight up.

COOK, &c.—By German widow to go out by the day as good plain cook, washer, or cleaner. 303 East 36th St., top floor.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent, first-class cook; Protestant; best references. Cook, 416 West 47th St., Butler's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; good city reference. 206 East 26th St., janitor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands French cooking; $45; good references. W. P., Box 154, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; very best city reference. 138 West 52d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to go out by day or week; excellent laundress or housecleaner; cook if required; best city reference. L. K., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By middle-aged German woman, by the day; washing and cleaning; city references. Miss Hartlin, 131 Washington Place.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman as laundress or to do cleaning; first-class reference. 326 West 40th St., one flight.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman; goes out by day washing, ironing, or housecleaning. 312 East 36th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic designer, cutter and fitter; well made, at reasonable prices; dinner, visiting, ball, and reception gowns, capes, coats, tailormade suits, man's work; newest fashions. Call and judge. 686 6th Av., between 39th and 40th Sts., first floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker; by the day or at home; all latest styles; skirts, waists, &c.; organdies and wash dresses; will fit ladies at their residences if required. Tucker, 144 East 52d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker by the day; good cutter and fitter; also expert in making over work; shown, if favored with a call. Mme. La Casse, 765 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker work by the day; tailor-made and street dresses; Pequse street fancy wraps, latest style. Dressmaker, 8 East 42d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dieden; will make gowns from $8 to $14; the latest styles and best of reference. 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class fitter to go out by the day or take it home. 344 East 65th St., Reynolds's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—$1.50 per day. 314 West 35th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By a French lady as governess or useful companion with lady or family going to Europe; speaks a little English; willing and obliging; three years' reference. V. B., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—By one who is qualified for such work; best city references. K. J. E., 92 East 14th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an educated widow, with child three years old, place as housekeeper. C. Lewis, New-Brighton, S. I.

Housewworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl as up-stairs girl in small private family, or to do general housework in nice flat; best reference. 119 East 90th St., second floor, east.

HOUSEWORK.—By girl for general housework; best city reference. 234 East 56th St., third floor, front.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Swiss; speaks German and English; first-class dressmaker; good packer and traveler; very obliging; one lady preferred. E. R., 205 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By English Protestant as lady's maid and seamstress; experienced in sickness; willing and obliging; city or country or travel. 13 East 60th St.; no cards.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; experienced; first-class dressmaker and hairdresser; accustomed to travel; best city references. Mrs. Holm, 131 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent lady's maid; North German; good seamstress and hairdresser; best city reference. E. B., Box 261 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young French girl as lady's maid, hairdresser, and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; best references from Paris and city. N. G., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By capable German as lady's maid; understands hairdressing, shampooing; good packer; willing to travel; good references. Address, by letter, 10 East 38th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By capable North German as maid; understands hairdressing, shampooing; good packer; willing to travel; good city references. 252 East 51st St. Dentist.

LADY'S MAID.—By Parisian lady's maid; competent in all her duties; reference. 839 Madison Av. M. M., 158 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Understands French; accustomed to traveling; best city reference. Present employer's, 511 5th Av.

MAID.—By a respectable Protestant girl, as maid; understands hairdressing and neat service, or wait on sick lady; best personal references. L. V., Box 656, Orange, N. J.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent German person; good dressmaker and hairdresser; no objection to travel; best city references. Mrs. Grothe, 112 East 11th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent German person; good dressmaker and hairdresser; no objection to travel to Europe; best references. A. M. E., 210 2d Av.

MAID.—By a young girl as maid to growing children, to assist them with their lessons; is a good seamstress; and do light chamberwork if required. 423 Park Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By good hairdresser, dressmaker; can take full charge of lady's wardrobe; no objection to the country; best city references. M. K., 154 East 54th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as first-class maid to young ladies; first-class city reference. 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell.

MAID.—By a strong, willing woman as maid or nurse for invalid; can give good references. A., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

MAID, SEAMSTRESS and to do light chamberwork; first-class city reference. 156 West 56th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to work by the day; first-class reference. 211 East 28th St., one flight, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as excellent laundress in a private family; best of city references. 797 7th Av., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a private family; best city reference. 201 East 53d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as laundress in a small family; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. A. M., 254 8th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—As first-class laundress in a private family; city reference. 25 West 44th St., care of Mrs. Sullivan.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman as competent laundress in a private family; good city reference. S. B., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By first-class laundress or housecleaner to go out by the day; reference. 118 East 51st St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as laundress; best reference. 431 West 54th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a thoroughly, reliable Protestant woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge; excellent city references from last employer. 227 East 29th St., second flat.

NURSE.—By experienced and thoroughly competent nurse to take entire charge of infant; understands all kinds of infants' food; can furnish best city references. H. Hanley, 310 East 34th St.; ring twice.

NURSE.—By experienced Scotch Protestant woman as thorough infant's nurse; takes full charge from birth; reliable in sickness; best reference. K., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an American girl (21) as nurse to grown children; do light chamberwork; assist with lessons. Mary Ahearn, 241 East 59th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By a first-class infant's nurse; understands children from birth; can be highly recommended. 117 East 39th St., present employer.

NURSE.—By a young, intelligent North German girl as nurse to grown-up children; to go to Europe. C. T., 1,026 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a competent North German to grown children or maid; good seamstress; best of reference. F. S., Mrs. Brown, 131 West 35th St.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse to growing children; willing and obliging; best city reference. 44 East 20th St.

NURSE.—By young French nurse for growing children and do chamberwork; plain sewer; references. Adelaide, 466 7th Av.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By English parlor or chamber maid; no objection to country. J. M., 222 East 27th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress, with very good knowledge of dressmaking, work by the day or week; in a private house or with dressmaker; is a good needlewoman. Handy, 162 East 23d St.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—Good hairdresser and packer; willing to travel or assist with other light work; references. K. R., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent French seamstress; would wait on lady. 470 Lexington Av., near 40th St., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—In private family; can cut and fit by S. T. Taylor's system. 314 West 35th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By an experienced girl as first-class waitress in a private family; city or country; can carve if required; best city references; $25 per month. 300 East 38th St.; ring janitor's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; very neat; best city references. 354 West 56th St., janitor's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; in a private family; best city reference. 703 9th Av., near 49th St., M. Connor's bell.

WAITRESS.—By respectable American girl as competent waitress in not too large a private family; must be permanent; city references. E. C., Box 207 Times.

WAITRESS or PALORMAID.—By a first-class waitress or parlormaid in a private family; best city references; city or country. 221 West 60th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress in private family; excellent references. Waitress, 402 West 56th St., Fagan's bell.

Washing.

WASHING, &c.—By a young woman to do washing, ironing, or housecleaning; best city references. 631 East 11th St., one flight, front.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER—TYPEWRITER.—Good penman; willing to assist with office work. Earnest, 152 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER—TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience; also position for beginner. Address Experience or Beginner, 152 6th Av.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—By a young German girl girl to do up-stairs work; good reference. Katie Braun, 404 8th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler in private family; has traveled 10 years with Cook & Sons' tours in Egypt, the Nile, and Jerusalem; first-class reference from Washington, New-York, and prominent California families; speaks seven languages; uses no tobacco. V. D. N., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; man as first-class butler and valet; wife as first-class French cook; understands American cooking; first-class pastry and bread maker; take full charge in management of kitchen; best city reference. J. V., Box 846 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By first-class butler or valet; single; thoroughly understands his business; first-class city reference. P. B., 137 West 35th St.; no cards.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-experienced Englishman; good valet; age, 40; height, 6 feet; personal reference from present place; disengaged April 20. H. F., Box 802 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, VALET.—English; experienced; age, 40; height, 5 feet 11 inches; city or country; personal city reference. W., Box 846 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; can be recommended as thorough servant; no objection to country; age, 34; first-class valet. G. M., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young man as butler in private family; can speak French and English; best reference. A. B., care of Rescousie, 300 West 42d St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Swiss, (Zuriker,) single; honest, sober, and willing; city or country; good references; present employer can be seen. Butler, care of Mrs. Kelly, 159 East 39th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent man; age, 38; is a good valet; has excellent reference; will be personally recommended by last employer. Butler, care of John O'Hare, tailor, 458 4th Av.

BUTLER—LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERW

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Fair Speculation, and Generally Easier Prices.

TRADING CHIEFLY LOCAL SCALPING

Wheat at the Close Was Firm--Corn Was Quiet--Provisions Easier--Cotton Irregular --Coffee Dull.

Reports of rains at the West had a depressing influence on the grain markets, together with lower prices at Chicago, but freer buying for foreign account caused a reaction, and the close was only a trifle under Saturday, with a fair trade in wheat and a light business in corn. Provisions were quiet and easier with grain. Cotton was moderately active and irregular, with trading mostly local scalping. Coffee was neglected and lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	60¼@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	33⅝@	33¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	56 @	..
Flour, straight Spring	$3.25 @	$3.35
Flour, straight Winter	2.80 @	2.90
Cotton, middling uplands	6 7-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	13.50 @	13.75
Lard, Western steam	7.30 @	..
Beef, family	9.75 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	21 @	..
Sugar, granulated	3 15-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¼@	12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16⅝@	..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	9.30 @	9.40
Lead	3.12½@	3.15

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined ¼@½c on reports of rains at the West, with local longs realizing and the West weaker, rallied ⅛@¼c after free buying for foreign account, with decreased stocks and visible, and some local covering, eased off ⅛c, but closed firm at ¼@⅛c loss, with foreign houses buying and a fair business in local switching. Spot was very dull at ¾@1c decline, with shippers generally out of the market. Sales, 24,000 bushels for export, including 8,000 bushels ungraded red, by sample, at 1¼c over May, delivered, and 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba on private terms, free on board, afloat. Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1⅜c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 9½c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10c over May, free on board, afloat. ....Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 61⅛c in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 70½c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 69½c. ....Clearances hence, 106,187 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 124,078 bushels....Receipts, 3,900 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 15,247 bushels; in the interior, 310,200 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouse decreased for the week 619,726 bushels, and is now 24,934 bushels (2,969,744 bushels contract red and 19,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 1,228,-300 bushels, afloat....The visible supply shows a decrease of 1,466,000 bushels, or to 74,307,000 bushels, against 71,536,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were dull, and declined ¼@½c with wheat and the West, rallied ⅛@⅛c on decreased stocks, light receipts West, and local covering, closed firm, and unchanged, to ⅛c down. Spot opened weaker on all grades excepting No. 2, that grade being scarce and held at 56c, in store, but the close was firmer, with only a light trade. Sales, 22,000 bushels, including 8,000 bushels steamer mixed for export at 52½c, free on board, afloat, last half of the trade bought 2,000 bushels No. 3 mixed at 50c, elevator; 11,000 bushels steamer yellow at 51⅛c, elevator, and 1,000 bushels ungraded yellow at 51½c....Receipts, 18,600 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 100,188 bushels; in the interior, 124,339 bushels....Clearances hence, 53,330 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 133,486 bushels. ....Stock of corn in warehouse decreased for the week, 69,818 bushels, or to 313,400 bushels, (18,793 bushels No. 2 corn and 107,-295 bushels steamer mixed),....The visible supply shows an increase of 1,900 bushels, or to 13,407,000 bushels, against 18,539,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were dull and unchanged, but closed firm, with trading only local. Spots were more active and ¼c higher....Sales, 145,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37⅝@37¼c for 35,-000 bushels; do, clipped, 38c; No. 3 do, 37½c; No. 2 mixed, 33⅜@33½c for 65,000 bushels; No. 3, 33c; rejected mixed, 32c; rejected white, 34¼c; No. 2 mixed, 34⅜@34¾c for 25,000 bushels; track mixed, 34@35c for 5,000 bushels; track white, 37@40¼c for 15,-000 bushels....Receipts, 33,600 bushels; exports, 48 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouse increased 15,398 bushels, or to 664,259 bushels, (258,346 bushels No. 2 white, and 148,813 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 169,000 bushels, or to 6,184,000 bushels, against 2,713,000 bushels same day last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	2,065,000	60 5-16@60⅝	60¾
June	460,000	60⅝@60⅞	60⅞
July	2,220,000	60 13-16@61 3 16	61⅛
August	460,000	61¼@61½	61½
September	480,000	61½@61⅞	61⅞
December	525,000	64⅛@64¼	64¼
Total	6,210,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	105,000	51⅛@51⅝	51⅝
July	40,000	51¼@51½	51½
September	....	....@....	51½
Total	145,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April	....	....	33¾
May	70,000	33⅝@33¾	33¾
July	2	....@....	34¼
No. 2 White—			
April	25,000	36⅞@....	36⅞
May	25,000	36¾@....	36¾
Total	120,000		

FLOUR—The general demand was light, with Spring patents showing weakness and other descriptions without change. Sales, 18,800 bbls, including 600 bbls Spring patents at $3.50; 2,400 bbls Spring bakers' at $2.60@$2.70, 1,800 bbls Winter straights at $2.80@$2.90, 1,000 bbls Winter patents at $3.10@$3.25, 250 sacks No. 1 Winter at $2.25, 4,250 bbls City Mill patents, 8,125 bbls do clear, and 500 bbls do fine, at quotations. ....Arrivals, 8,205 bbls and 11,975 sacks; exports, 4,192 bbls and 46,633 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 75,311 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	....@....	$2.00@$2.15
Supers	$1.95@$2.00	2.15@ 2.25
No. 2	2.00@ 2.05	2.30@ 2.35
No. 1	2.20@ 2.30	2.40@ 2.60
Clears	2.20@ 2.30	2.50@ 2.75
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.75@ 3.00
White wheat straights	....	2.75@ 3.00
Patents	2.70@ 2.75	2.75@ 3.10
Special brands	2.90@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.25
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.40
Kansas straights	2.60@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.20
City patents	....@....	4.00@ 4.10
City Clears	....@....	3.35 @3.40
City No. 2	....@....	....@ 2.55
City supers	....@....	....@ 2.35
City fine	....@....	....@ 2.25

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@$2.00	....@ ....
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@ ....
No. 2	Nominal.	2.35@ ....
No. 1	2.10@ 2.20	2.40@2.75
Clears	2.40@ 2.60	2.70@ 2.90
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.40
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.60
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.10

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and firm; sales, 350 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $3@$3.20; fancy, $3.30.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Nominal. We quote: Flour at $1.50@$1.60 for spot; $2@55c for Japanese grain; silver, 49@50c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.73; Esmeralda, $2.70; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white do, $2.75@$2.80; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 85@87½c; coarse meal, 99c@$1.01; fine do, $1.10@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.80@$4.25; cut, $4.10@$4.65; ground, $3.80, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. We quote: 52@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@56c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 63@68c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64 @65c.

MALT—Quiet and nominal. We quote: Western at 58@72c; two-rowed State at 70@ 72½c; six-rowed do at 73@75c.

FEED—Quiet and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 87½@92½c; middlings, 90@ 95c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseal, $17@$18, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover the market shows only a moderate jobbing business, and is not settled. Quoted at 9½c for No. 1 and 10½c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The receipts here yesterday were 1,190 bbls. These supplies permitted an increased offering of dock lots, which, coming upon a dull market, caused an unsettled feeling for lots of 100 bbls, in that, with sellers at 26½c, it was hard to draw a bid over 26. For good off-grade yellow there were sellers in a small way at 26c, with 25½c bid. At the same time for straight lots of 500 bbls of distinctly prime yellow there was some export demand, and 26¾c, and even 26⅝c bid, with one choice lot sold at a higher price. Crude, in bbls, is at 23@24c for prime and choice. Crude, in bulk, at the mills is at 18c bid for small tank lots, with 19c asked, and for larger lots at other points of delivery to 20½c quoted. Sales of 400 bbls strictly prime yellow at 27c; 100 bbls prime yellow at 26½c, and 100 bbls good off-grade yellow at 25¾c. COCOANUT OIL is strong. Ceylon quoted at 5¼@5½c; Cochin at 6¼c. LINSEED OIL is firm; city quoted at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL is in fair jobbing demand, with pure unraced at 55c; raced yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL firm; quoted at 55c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 1.—Oil opened and lowest, 112½; highest, 114⅝; closed, 114.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was one prominent seller of ribs at the West, and at length there was a little general pressure to sell all of the products, which brought about declines of 17c on pork and 7 points on lard and bacon. There was some reaction from these figures, but a slight decline was shown on the latest dealings as compared with Saturday. The decline in wheat influenced general speculation to the easier prices, while the hog supplies after a firm opening were not well supported. The export business is slack, since all foreign markets were largely supplied at lower prices, and hesitate until they have worked off accumulations. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day at 17,000 head. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week were 4,614 bbls pork, 10,376,558 lb lard, and 15,146,435 lb bacon; same time last year, 6,350 bbls pork, 11,292,770 lb lard, and 12,-453,711 lb bacon. Chicago—Shipments last week were 5,824 bbls pork, 6,756,640 lbs lard, and 5,566,925 lb meats; same time last year, 1,496 bbls pork, 7,066,261 lb lard, and 9,789,-760 lb meats.

LARD—Felt the decline of a few points at the West, where there was a slow export trading and some depression from wheat and moderate outside speculative interest, and was offered a few points lower, without bringing about material business. Cash is nominal; 7.30c. City steam was generally held at 6.75c; some bids were not better than 6.62½c; sales of 155 tcs at 6.75c. Options—No sales; April closed at 7.30c nominal; May closed at 7.40c nominal. Refined is slow; Continent at 7.70c; South American at 8c. Compound lard is quiet; quoted at 5.62½@5.75c. The West closed 5 to 7 points under Saturday, with April at 7c nominal; May sold at 7.05@7.12c, closing at 7.05c bid; July at 7.20@7.25c, closing at 7.20@7.22c; September closed at 7.32c bid.

PORK—The export movement here was moderate, with prices firmly held; sales of 300 bbls mess. The West was down 17c, closing 10@12c lower than Saturday's latest; April closed at $12.37; May was at $12.40@ $12.55, closing at $12.47 asked; July at $12.55@$12.70, closing at $12.60; September closed at $12.77½. Prices here are for mess, $13.50@$14; family mess, $12.75@$13; short clear, in lots, $13.25@$15.50.

CUTMEATS—In city meats the distributing business keeps in fair volume, and the stocks are working down close, while prices are strong. Sales of 5,000 lb pickled bellies, 12 lb average, at 7c; 2,500 lb do, 10 lb average, at 7¼c; 15 bxs clear bellies, at 7¼@ 7½c; 300 smoking bellies, at 8c, and 500 loose pickled shoulders at 5¾c; city-pickled hams, 8¾@9c; shoulders, 5¾@5¾c; 10-lb bellies, 7c; 12-lb do, 7c; clear bellies, boxed, 7¼@7½c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¾c for 12 lb and 8¾c for 14 to 16 lb, and pickled hams, 9⅛@9¼c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5¾c; fresh shoulders nominal.

BACON—The export movement here was light. Short clear, Government inspection, for April delivery, quoted at 7.05c, and May at 7.10c. For short ribs prices eased 7 points, but recovered a trifle. April closed at 6.30c nominal; May was at 6.30@6.37½c, closing at 6.35c; July, in bond, at 6.45@6.52½c, closing at 6.47c bid; September at 6.57½@6.65c, closing at 6.62c asked.

BEEF—Export demand is moderate, and the distributing business is fair, while all grades are upon a strong line of prices. Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $11@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $14@$17; extra mess, in barrels, $8@$8.50; plate, $8.50@$9.

BEEF HAMS—Hold to strong prices on steady demands from smokers. Quoted at $18.50 at the West, while about $11@$19.50 are the rates here. Sales of 100 bbls, May delivery, at the West, at $19.

DRESSED HOGS—Are at easier prices. Receipts of hogs at the West, 42,683 head; same time last year, 79,736 head. Chicago—Receipts, 30,000 head; fairly active; barely steady; $4.55@$5.30; left over, 1,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,768 head; fairly active; 5@10c lower; $4.30@$5.10. St. Louis —Receipts, 5,046 head; higher; $4.60@$5.10. Omaha—Receipts, 1,500 head; steady to strong; $4.50@$4.95. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,137 head; strong; $4.60@$5.05. Kansas City —Receipts, 4,000 head; higher; $4.70@$4.95. Indianapolis—Receipts, 1,000 head; steady; $4.70@$5.20. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.70@$5. Pittsburg—Active; $5@ $5.20. Quotations here are 6¾c for heavy, 6¾c for 180 lb, 6¾c for 160 lb, 6¾c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6⅝@6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—It is a peculiar market at present. The melters are asking 5¼c for city, yet at the same time if a bid of 5c was made it would probably be accepted. Substantially there are no positive orders to buy, either from the local or Western trade. There were attempts to get refusals at 5c, which were unsuccessful. Trading is at a standstill, with developments of the Western market arrested since the local soap trade decline to buy at the figures. Country lots do not correspond with city, as some parcels are offered at 4¾c, and from this to 5c, as to quality. Sales are 130,000 lb at 4¾@5c. For Australian, while over the general market, it is understood that 5⅛c is bid and 5¼c asked, yet it is known that refusals are out at 5⅛c.

STEARINE—For oleo stearine, an irregular feeling still prevails. For city 9c is the nominal market rate, without business for the day, although some parties ask more money. Chicago is equally uncertain over its price; sales have been made there at 9½c, yet in instances there are sellers at 9¾c. For lard stearine a quiet and nominal market at about 9¼c.

COTTON.

Contracts were very irregular and moderately active, with the early business at an advance of 4@7 points, with Liverpool, but closing barely steady at 3 points decline to 4 points advance as compared with Saturday, and the trading mainly on local account. Spot was dull and unchanged, with sales of 77 bales to spinners and 1,500 bales delivered on contract.

CURRENT PRICES.

Midling Gulf	6 11-16
Middling uplands	6 7-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

CLOSING PRICES.

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
April	6.25@6.27	631	6.28	1,400
May	6.27@6.28	6.36	6.28	17,200
June	6.27@	6.35	6.27	22,000
July	6.28@6.29	6.33	6.28	12,100
August	6.29@6.30	6.35	6.29	56,000
September	6.30@6.31	6.35	6.30	12,700
October	6.34@6.35	6.40	6.35	14,800
November	6.40@6.41	6.45	6.40	1,800
December	6.45@6.46	6.50	6.47	1,900
January	6.51@6.52	6.56	6.52	1,000
Total				140,900

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, APRIL 5.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	3669	2619	..	..	..	..
New-Orleans	8943	4511	..	..	..	..
Mobile	378	780	..	..	..	..
Savannah	2350	1671	..	..	..	..
Charleston	271	1336	..	..	..	..
Wilmington	290	1798	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	904	1341	..	..	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	1443	1360	..	..	..	..
Boston	954	2307	..	..	..	..
Philadelphia	3580	127	..	..	..	..
West Point	248	907	..	..	..	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	23030	1818	..	..	..	..
This day last week	16419	17967	24901	15445	20196	17687
This day last year	7007	8195	9900	5850	5113	10406

COFFEE.

Contracts were almost neglected, and the close showed a decline of 5@15 points, through free offerings, but without buyers. Havre was quiet and unchanged, and Hamburg quiet at partly ½ pfennig advance. Spot Rio was dull but steady at 16⅝c for No. 7, and 15¼c for No. 8. Sales, 500 bags Savanilla, on private terms. Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—No sales. Between Call and Close—December, 250 bags at $14.45; total, 250 bags; total for day, 250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-Day.	Same Time Last Year.
April	14.90@15.00	16.25@16.30
May	14.75@14.85	16.05@16.15
June	14.65@14.75	15.75@15.85
July	14.65@14.75	15.55@15.65
August	14.65@14.75	15.20@15.30
September	14.65@14.70	14.90@15.00
October	14.65@14.75	14.60@14.70
November	14.45@14.55	14.45@14.55
December	14.40@14.45	14.30@14.40

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York July 1, 1894			59,263
Receipts—Rio, 87,894;	Santos, 99,108		
Victoria, 18,580;	Bahia, 4,997;	Ceara, 650 in March	2,212,900
Total			2,272,163
Warehouse deliveries (216,627 in March)			2,110,158
Total stock in New-York April 1, 1895			162,005
Baltimore stock July 1, 1894	23,916		
Receipts (60,863 in March)	189,709	213,625	
Deliveries (40,423 in March)		189,114	
Baltimore stock April 1, 1895			24,511
New-Orleans stock July 1, 1894	18,182		
Receipts (25,040 in March)	147,868	166,050	
Deliveries (9,597 in March)		142,294	
New-Orleans stock April 1, 1895			23,756
Stock in other ports July 1, 1894	Nil.		
Receipts (Nil in March)	Nil.		
Deliveries (Nil in March)		Nil.	
		Nil.	
Stock in other ports April 1, 1895			Nil.
Total stock in United States April 1, 1895			210,272
Afloat from Rio per steam March 30		91,000	
Afloat from Rio per sail March 30		26,000	
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail March 30		127,000	
Afloat from Victoria to March 21		7,000	
			251,000
Total			461,272
Same time 1894			474,013

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice of No. 7 flat bean	16⅝

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1...1.90 above No. 7	No. 6...1.00 above No. 7
No. 2...Nom above No. 7	No. 7...par above No. 7
No. 3...1.75 above No. 7	No. 8...1.00 below No. 7
No. 4...2.25 above No. 7	No. 9...1.75 below No. 7
No. 5...1.50 above No. 7	No. 10...2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17½@18¾
Padang, int'r	26½@27	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do, washed	19¾@20¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	17 @18¾
Palo	21 @22	Do, washed	19½@20¾
Mocha	20¼@27½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18 @20
Trujillo	17¾@18½	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Bocono	17¾@18¾	Do, washed	19 @21½
Tovar	18 @19	Bogota	20 @22
Merida	18½@20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Cordova, gr'n	18¾@19
Do f'r to g'd	19½@19½	Do, white	19 @20
Do p'r to c'd	20 @21	Orizaba—	19½@21½
Central American—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	17 @20½	Coban	19 @22
San Salvador	18½@19½	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Do, washed	19¾@21½		

@$3. Oranges, California, $2.75@$3.40; do, West Indian, original packages, per barrel, $2.50@$4. Strawberries, Florida, per quart, 25@40c.

FRUITS.—Dried—Not much doing in evaporated apples beyond the small wants of jobbing trade; but stocks are not large, fairly well controlled, and held with some confidence. Exporters would probably pay 7c for strictly prime lots, but the class of fruit inquired for is generally held at ⅛c higher. It is a strong market for sun-dried apples, owing to very light offerings. Chops steady. No interest in raspberries at present, and plums are also dull. Other small fruits steady. Considerable California fruit is moving in a jobbing way, but there are no buyers of round lots. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 8@8½c; do, prime to choice, 7@7¾c; do, common to fair, 6@6¾c; do, sun-dried, 5¾@6½c; chops, 2@2¼c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 21@21½c; cherries, 12@13c; plums, State, 4½@5c; blackberries, 5@5½c; apricots, 6@10c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@9c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3¾@10c.

POULTRY.—ALIVE—Four cars from the West and Southwest arrived to-day. Sellers asked more money for fowls, under the belief that the demand for the Passover holiday would call for a good deal more stock, but buyers made a wide difference in prices, according to quality, and light fowls are no higher. Turkeys and fat ducks and geese sell pretty well; poor lots slow. We quote: Fowls, local and Western, 10½@11c; do, Southern, 10c; chickens, 10½@ 11c; old roosters, 6½@7c; turkeys, 11@12c; ducks, per pair, 50c@$1; geese, $1@$1.37; pigeons, 35@40c.

DRESSED—A liberal quantity of fresh fowls was carried over from last week, and total offerings to-day are large. Demand very dull, and, under pressure to sell, prices rule lower and unsettled. Turkeys are scarce, but generally of very undesirable quality. Philadelphia poultry nominally steady. Frozen held firmly. We quote, for fresh killed: Turkeys, hens, 12@14c; do, young toms, 10@11½c; fowls, 9@9½c; chickens, Philadelphia broilers, 30@40c; do, roosters, 16@23c; capons, Philadelphia, 20@ 26c; do, Western, 18@24c; squabs, per dozen, $2@$3.50.

VEGETABLES—Domestic potatoes firm on moderate supplies. Kale and spinach largely under prime, and prices irregular. Onions steady for prime domestic.

Asparagus, Charleston, per dozen	$8.00@$9.00
Beets, Bermuda, per crate	2.50@ 3.00
Cabbage, domestic, per 100	3.50@ 6.00
Cabbage, imported, per 100	10.00@12.00

Celery, State and Western, fair to good, per dozen roots	40@	50
Celery, State and Western, short, per dozen roots	20@	30
Kale, Norfolk, per bbl	1.25@	1.50
Onions, white, per bbl	3.00@	6.00
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	2.00@	3.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	2.00@	3.00
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	2.00@	2.75
Onions, Orange County, yellow, per bbl	2.00@	2.87
Onions, State and Western, yellow, per bbl	2.00@	2.50
Onions, Havana, per crate	2.15@	2.25
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	2.25@	2.50
Peppers, Havana, per crate	3.00@	3.50
Radishes, Florida, per 100	1.00@	2.00
Spinach, Norfolk, per bbl	1.00@	2.00
Turnips, Canada Russia, per bbl	75@	1.00
Tomatoes, Florida, per carrier	1.00@	4.00
Tomatoes, Havana, per crate	1.50@	3.50

POTATOES.

Bermuda, prime, per bbl	$8.00@$8.50
Bermuda, No. 2, per bbl	5.00@ 6.00
Jersey, prime, per bbl	2.25@
State, white kinds, per 180 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Maine, Rose, per double-head bbl	2.50@ 2.75
Manie, Hebron, per sack	2.25@ 2.40
Canada, Hebron, per 180 lb	2.00@ 2.50
Canada, Rose, per 180 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Sweets, Vineland, fair to fancy, per bbl	2.25@ 3.25
Sweets, other Southern Jersey, double heads	2.25@ 2.50
Peas, Florida, per crate	2.50@ 5.00
Peas, California, per case	2.50@ 3.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Market firm on the lower grades, but top qualities are plenty and quiet. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@85c; do, shipping, 50c; clover mixed, 55@60c; clover, 45@ 50c. Rye straw, 40@60c; oat straw, 35@45c.

HOPS—Business remains very quiet, and values more or less nominal.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	10 @	..
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	6 @	9
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	4 @	5
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6 @	7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, com. to prime	2½@	4
State N. Y., old olds	2 @	3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	10 @	..
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, med. to prime	6 @	9
Bavarian, new	22	@25
Bohemian, new	23	@27
Altmarks, new	19	@21

HIDES—Demand is very quiet and firm at prices.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Cordova, selected	21@24	11 @14
Buenos Ayres, kips	10@13	10 @10½
Montevideo	20@22	13 @13½
California	21@25	11½@12
Matamoras	23@25	10 @11
Domestic	20@23	11½@..
Bogota	20@24	10½@11
Central American	18@22	10¼@10¾
Galveston	20@25	9@10
Dry salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	7 @..
Texas, selected	24@30	7½@..
Wet salted—		
New-Orleans City, selected	45@65	6 @..
City slaughter, native steer	..@..	8½@ 8½
City slaughter, cow	..@..	7 @..
City slaughter, native heavy bull	..@..	.. @ 5½
City slaughter, branded and light bull	..@..	.. @ 5¼
Country slaughter, cow	30@40	6¼@ 6½
Country slaughter, steer	60 or over	6¼@ 7½
Country slaughter, bull	..@50	4½@ 6
Country slaughter, calf	..@..	60 @$1.00
Havana, as they run	35@50	6¾@..
Buenos Ayres, bones, car lots		$17@$17.50
Buenos Ayres, bone ash, cargo lots		12@ 13.00

LEATHER—The market is very firm, and a good trade reported.

	Non-Acid—Buenos Ayres.	Acid.—Cormon Hides.	Acid.—Hides of All Kinds.
Light, first selection	16 @17	.. @..	15 @17
Middle, first selection	16 @17½	.. @..	16½@18
Heavy, first selection	16½@18	.. @..	18½@21
Light, seconds	15 @15½	.. @..	15 @..
Heavy, seconds	16 @16½	.. @..	16½@18½
Damaged, all weights	14½@15	.. @..	14½@17
Rejects	..	.. @..	12 @13½

UNION.

Seconds	23 @..	Bellies	10 @11¼
Light, backs, cow	24 @..	Seconds, heavy, middle, backs	23½@25 25 @26
Middle, heavy	27 @..	Light, backs	25 @26

OAK.

Dressed, backs	30@33	Bellies	10@11
Seconds	26@29		

METALS—Tin firm at 14.20c. Lake copper steady at 9.30@9.40c. Lead steady at 3.12½@3.15c. Spelter firm at 3.20c.

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—A dull market and lower prices.

Southern, Old Dominion	33½
Southern, regular	33¾
Machine-made barrels	34

RESINS—Business slow, with prices steady.

Good str'd	$1.57½@	I	$2.35 @ ..
C'm str'd	1.60 @	K	2.55 @ ..
E	1.65 @	M	2.85 @ ..
F	1.75 @	N	3.00 @ ..
G	1.75 @	W. G	3.15 @ ..
H	2.15 @	W. W	3.30 @ ..

WILMINGTON, April 1.—Resin firm; strained, $1.15; good strained, $1.20. Spirits of turpentine firm at 30c. Tar steady at 95c. Crude turpentine quiet, but steady; hard, $1.20; soft, $2; virgin, $2.50.

CHARLESTON, April 1.—Turpentine dull; nothing doing; receipts, 5 casks. Resin—Good strained firm at $1.15; receipts, 155 bbls.

SAVANNAH, April 1.—Spirits of turpentine dull at 32c; sales, none. Resin firm at $1.15.

FREIGHTS.

The market is steady and quiet throughout. Engagements: To Glasgow, 2 loads grain, 2d; 700 sacks flour, 8s; 100 bbls glucose, 10s; to Genoa, 20,000 bushels grain, 1s 9d; 100 bales cotton, 5s 32d; to Marseilles, 500 bxs bacon, 25s; to Southampton, 700 bbls oysters, 3s; to Hamburg, 500 bales cotton, 1c; to London, 1,000 sacks flour, 7s 6d; 75 tcs beef, 2s 3d; 40 tons tallow scrap, 7s 6d; to Antwerp, 200 bales cotton, 7-64d; to Liverpool, 250 bxs bacon, 10s; 500 bxs cheese, 20s; to Havre, 100 bales cotton, ¼c. Charters: A British steamer, sugar, north shore of Cuba to New-York or Philadelphia, 10c; Boston, 11c; a British ship, grain, San Francisco to Cork, for orders, to the United Kingdom, Havre, Antwerp, or Dunkirk, 30s, less 1-3 to direct port, September and October; a Norwegian bark, sawn timber, St. Simon to Liverpool, 85s; a British bark, deals, St. John, N. B., to Londonderry, 40s; a British bark, deals, Hopewell Cape to the United Kingdom, private terms; a British schooner, coal, Edgewater to Lunenburg, N. S., $1.25; thence from Bridgewater, N. S., to Las Palmas, lumber, $6, United States gold; a British ship and an American ship, general cargo, hence to Rio de Janeiro, lump sum; a ship, sugar, Cienfuegos to north of Hatteras, llc, 12@13c, out in ballast; a schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Havanas, $1.50, Spanish gold; a schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Sagua or Cardenas, $1.60, Spanish gold; a bark, forty-four-foot ties, Brunswick to Philadelphia, 14c; a ship, lumber, Georgetown, S. C., to New-York or Norwich, $4.50; a schooner, general cargo, hence to Key West and Tampa, private terms; a British schooner, coal, Port Liberty to St. John, N. B., 50c and discharged.

STATE OF TRADE.

MILWAUKEE, April 1.—Wheat in store opened ⅝c lower, and declined ⅛@more under the influence of wet weather everywhere and unfavorable crop advices, together with lar

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Early Strength Followed by Considerable Irregularity.

NEW-ENGLAND SCORES A SHARP BREAK

The Drought in the West Broken—Probable Settlement of the Coal Trade Difficulties—Activity in Industrials.

MONDAY, P. M.

After a strong opening the stock market reacted rather sharply, but before the close became fairly firm again. The early strength was based on higher prices from London, and reports of much needed rains in the Western States. An impression that the difficulties in the coal trade are in a fair way of adjustment also contributed to the general strength.

The subsequent decline was led by New-England, with a break from 39⅛, to 36¼. There was no news in reference to the property to account for the weakness. It was undoubtedly due to profit taking on the advance, and the execution of stop orders on the decline. The final price was 36¾, a net loss of 1¾ points. Jersey Central fell from 98¼, to 96⅜, but closed at 97, and the other stocks on light trading were also lower—Lackawanna 2 points. The Grangers held fairly well, and at the close were only small fractions lower.

The industrial stocks showed marked strength. Sugar was active and strong, and closed at a net gain of ⅞. Whisky was bought by the traders, and at the close was down ⅜. Leather and Chicago Gas were both strong, but General Electric was inclined to be heavy, and closed at a net loss of ¼. The strength of Sugar was on a report that the company is about to issue a statement of its affairs. Traders argue that the concern must be in a particularly good position if it is at last willing to expose its affairs to the public. There was a short break in Metropolitan Traction in the Philadelphia market.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was firmer. Call loans were made at 2½@4 per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

Time money was quiet. Rates were 3@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3¾@4 per cent. for ninety days, 4@5 per cent. for four months and upward.

Commercial paper was quiet, and few lines of choice names being sold. Rates were 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5½ per cent. for high-grade four months' single names, 5@6 per cent. for choice single names, and 6 per cent. and over for those well known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $81,440,054, and the balances were $5,410,073. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $43,703.

In London call money was at ½@¾ per cent.. closing at ⅝; short and three months' bills, 1@1⅛ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was firm but very quiet. The posted rates for sterling were $4.89 for sixty-day bills and $4.90½ for demand. Actual sales were $4.88½ for sixty-day bills, $4.89½ for demand, $4.89¾ @$4.90 for cable transfers, and $4.87½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40½ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Boston—17 discount. Chicago—75 premium. St. Louis—60c premium bid, offered at 75c. Cincinnati—25c premium.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67½@67⅝. There were sales of 70,000 ounces at 68¼@68.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 51½c.

In London bar silver sold at 30¾d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.$29,366,561
Imports for the same period..... 11,685,196

Net exports	$17,681,365
Net exports to date, 1894.....	6,684,196
Net exports to date, 1893.....	29,288,134
Net exports to date, 1892.....	5,073,416

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refining..... ⅞
American Tobacco..... ¾
Canadian Pacific..... ⅞
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.....1
Edison Electric Illuminating of N. Y.....1
Norfolk & Western pf..... ⅞

DECLINED.

Baltimore & Ohio.....1¼
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.....2
Laclede Gas pf.....1¼
Metropolitan Traction.....4½
New-Jersey Central.....¾
New-York & New-England.....1¼
Pacific Mail.....1

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were fairly active and strong. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Atlantic & Pacific 4s.....1
Chicago & Northern Pacific 5s, cts.....1
Erie 2d cn.....2¼
Erie 2d cn. cts.....2
Louisville & Nashville unif. 4s.....1
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st, t. r.....1
Toledo, St. Louis & C. 1st.....1
Virginia Midland gen. sta.....1½
Western New-York & Penn. 2d.....1½

DECLINED.

Equitable Gas of Chicago 1st.....1

Government bonds were firm. There were no sales on call. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r.....	95	..
4s, r.....	111¼	111¾
4s, c.....	111⅝	112¼
4s, r., new.....	120½	121
4s, c, new.....	120½	121
5s, r.....	115¾	116¼
5s, c.....	115¾	116
Currency 6s, 1895.....	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896.....	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1897.....	105½	..
Currency 6s, 1898.....	108½	..
Currency 6s, 1899.....	111	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896.....	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897.....	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898.....	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899.....	100	..

For State securities, $15,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 59⅝.

LONDON, April 1.—The American loan opened at 5⅜ per cent. premium, and closed at the same figure.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Controller of the City of New-York asks for proposals for $1,584,371 3 per cent. gold bonds, consolidated stock of the City of New-York, payable Nov. 1, 1924, to be opened Wednesday, April 3, at 12 o'clock. The stock is to be issued for acquiring the lands for Mulberry Bend Park, and is exempt from taxation.

—A quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock of the American Tobacco Company and a dividend of 3 per cent. on the common stock will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on and afer May 1. Transfer books will close on April 15 and reopen on May 2.

—The Cass Realty Company has declared quarterly dividends of 1¼ and 1½ per cent. respectively, on the preferred and common stock, payable on and after April 1.

—The Knickerbocker Trust Company announces in another column a list of securities on which the April payments will be made at its office.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil.....	27	27¼	26¾	26¾	26½	27	1,685
American Cotton Oil pf.....	73	73	73	73	72	73	120
American Express.....	114	114	114	114	112	114	1
*American Sugar Refining..	103½	104¾	103	103⅜	103⅞	104	50,480
*American Sugar Refining pf.	94½	95	94½	94½	94½	95	526
American Tel. & Cable Co...	91	91	91	91	89¾	91¼	2
*American Tobacco.....	94½	95¼	93¾	94	93¾	94	3,584
American Tobacco pf.....	100½	100¾	100¼	100¾	108	109	20
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.	7	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	10,408
Atlantic & Pacific.....	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	⅞	100
Baltimore & Oh'o.....	59¼	59¼	58	58	58	59	660
*Bay State Gas.....	15	15	13½	13½	13¾	15	310
Canadian Pacific.....	49⅞	50⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	50¼	1,650
Canton Land.....	40⅞	40⅞	40½	40½	40⅛	40½	900
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	17¾	17¾	17½	17½	17⅜	17½	2,235
Chicago Gas.....	71⅞	72½	71⅜	71⅝	71½	71⅝	9,055
Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf....	95½	95½	95½	95½	95	96	100
Chicago & Northwestern.....	92⅝	92¾	92	92	92⅛	92	5,510
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	139	139	139	139	138	..	8
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy.....	74⅛	74⅛	73½	73⅝	73⅝	73⅞	3,600
C., C., C. & St. Louis.....	38½	38½	38⅜	38¼	38	38½	500
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.....	58½	58¾	57⅞	58⅛	58	58⅜	12,425
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf..	116	116	116	116	115	116	15
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific.....	64½	64⅝	64	64	64⅛	64¼	3,035
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev...	6	6	6	6	5½	7	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf....	60	60	60	60	60	..	88
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo..	27¼	27⅜	27¼	27⅞	27⅞	28	4,060
Consolidated Gas Company..	132	132	132	132	131½	132¼	248
Delaware & Hudson.....	128	128½	127½	128	128	128¼	909
Delaware, Lack. & Western..	163	163	160¼	161	160½	161	1,650
Denver & Rio Grande.....	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12½	12	12½	400
Denver & Rio Grande pf....	38½	38¾	38¼	38⅝	38¼	38½	1,039
Dist. & Cattle Feeding certs.	15⅛	15⅛	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	15	10,775
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y....	97½	98	97¼	98	97⅞	98	1,250
General Electric	36	36½	35½	35¼	35⅜	35¼	6,125
Great Northern pf.....	106	106	106	106	107	110	100
Green Bay & Winona, t. r..	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	100
Iowa Central	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	8¼	50
Laclede Gas pf.....	83¾	83¾	83⅜	83⅜	82	84	100
Lake Erie & Western.....	17⅝	18	17¼	17½	17⅝	18	810
Lake Erie & Western pf.....	75	75	75	75	74½	75	130
Lake Shore	137¾	137⅞	137¾	137⅞	137¼	137½	410
*Long Island Traction.....	7	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	..	..	1,758
Louisville & Nashville.....	52⅝	53	51⅞	52	51⅞	52⅜	6,700
Louis., N. A. & Chicago.....	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7½	8	200
Manhattan Consolidated.....	110¼	111	110¾	110¾	110¼	111	2,488
*Metropolitan Traction	86	86	86	86	..	..	100
Mexican Central	9	9	9	9	8¾	9⅛	150
Minn. & St. L. pf., all in. pd.	48½	48½	48⅛	48¾	48¼	49	400
Minnesota Iron	40	40	40	40	39	..	100
Missouri Pacific	24½	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅞	875
Missouri, Kansas & Texas...	15⅞	15⅞	15½	15½	15¾	15⅝	1,065
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	26	26⅛	25½	25½	25⅝	25½	3,524
*National Lead Company....	33¾	33¾	32⅞	32⅞	32¾	33¼	745
*National Lead Company pf..	85¾	86	85¾	86	85	85⅞	410
National Linseed Oil.....	20	20	20	20	20	21	100
National Starch	6	6	6	6	7	..	13
National Starch 1st pf.....	35	50	35	50	38	50	8
National Starch 2d pf.....	15	15	15	15	20	27	3
New-Jersey Central	98	98¼	96⅜	97	96¼	97	4,220
New-York Central	95⅞	96	95¾	95¾	95⅝	95⅞	588
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	38¾	39⅛	36¼	36¾	36⅜	36⅞	15,535
New-York, Chicago & St. L..	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	13¾	14	22
New-York, L. E. & Western.	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10¼	9⅞	10	400
New-York, Sus. & Western..	13¼	13½	13¼	13¼	13	13⅜	880
New-York, Sus & West. pf..	37¼	37¼	36½	36⅝	36¼	36¾	1,375
Norfolk & Western.....	3	3¼	3	3¼	2⅞	3¼	666
Norfolk & Western pf.....	14¾	14½	14¼	14½	14½	15¼	200
North American	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝	150
Northern Pacific	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝	810
Northern Pacific pf.....	17¼	17⅜	17⅛	17½	17	17⅛	1,486
Ontario & Western.....	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	16¾	1,790
Pacific Mail	23¼	23¼	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22½	1,100
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville.	4½	4½	4½	4½	4¼	4¾	200
Philadelphia & Reading.....	14⅞	14⅞	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13¾	12,465
Pullman Palace Car Co.....	159	159	159	159	156	159	3
Quicksilver	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2½	3	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf...	10	10	10	10	10¼	10⅜	2
St. Paul & Duluth pf.....	85	85	85	85	85	90	5
St. Paul & Omaha	32½	32½	32	32	32	32½	400
Southern Pacific	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅜	350
Southern Railway	12	12⅛	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	3,553
Southern Railway pf.....	34⅜	34⅜	34	34	33⅞	34⅜	3,521
Tennessee Coal & Iron.....	16	16	15½	15¾	15¾	16	900
Texas Pacific	9¾	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	300
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	2½	3¼	200

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
86 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $700,000
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government, Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

State, City & County Bonds
BOUGHT & SOLD.
Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.
N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

Financial.

INVESTMENTS.

St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute R.R.
1st Mort. and Terminal 5 per cent. Gold, 1914.

Cleve., Cinn., Chi. & St. Louis Ry.
St. Louis Div. 4 per cent. Gold, 1990.

Western Union Collateral Trust
5 per cent. Gold, 1938.

St. Paul and Northern Pacific
1st Mort. 6 per cent. Gold, 1923.

N. Y., Lackawanna and Western
Terminal and Improvement 4 per cent., 1923.
GUARANTEED BY D., L. & W.
OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
10 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned, at the request of a large number of the holders of the Consolidated First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, have undertaken to act as a committee for the protection of the bondholders and the enforcement of their rights. The existing condition of the Kansas Pacific Company and the Union Pacific Railway, the necessity for the proper application of the just proportion of the income of the mortgaged properties to the interest upon the Consolidated Bonds, and the protection and enforcement of the principal, render it necessary that the bondholders should at once unite for mutual protection. A bondholders' agreement has been prepared for signature, and deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company, which will issue certificates upon deposit of bonds. Copies of this agreement may be obtained from the Secretary or from the Mercantile Trust Company.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, 2d, Boston, Mass.,
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, COMMITTEE.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

No. 350 Broadway,
New-York City, March 25th, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have been this day appointed Receivers of the property of the firm of E. S. Jaffray & Co. upon a dissolution thereof, under an order of the New-York Supreme Court. Under the provisions of our order of appointment, the Receivers are authorized to continue the business so far as necessary for the purposes of liquidation. All persons indebted to the late firm are required to make payment to us as Receivers, and all persons holding any of the property of the late firm are required to account to us therefor. Due notice will be given of the mode of exhibiting all claims against the late firm.

HOWARD S. JAFFRAY,
A. D. JUILLIARD,
JAMES G. CANNON,
Receivers of E. S. Jaffray & Co.

£ CHEQUES
OF THE CHECQUE BANK, LONDON.
For Travelers, for Remittances.
HAVE ADVANTAGES OVER OTHERS.
CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION.
Fred W. Perry, Gen. Agt., 2 Wall St., N.Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,
Mutual Life Building.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000
IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.
Is a legal depository of trust funds.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
C. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY OF OHIO.

The Valley Railway Company of Ohio having become insolvent, the undersigned have consented to act as a Reorganization Committee and have prepared a plan for the Reorganization of the Company, which is lodged with The Mercantile Trust Company of New-York. Holders of bonds or stock desiring to participate in the benefits of the plan must deposit their securities with The Mercantile Trust Company on or before April 15th, 1895. An assessment of $5 per share on the stock must be paid at the time of deposit.

Reorganization Certificates of Deposit will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company for the deposited securities.

Copies of the plan may be obtained from the Trust Company or from any of the undersigned:

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
EDWARD R. BACON,
GILES E. TAINTOR,
BENJAMIN PERKINS,
JAMES SLOAN, JR.,
ALEXANDER SHAW,
WILLIAM H. BLACKFORD,
THOMAS M. KING,
WILLIAM A. READ,
H. C. DEMING, Secretary,
120 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF

St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company Bonds.

New-York, March 22, 1895.

Pursuant to orders of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, the undersigned will, on and after April 1 next, at their office in the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New-York, pay the following obligations of said company:

Coupons, No. 36, due Nov. 1, 1894, from St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company Railroad and Land Bonds, Series A, B, and C.

Coupons, No. 50, due April 1, 1895, from Fort Smith and Van Buren Bridge Company First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds.

Also, on the same day, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, Coupons, No. 14, due Oct. 1, 1894, from St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company First Mortgage Trust 5 per cent. Bonds of 1887.

ALDACE F. WALKER
JOHN J. McCOOK,
JOSEPH C. WILSON, } Receivers.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, and 15 Broad St.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for securities executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts subject to checque at sight.
Branch Offices, 202 5th Av., corner 25th St., 87 Hudson St., and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Meetings and Elections.

New-York, March 20th, 1895.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of Cass Realty Corporation will be held at the office of the said corporation, at No. 503 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of April, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, to determine whether the capital stock of said corporation shall be increased to the amount of One Million (1,000,000) Dollars, to consist of ten thousand (10,000) shares of the par value of One Hundred (100) Dollars per share.

CHARLES W. CASS,
JOHN TULLY,
GEORGE C. HUTCHINSON,
G. SMITH STANTON,
Majority of Board of Directors.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
Detroit, Mich., April 1, 1895.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 2d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
Cleveland, O., April 1, 1895.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 1st day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
346 and 348 Broadway, New-York City.

An election for six Trustees of the second-class and for three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, 10th of April, 1895, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.

CHAS. C. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL BANK,
New-York, March 25, 1895.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on MONDAY, April 8, 1895. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from March 25 to April 8, inclusive.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 15 Cortlandt Street.
N. Y., March 26, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this company, and Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on Tuesday, April 9, 1895. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon until 1 o'clock P. M.

WM. VALENTINE, Sec'y.

Dividends.

THE STANDARD GASLIGHT COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
71 Broadway,
New-York, March 29, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of One and One-half Per cent. on the outstanding preferred stock of this company, payable on April 10, 1895, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., April 5.

Transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M., April 5, to 10 A. M., April 11, 1895.

FERDINAND McKEIGE, Secretary.

NOTICE.

By resolution of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Traction Company of New-York a dividend of One and One-quarter per cent. per share is declared on the capital stock of this company, payable at the opening of business on Monday, April 15th, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, April 3d, 1895, when the transfer books shall be closed.

The transfer books will re-open April 16th, 1895.

CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, March 27, 1895.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after April 6, prox.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

IRON CAR EQUIPMENT CO. SPECIAL 5S GOLD BONDS. The Central Trust Company will pay the July 1st, 1894, coupon on above Bonds, at their office, on April 2d, 1895. H. A. V. POST, Treasurer for Committee.

TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY first mortgage coupons, due 1st April, 1895, will be paid on and after that date by MORAN BROTHERS, 68 William St.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
—OF—
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Wednesday, April 3, 1895,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF GUARDIAN.
$2,915 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. scrip, 1890-3.

BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.
$25,000 Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1940.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.
$4,000 Knickerbocker Brewing Co. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1897.
$2,000 Knickerbocker Brewing Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bonds, 1897.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
32 shs. Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R.
$12,000 Pacific R. R. of Mo. 1st Mtge. Extend. 4 p. c. Bonds, 1938.
5 shs. Standard Gaslight Co. pfd.
10 shs. Clinton Bank.
$2,000 Lancaster and Hamden Ry. 6 p. c. Receivers' Cert's, 1895, May, 1894. Coup. (Hypd.)
50 shs. N. Y., Lackawanna and Western R. R.
33 shs. Knickerbocker Trust Co.
100 shs. Texas and Pacific Coal Co.
100 shs. Saalfield Publishing Co. common.
100 shs. Morris and Essex R. R. Co.
250 shs. Waterbury and Marshall Co. pref'd.
$58.33 Waterbury and Marshall Co. pref'd. scrip.
$14,000 Buffalo R'way Co. 1st Consld. 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1931.
50 shs. Dry Dock, Battery and E. B'way R. R.
25 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
5 shs. 19th Ward Bank.
10 shs. 1st Natl. Bank, Bridgeport, Ala.
100 shs. N. Y. Air Brake Co.
$3,000 State of Georgia 4½ p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1915.
$3,000 Chi. and Eastern Illinois R. R. Genl. Consld. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1937.
$2,000 East Tenn., Virginia and Georgia Ry. Co. Regstd. 5 p. c. Bds.
$3,000 St. Louis and San Francisco Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Trust Bds. of 1887.
15 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
20 shs. 8th Ward Bank, Bklyn.
70 shs. New-Jersey Imp. Co. Prefd. (Hypd.)
100 shs. American Surety Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, APRIL 2, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(For account of whom it may concern.)
100 shares Clinton Bank, $100 each.
25 shares Franklin National Bank, $100 each.
10 shares Western Union Telegraph Co., $100 each.
$5,000 New-York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1903. Registered.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Copartnership Notices.

MR. GUSTAV L. HOPPENSTEDT RETIRES this day from our firm. The business will be continued without change of firm name by the remaining partners, Messrs. HENRY AMY and LOUIS H. AMY.

H. AMY & CO.

New-York, April 1, 1895.

Lost and Found.

LOST—Bank Book No. 571,281 of the Bowery Savings Bank; if not returned before June 1, 1895, application will be made for a new book.

TRIED ON THE GOWNS AS A TEST

As a Result Miss Gladstone Got Her Trunks Which Had Been Seized.

Della Gladstone, who arrived here from Athlone, Ireland, on March 21 by the Majestic, and whose three trunks were taken from her, recovered them yesterday. She had been met at the pier by her sister, Mrs. William Gladstone, of 430 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, and her cousin, Miss Mary Kean. Their anxiety that her trunks be passed excited the suspicion of Deputy Surveyor Dowling, who ordered their detention. The articles in dispute were seven gowns and two capes and four pieces of dress goods.

Miss Gladstone offered to pay the duty of $16.50 on the dress goods, but she maintained that the apparel was made for her and entitled to free entry.

After she had made several visits to the Custom House, an examination of the contents of the trunks was suggested by Seizure Clerk Hickey. Mrs. O'Connor, who undertook this work, reported that the garments were of different measurements. Miss Gladstone protested that this could not be so.

Collector Kilbreth finally decided on a conclusive examination. Accordingly Miss Gladstone met yesterday, in one of the rooms at the Custom House, Miss Gertrude Lynch, stenographer in the Special Treasury Agents' office; Miss Eva Smith and Miss Ackerly, stenographers in Deputy Collector Couch's office, and Mrs. O'Connor.

The garments were taken from the trunks and tried on by Miss Gladstone. Mrs. O'Connor stood by her former declaration that they were not intended for the same person. The three stenographers, however, agreed that Mis Gladstone "fit the gowns fairly well." On this report Collector Kilbreth permitted Miss Gladstone to take away the trunks on paying the duty of $16.50 on the four pieces of dress goods.

ELECTION IN THE METAL EXCHANGE

The Regular Ticket Wins with a Vote of 110 Out of 150.

Efforts of the so-called "reformers" at the Metal Exchange came to an issue yesterday at the annual election, and resulted in a setback. The opposition made a fight on annual dues, which it was proposed to advance to $50 a year, after they had been $30.

In nominating a ticket against the regular candidates, the names of several regulars were used. This led to repudiation of the reform ticket by several candidates, who had been regularly nominated and influenced votes against the opposition from the beginning. Voting went on from 11 o'clock until 2 o'clock. The count gave the regular ticket 110 votes out of 150. Officers elected were as follows:

President—John J. Williams; Vice President—Adolph Lewison; Treasurer—Morton B. Smith; Members of the Board of Managers—Edmund Hendricks, William H. Davol, Spencer A. Jennings, Robert M. Thompson, B. Hochschild, George Nissen, George H. Hull, J. H. Lobdell, Charles S. Trench, W. H. Wells, Robert Gentle, L. Nachmann, Henry H. Adams, George N. Frecker; Arbitration Committee—J. Mitchell Clark, Fred Steiner, Charles E. Bidwell, T. D. Hazard, George V. Tompkins; Inspectors of Election—S. Mendel, William Hagan, John Deardon.

Died on the Way to Church.

NEWARK, N. J., April 1.—Just as Miss Ellen Howe, fifty-five years old, of 206 Newark Street, was about to enter St. Joseph's Church, at Wallace Place and Cabinet Street, yesterday, she fell unconscious to the sidewalk. She was carried into the church, where she died. Heart disease was the cause of death.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Deputy Sheriff Henning yesterday received an execution for $233,276 against the Schenectady Street Railway Company of Schenectady, N. Y., in favor of the Schenectady Railway Company, which was filed by Cravath & Houston. Judgment for the above amount was obtained at Schenectady on March 29, and a transcript was filed here yesterday, as the company is said to have property here.

—Isaac Rosenthal, retail dealer in shoes at 619 Ninth Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Louis M. Rosenthal, giving preferences to Harry C. Rosenzweig for $400, and to Louis M. Rosenthal for $300.

—Charles N. Pollock confessed judgment here yesterday for $1,437 in favor of L. Strasburger & Co. for nine brilliants and a small diamond, sold to Pollak Bros. on March 12, 1890. He resides in Kansas City.

—The Columbian Mills Company of Philadelphia has assigned to William F. Jones. The deed of assignment conveys real estate situated in Lansdowne, Delaware County, Penn.

—Deputy Sheriff Heimberger yesterday sold out the stock of M. Michaelis & Co., manufacturers of children's cloaks at 442 Broadway, realizing about $1,500.

—Louis Hannemann was appointed receiver yesterday, in supplementary proceedings, for Henry Heyman, on the application of Bartholomew Kaskell.

DID ANTI-TOXINE KILL HER

To Make a Careful Inquiry Into the Brooklyn Girl's Death.

THE PHYSICIANS ARE NOT ALL AGREED

Some Think Another Substance Was Used—Others Believe that the Girl Was at Best Beyond Relief When Treated.

The death of Bertha M. Valentine on Friday last, at her home, 311 Roebling Street, Brooklyn, a few minutes after an injection of what was supposed to be anti-toxine, has aroused considerable discussion among members of the Health Board in this city and Brooklyn, and physicians in general.

The fact that the New-York Health Department has but recently been empowered to make and sell anti-toxine in unlimited quantities, and that the use of it has hitherto been followed by exceptional results will cause a very thorough investigation of the Brooklyn case to prove whether or not death was due to the injection.

It was the opinion of some medical men yesterday that the phial which was supposed to have contained the anti-toxine administered to the girl in reality contained some other substance. This idea was scouted by members of the firm of Shultzeberger & Koechl, from whom the preparation was obtained, and who are the representatives of the Behring Company of Hoechst, Germany, where the anti-toxine was manufactured.

"It is simply impossible," said H. A. Metz, manager of the firm, "that the substance in the phial in question could be other than anti-toxine. The Behring firm at Hoechst, it is true, manufactures many other chemicals and toxines, too, for that matter, but the diphtheria toxine plant is completely isolated from everything else and the doctors and assistants are compelled to live and work in a separate set of buildings."

"Might it have been possible for an anti-toxine label to be put on a bottle of some other substance?" was asked.

"No," replied Mr. Metz, "that would be impossible. Nothing else but antitoxine is put in that kind of a bottle. Each bottle bears the date of manufacture, and all are divided into sets and numbered. All the bottles filled from one operation bear the same number and contain the same quality of antitoxine. The bottle used by Dr. Kortright in this case was from Operation No. 159, which had been tested by Drs. Behring and Ehrlich. We have sold hundreds of bottles from that same operation, and there has never been a complaint. We have had to-day quite a number of orders for No. 159.

"I personally believe that the patient was in such a condition that the injection of anything, even cold water, would have had the same effect. The substance in the vial was certainly antitoxine, of medium strength, and thoroughly tested. It is hardly fair to take one doctor's statement against those of ten thousand others. We will do everything to clear up the case, and if it be shown by the examinations now being made of antitoxine of the same operation as that used by Dr. Kortright that it is not pure, we will stop selling it immediately."

Dr. William H. Park of the New-York Health Board injected antitoxine from Operation No. 159 yesterday into a rabbit and a guinea pig. After two hours he found that the effects were no other than normal.

"This antitoxine is evidently pure, and it is reasonable to suppose that the other was also," said the doctor. "The Behring firm is a most reliable one. Their methods are the same as ours, and I am satisfied that no mistake could happen in putting it up. They are very reliable."

"What is your theory as to the probable cause of the death in Brooklyn?" the reporter asked.

"Well, it is impossible to say anything definite in the matter, since I know nothing about the previous condition of the girl. Cases have happened before this when a hypodermic syringe has been disinfected by mistake with some poisonous substance which has caused death. Dr. Kortright is a careful physician, I understand, and it does not seem likely that he would mistake something else for lysol, the substance generally used for disinfecting, still such mistakes have occurred.

"There is a chance, too, that the epileptic fit which followed immediately upon the injection in this case, would have been induced by other agents. A man whom I was treating a few days ago was thrown into an epileptic fit, simply by being suddenly touched on the nose.

"Taking into consideration the mildness of the case of diphtheria and the good general condition of the patient, it is not possible for me to believe that the antitoxine caused the death."

Health Commissioner Emery of Brooklyn was inclined to ascribe the fault in the case to the manufacturers in Germany.

"I do not believe," he said, "that the substance used was the diphtheria antitoxine. From its effect I should say that it was either strychnine or some other toxine, possibly that for tetanus. Behring's No. 2 antitoxine is one of the best in the market, and hitherto the best results have attended its use. There is a possibility that what Dr. Kortright used was the genuine article, but the probability is that it was not. If not, the blame rests on the makers. The condition of the patient, of course, might have been such that antitoxine could have killed her."

Dr. Clayland, who made the autopsy in the case, returned to the Coroner's office yesterday his report as follows:

Brooklyn, March 30, 1895.

I have this day examined the body of Bertha M. Valentine, at 311 Roebling Street. I find the body of a girl seventeen years old, with a puncture on the left side of the abdomen, not penetrating the cavity; brain congested, lungs normal, blood fluid, left heart empty right heart containing a small amount of fluid blood, liver and kidneys congested, especially the latter. No oedema. Specimen of blood from right auricle saved. Cause of death, convulsion, due to the injection of diphtheria antitoxine.

J. M. CLAYLAND, M. D.,
466 Hart Street.

Dr. Kortright had little to say yesterday beyond the fact that every precaution had been taken to make the case a success.

In his official report to the Coroner Dr. Kortright says:

I was called to Bertha Valentine, seventeen years old, 311 Roebling Street, on the afternoon of March 28, and found her suffering from diphtheria. Cultures were made and diagnosis proved by the Health Department. On Friday, March 29, at 3 P. M., I injected into the left anterior abdominal region ten cc of Behring's antitoxine, 1,000 unit strength. This antitoxine was in the original bottle, having intact its lead seal. Both the skin and my syringe were thoroughly disinfected with 1 per cent. solution of lysol. About five minutes after the completion of the injection she complained of tingling all over the surface, which was followed immediately by a slight general clonic spasm. This convulsion was immediately followed by tonic and clonic spasms, with marked episthotonoc cyanosis, laryngeal spasms, frothing at the mouth, and death. The time from the first onset of the tingling to the end was not more than five minutes.

Health Commissioner Cyrus B. Edson advanced the theory yesterday that the death may have been caused by an air bubble which might have entered the veins when the hypodermic injection was made.

"Death, I should think," he said, "was either caused by that or else by the fact that toxine was administered instead of antitoxine. This, however, is highly improbable. In giving hypodermic injections the danger of an air bubble is great."

Coroner Creamer of Brooklyn, who conducted the inquest, said that if the syringe had penetrated the veins that fact would have been visible in the post-mortem examination. No such indication was seen.

It is probable that the question will be settled by the microscopic examination. Dr. West of the Brooklyn Health Department said yesterday that the results would probably be made known to-day and they would state for sure whether antitoxine or some other substance had been administered.

THIRTY UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS

Established by the Trustees of Columbia—Plans for New Buildings—Prof. Drisler's Successor.

The Trustees of Columbia College held their regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, in Hamilton Hall. There were present William C. Schermerhorn, Chairman; Edward Mitchell, Joseph W. Harper, President Seth Low, George L. Rives, John B. Pine, Dr. Marvin R. Vincent, J. W. Draper, Mr. Wheelock, H. H. Camman, and William G. Lathrop, Jr.

An amendment to the statutes of the college was made, by virtue of which thirty university scholarships were established, of the value of $150 each. These fellowships will be awarded only to students having a Bachelor's degree. The regulations in regard to the fellowships will be arranged by the University Council.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds reported that work on the additions to the medical department, which were given by the Messrs. Vanderbilt, had been begun. These additions consist of a large building and an annex on Sixtieth Street to the Vanderbilt Clinic, and a structure on Fifty-ninth Street to be used in connection with the department of anatomy. Work on the addition to the Sloane Maternity Hospital has also been begun.

A contract has been awarded for a fence to inclose the new site of Columbia, at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. The Buildings and Grounds Committee was authorized to remove, at once, old buildings on the site, to make space for the new library building. Detailed plans for the library have been finished, and the committee will submit the bids for the contract of erection of the building at the next meeting. Authority was given the committee to have detailed plans of several of the scientific buildings made; also plans for the building to contain the dining hall, gymnasium, and university theatre.

Prof. Moses of the School of Mines was granted leave of absence for one year. He will spend the time in study in Europe.

Prof. Nicholas M. Butler was re-elected Dean of the School of Philosophy, and Prof. J. W. Burgess, Dean of the School of Political Science, with Prof. Munro-Smith as acting Dean.

Prof. Edward D. Perry was re-elected delegate to the University Council from the School of Philosophy, and Prof. Mayo Smith was elected delegate to the Council from the School of Political Science.

Prof. Edward Delavan Perry was transferred from the Chair of Sanskrit to the Jay Professorship of Greek, the position formerly occupied by Dr. Henry Drisler. Prof. Perry was graduated at Columbia in 1875. He took his degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Tubingen in 1879.

Prof. James R. Wheeler, at present of the University of Vermont, will be associate professor with Prof. Perry. Prof. Wheeler was one of the first American students to take advantage of the privileges of the American School for Classical Studies at Athens.

Prof. Frank N. Cole, at present of the University of Michigan, was appointed to do graduate work in mathematics at Columbia and at Barnard College. Prof. Cole studied at Gottingen under Prof. Klein.

"Uncle Noah" Raby, Aged 103.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 1.—"Uncle Noah" Raby, colored, an inmate of the poorhouse at Piscataway, was 103 years old to-day. He was born in Eatontown, Gates County, N. C. His father was an Indian, and his mother was a native of South Carolina. "Uncle Noah" is fond of telling that he heard Washington make a speech at Yorktown; the General "spoke to the point," he says.

Flushing Carpenters Strike.

FLUSHING, L. I., April 1.—Sixty-five carpenters of Flushing went out on strike this morning for an increase to $3 from $2.50 a day for nine hours' work.

If no satisfactory agreement is reached to-night, a general strike of all the building trades, carpenters, masons, plumbers, tinners, and painters, will be ordered by the Central Labor Union. Over 300 workmen would be affected.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Uniontown, Penn., April 1.—Conductor Charles Barger and Brakeman John Shipley of this place were killed on the Baltimore and Ohio Road at Lamont last night. While Shipley was stepping from one car to another the train broke and he fell between the cars and was ground to pieces. The crew picked the body up and started to town. They had gone but a short distance when Conductor Barger met death in a similar manner.

Jefferson City, Mo., April 1.—At Osage City, Mo., some fifty negroes and whites, the latter employed on the near-by Government works, got into a dispute over a game of marbles. Both sides resorted to the use of bricks, stones, and coupling pins, with the result that Nelson Bookwater and Rufus Griffin, both colored, were probably fatally wounded.

Caldwell, Ohio, April 1.—The twenty-first annual national soldiers' reunion will be held here June 14 and 15. This is the reunion of the old soldiers with whom Sherman, Howard, Gilmore, Garfield, and Hayes used to affiliate once a year.

Jefferson City, Mo., April 1.—It is said that Gov. Stone will issue a call to-morrow for the State Legislature to meet in special session April 22. The call will be made with a view of having the Fellow-Servant bill, special election, and other reform measures adopted.

Washington, April 1.—Adjt. Gen. Ruggles of the army has gone to Detroit, Mich., to attend the funeral of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Ledyard. He will be away about a week. During his absence Gen. Vincent will act as Adjutant General.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Major Gen. Ruger has ordered post commanders in Oklahoma Territory to send escorts to such express offices as Paymasters may designate, for the purpose of guarding the public funds to the latter offices during the payment of troops under the muster of the present quarter, and the following assignment of Paymasters in the Department of the Missouri has been announced for the current disbursement: Lieut. Col. George W. Sanders, Chief Paymaster at Fort Thomas, Ky.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and Forts Wayne, Mackinac, and Brady, Mich.. Major George W. Baird, Paymaster at Fort Sheridan and Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and Indianapolis Arsenal, Indiana; Major Francis S. Dodge, Paymaster at the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, and Forts Leavenworth and Riley, Kansas, and Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory, and any troops that may be temporarily absent in the field from the last-named spot; Major Charles McClure, Paymaster at Jefferson Barracks and St. Louis Powder Depot, Mo.

—Leave of Absence.—Major Charles E. Kilbourne, Pay Department, ten days' extension.

Navy.

—Passed Assistant Engineer Frederick C. Bieg has reported for duty at the Navy Department as assistant to Engineer in Chief George W. Melville. He occupied a similar position for several years until he was attached to the Miantonomah, when that vessel went into service in 1891. Mr. Bieg has just returned from a cruise on the Monterey and will be promoted to the next rank above his present grade in a few weeks.

—Medical Inspector W. K. Van Reypen, Surgeon A. F. Price, and Surgeon J. G. Ayres have been ordered to examination for promotion.

—Medical Director Michael Bradley and Pay Inspector R. W. Allen have been placed on the retired list to date from April 29.

—Chief Gunner's Mate J. W. Bullis of the Franklin has been appointed an acting gunner of the navy.

BIG FAIR OF THE SWISS

Opened Yesterday, It Will Continue Through the Week.

MANY INTERESTING FEATURES

Its Object to Raise Money to Erect a Headquarters for Swiss Societies and Charitable Institutions.

A fair under the direction of the United Swiss Societies of this city, which is to continue through the week at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Third Avenue and Sixteenth Street, opened yesterday, under the most favorable auspices. The Swiss colony of New-York, numbering over 30,000, has determined upon accomplishing the object for which this fair is being held, that of erecting a building, to be the general headquarters of Switzerland in this city. The outinstitutions operated by the sons and daughters of Switzeraland in this city. The outlook at the very outset of this project is that a large sum will be realized, and that the anticipated hall will be a reality in the near future.

For three days the men and women who are devoting all their energies toward a successful outcome of the enterprise had been toiling hard in order to arrange the many attractive departments in readiness for the opening, and when the doors were thrown open many dazzling sights greeted the large army of visitors. The German-Swiss were found vying with each other for the supremacy of their respective native homes, and each of the departments contained exhibits that would have received notice even at the Chicago World's Fair.

The enterprise is given under the auspices of the following societies:

Swiss Benevolent Society, Swiss Ladies' Society, (Schweizer Frauenbund,) Swiss Hall Association, Swiss General Mutual and Benevolent Society, New-York Swiss Club, Swiss-American Democratic Club, Club Suisse Romande, Einsiedler Verein, Grütli Verein, Grütli Maennerchor, Helvetia Maennerchor, Helvetia Lodge No. 1, Helvetia Bowling Club, Jura Maennerchor, Societa Ticinese di Mutuo Soccorso, Societa Patriattica Liberale Ticinese, Winkelried Maennerchor, Schweizer Turn-Verein, Helvétienne.

The fair will continue during the entire week, and each day will offer novelties that are sure to attract large crowds. Yesterday, the opening day, was devoted to a reception and banquet to the press and prominent invited guests, at which those present were highly entertained by Dr. John Friedrich, Honorary Vice President, and John Feierabend, Executive Secretary, who, in the name of the association, bade the guests welcome, and entertained them in royal style. In the evening the President of the Fair Committee, Henry Landolt, and Dr. John Friederich, formally opened the fair with appropriate addresses.

To-day will be devoted to the reception and concerts of the Swiss societies of Brooklyn, College Point, Union Hill, and West Hoboken. In the evening there will be a fencing exhibition by Miss Helen Engelhard, female champion of the world, and Miss May Raymond, one of the most celebrated sword experts of America. The contest will be with foils and masks, and the one receiving the most points will be proclaimed as the champion.

To-morrow will be devoted to the French, and during the evening there will be a concert under the auspices of the Société Chorale L'Helvetienne, at which many noted soloists will appear.

Thursday will be reception night, when the grand chorus of all the Swiss choral societies will be heard in concert numbers. Among the notable guests expected are J. B. Floda, the Swiss Minister; Mayor Strong, and other public officials. The address of welcome will be delivered by J. Bertschmann, the Swiss Consul.

Friday is designated as Turners' Day, when exhibitions in gymnastics will be given among other interesting features.

Saturday afternoon the children will be seen in tableaus representing "Schneewittchen and the Seven Dwarfs," and Saturday night the reception of the United Swiss Societies of Paterson, Newark, and Elizabeth, will take place, and as a fitting close to the festivities there will be a grand sacred concert by the different Swiss singing societies Sunday evening, in which eminent soloists and a grand orchestra will participate in conjunction with the male choruses.

The executive staff in charge of the affair consists of: President—Henry J. Landolt; First Vice President—John Burkhardt; Second Vice President—Bernard Malizia; Treasurer—Armand Delisle;

SHARP WORDS BY JUDGE PRYOR

DECISION AGAINST THE UNITED LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Justice Shocked by Its Argument that an Insured Person Was Responsible for Errors of Its Agent.

In writing a General Term opinion against the United Life Insurance Association, Judge Pryor of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday used some very forcible language.

The company writes so-called "industrial" insurance, its agents collecting premiums from the insured in small weekly installments. The policies, it is alleged, contain a clause making the company's agent the agent also of the insured in making application to the company. If there are any false statements in the application, and the person insured dies, the policy is declared void if any mistakes have been made by the agent.

In the case in question Mrs. Mary C. Bernard's mother had paid premiums for two years, and then, because of false statements in the application, the company refused to pay the amount of the policy. The company alleged that its agent became the woman's agent, and that she was responsible for errors made by him in filling out the application.

The daughter's suit was thrown out of the City Court on this account, and the General Term of that court sustained this decision. An appeal was then taken to the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas.

In his opinion Judge Pryor politely says that the City Court dismissed the case under a "misapprehension." That misapprehension is cleared up, the judgment of the City Court reversed, and a new trial ordered, costs to abide the event.

Speaking of the claim of the company, Judge Pryor says: "So absurd and iniquitous a result is shocking to the sense of justice," and he also finds it inconsistent with the rules of law. "No formula of words can effectually alter the nature of things," he adds, "and the actual agent of the company cannot be transmuted into somebody else's agent.

"If, then, Donovan [the agent] was in fact the agent of the defendant, the defendant has stipulated for security against his own friends. In conformity with justice and common sense, it is adjudged that, despite any agreement, the company's agent is still its agent.

"Notwithstanding, then, the confusion of characters so craftily contrived by the defendant to elude its righteous obligations, Donovan continued its agent; his acts were its acts, and, as against the innocent plaintiff, the defendant is estopped to allege the false answer in the application in bar of action. One may not rely on a non-performance of which he himself was the occasion."

Chief Judge Daly and Judge Bischoff concur in the opinion.

Lyman W. Reddington acted as counsel for the appellant, and Harry Wilber for the respondent.

DIRECTOR HEROLD MUST PAY.

A Decision of Interest to Harlem River Bank Depositors.

A decision that will be of interest to depositors in the defunct Harlem River Bank was rendered yesterday by Judge Pryor in the Court of Common Pleas against George Herold, formerly a Director of the institution.

Mr. Herold was sued by the receiver of the bank, David B. Sickels, to compel the payment of $5,000, the amount of a note, payable on demand, which was given in November, 1893. The note was one of several made by arrangement with the official Bank Examiner, to make up a deficit, and by him turned over to the bank. It was hoped by this means to keep the bank afloat.

The bank was closed, however, six months after the note was given. The defendant claimed that the note was invalid for want of consideration, but Judge Pryor finds that the fact that the bank was kept open was a sufficient consideration.

"The bank was seeking protection against the devastation of its officers," says the Judge, "and the arrangement made by the Examiner was proper. Neither was the Examiner bound to keep the bank open for any particular period, as any arrangement of that kind would have been illegal. Under the old common-law doctrine of consideration the note could not be upheld, but the strict technical rule has been relaxed in New-York. In any event, the defendant is estopped from alleging want of consideration, because he knew all about the facts. Otherwise, he would escape liability and defraud the creditors of the bank by pleading the invalidity and worthlessness of the very necessity by which he authorized the bank to beguile the public into trusting it."

The claim was also made that the note could not be collected until all other assets of the bank have been exhausted. The Judge, however, holds that "on demand" means on demand, and that the note is a regular asset.

The court renders a judgment for the plaintiff for the amount of the note, less the amount of certain counter claims. George M. Mackellar was counsel for the plaintiff, and Charles E. Hughes for the defendant.

Judge Bookstaver, in Special Term, Court of Common Pleas, yesterday appointed David B. Sickels permanent receiver of the bank. His appointment heretofore was temporary. The bond was fixed at $100,000. Mr. Sickels is the Vice President of the American Surety Company.

MR. SAGE CALLED AS A WITNESS

A Suit Against New-York Bank Note Company Brings Him to Court.

Russell Sage, accused of conspiracy, is a side issue to a suit in the City Court, before Judge Conlin. The plaintiff in the suit, which was put on trial yesterday, is William R. Wilder, a lawyer, who seeks to recover $417 from the New-York Bank Note Company for professional services.

The suit has been up several times on orders, and the incidents connected with it came up in the trial of the Sage-Laidlaw case some time ago.

The company put in a counter claim against Wilder, alleging that some time ago, while he was acting as attorney for the company, he collected a debt of $400 and never turned in the money. The company says also that it has an action against him for conspiring with Mr. Sage to wreck the company, and will claim damages to the extent of $100,000. It desired to set this up as a counter claim, but Judge Conlin would not allow it.

The company was formerly the Kendall Bank Note Company, and at that time it was alleged that Mr. Kendall, the President, gave to Russell Sage $100,000 worth of stock, so that he might be able to qualify as a Director. Mr. Sage was to pay for the stock later, it is alleged, or return it. Mr. Kendall alleges that he did neither, and that while he was on a sick bed, Wilder, who was then his attorney, came to him and said that if he wanted the stock that Sage held he had better get it from Sage at the price the latter asked for it.

Kendall says he then gave Sage over $20,000 for the stock, which had only been loaned, and for which Kendall says he never got a penny. He charges that Wilder conspired with Sage, and forced him to this settlement.

In the Laidlaw-Sage case, Mr. Kendall was called as a witness, and testified that Sage had told him that if he had not gotten Laidlaw between himself and the dynamiter, Norcross, he would have been a dead man.

Mr. Sage was in court yesterday, looking exceedingly uncomfortable. He is to appear in the case as a witness, and will probably take the stand Wednesday.

J. H. WRIGHT'S WILL ADMITTED.

Objections Made by Sons of a Half-Brother Withdrawn.

What promised to be an interesting will contest was suddenly ended yesterday, when the objections to the probate of the will of James Hood Wright of the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co. were withdrawn. Mr. Wright died suddenly several months ago on the elevated railroad station at Rector Street.

Mr. Wright left an estate estimated to be worth $3,000,000 in personal property and about $300,000 in real estate. The greater portion of his fortune was left to his widow, Mary P. Wright; to his sister, Elizabeth J. Wright, and to his stepchildren.

Objections to the probate of his will were presented in behalf of William Robert Claude Wright of Edinburgh, Scotland, and Douglas Walter Wright of Woodbury County, Iowa, sons of a deceased half-brother, William Wright, who were not mentioned in the testamentary documents, although their sisters, Annie and Violet Wright, who are now studying art abroad in London, each receive the income of $25,000 for life.

The objections were of the usual nature, that the testator was not of sound mind at the time he signed the papers, and that undue influence had been exerted upon him.

Ex-Surrogate Ransom, counsel for the contestants, appeared before Surrogate Arnold yesterday, and stated that he had received word from his clients to withdraw the objections and allow the will and codicil to be admitted to probate. The examination of the subscribing witnesses to the will and codicil, Francis Lynde Stetson, J. S. Bowdoin, and J. P. Morgan, Jr., then took place, and showed that Mr. Wright, at the time he signed the papers, was of sound mind, and understood what he was doing, and executed the documents freely. The will and codicil were allowed to go to probate.

CONTESTING HER AUNT'S WILL.

Miss Hannah Barnard Says Mrs. Julia Whitchurch Was Fond of Whisky.

The fact that Mrs. Julia Whitchurch is alleged to have been fond of whisky may result in having the will made by that estimable lady set aside.

Mrs. Whitchurch was a widow and died in October last at St. Elizabeth's Hospital. She left an estate of $20,000. Eight days before her death she executed a will under when she gave most all of her property to her niece, Mrs. Sarah Markert, with whom she had lived for a time.

Miss Hannah Barnard, also a niece of the testatrix, is contesting the probate of the will before Surrogate Arnold on the ground of mental incapacity and undue influence. Miss Barnard says that several years ago her aunt wrote to her urging her to come to this city from England and live with and take care of her for the remainder of her days, promising that if she did that she would make a will in her favor by which she would inherit all of her property. She frequently received letters of this nature, Miss Barnard alleges, from her aunt, and finally concluded to come here and take care of the old lady. A will was made by which Miss Barnard received a portion of her aunt's estate, but eight days prior to her death Mrs. Whitchurch made another will, in which Miss Barnard was not mentioned, everything being left to the other niece. Miss Barnard asserts that her aunt was addicted to the use of alcoholic stimulants, and that she accasionally became so much under their influence as not to understand what she was doing.

She believes that her aunt was in such a condition when she executed the second will, the probate of which is now being sought. The testimony given yesterday showed that Mrs. Whitchurch was in the habit of taking whisky frequently.

AN UNSATISFIED JUDGMENT.

Proceedings Against the Women's Mutual Insurance Company.

Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted a pluries writ of mandamus directed against the Women's Mutual Insurance and Accident Company of America, returnable July 5, 1895, ordering it to collect certain assessments and pay over to Francis M. Stotts, as guardian ad litem for Maggie, Alice, Lula, and Frank Stotts, all of Charleston, Mo., the amount of a judgment obtained against the company for $6,138.38 on March 29, 1894, in the Supreme Court.

The judgment was returned unsatisfied, and the application says that the person served was John A. Kamping, who is designated in the Insurance Department as the one on whom to serve judgments against the company. There was no return to the first writ on Jan. 7, 1895, and an alias writ returnable yesterday could not be served, as, according to the application, none of the addresses of the officers could be found. The pluries writ was asked for because the petitioner avers that he has information to the effect that the President of the company is Edith Horton of this city and the Secretary Grace Lloyd of Brooklyn, and he desires to serve them.

The infant plaintiffs are the beneficiaries under an insurance policy issued by the company to their grandmother for $5,000. At the time that the policy was issued the offices of the company were given as at 128 Broadway.

AN INTERNATIONAL DIVORCE CASE

Henry Zinsler's Evidence a Decree of Separation Granted in Rome.

An interesting question on international divorce will be passed on when Justice Andrews hands down his decision in the applications of Henry Zinsler, who wants a decree of absolute divorce from his wife, Maria Teresa.

Mrs. Zinsler, it is alleged, ran off from Rome, Italy, with the Bolivian Ambassador, and is now living with him, her husband says, in South America. Mr. Zinsler, who is an artist, began suit against his wife in the Roman courts. Under the Italian laws he could obtain only a separation. Mr. Zinsler obtained a decree of separation from the court in Rome, the evidence showing the wife's relations with the Bolivian Ambassador.

Mr. Zinsler came to this city in 1890 to reside, and now he wants to be freed entirely from his wife.

His wife did not appear to defend his action in the New-York courts, which is based entirely upon the decree of the Italian court. The main evidence introduced was a certified copy of the decree of separation of the Roman court, and facts tending to show that the papers in the action were served upon Mrs. Zinsler by publication.

The matter came up yesterday before Justice Andrews, who reserved decision.

SUED FOR FALSE ARREST.

One Incident in C. E. Tallman's Crusade Against a West Side Hotel.

Clarence E. Tallman is having a hard time of it reforming the neighborhood of Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue.

One little incident of his crusade is his lodgment in Ludlow Street Jail in a suit for $10,000 damages for false arrest begun by Nathan Krauskopf. Mr. Tallman lodged a complaint in the Jefferson Market Police Court some time ago against the Eighth Avenue Hotel. He said that from his offices he was a daily witness to all sorts of misconduct in the hotel. Krauskopf was a witness in the police court for Mr. Tallman. Afterward, in a proceeding before Civil Justice Stiner, he gave contradictory testimony, and Mr. Tallman had him arrested for perjury. Justice Simms was not sure that any willful perjury had been committed, and he discharged Krauskopf. The latter at once sued the dentist for damages.

On behalf of Mr. Tallman, Isaac B. Potter moved yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas, Special Term, for the vacation of the order of arrest, under which Mr. Tallman has been confined in jail for nearly two weeks.

Judge Bookstaver reserved decision.

RECONCILIATION ADVISED.

Judge McAdam Refuses Alimony to Mrs. Sigmont Simon.

The Simons are not going to get help from Judge McAdam of the Superior Court in the determined efforts they are making to secure a legal separation.

Sigmont Simon, a wealthy wholesale clothing merchant at 646 Broadway, is suing his wife, Jennie, for a limited divorce on the ground of abandonment. He says that Mrs. Simon left his home at 121 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street because he discharged a disobedient servant girl. She is living at 2,138 Fifth Avenue with her father, Michael Sampter, who is head of the firm of M. Sampter & Sons, wholesale clothiers, at 11 East Fourth Street.

Recently Mrs. Simon applied to Judge McAdam for alimony and counsel fees to defend her husband's suit. The Judge yesterday granted her $250 for counsel fees, but denied the motion for alimony, saying:

"What is needed in this case is reconciliation and not alimony. If the parties persist in this litigation they will discover the error of their ways before the controversy between them is judicially determined."

An Ivory Gavel for Judge Giegerich.

When Judge Giegerich took his seat in the Common Pleas Court, Part III., yesterday morning, he found a new gavel on the desk before him. It was of ivory, with an ebony handle, and there was a gold band encircling it that looked as if there was an inscription on it.

The Judge thought of the first of April, and fought rather shy of the gavel for a while. When he finally picked it up, he saw inscribed on the band, "To the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, from a friend, April, 1891."

Judge Giegerich accepted the handsome present without a speech, for the reason, as he says, that he has not the least idea who sent it to him. He says he would like to know, however, as it is too pretty to go unacknowledged.

Manager E. G. Gilmore Fined.

Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court has granted an order fining Edward G. Gilmore, the theatrical manager, $78.45, and adjudging him guilty of contempt of court because of his neglect of proceedings to collect taxes on his personal property.

Gilmore was assessed on his personal property for the purpose of taxation for the year 1892 at $3,000. He paid no attention to the matter, and neglected to pay the tax which was imposed, and when he was ordered to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt, he did not appear. Unless the fine is paid his commitment will follow.

The Gould Tax Levy Case.

The tax levy on $10,000,000 of the personal estate left by Jay Gould came up again yesterday before Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court on certiorari proceedings.

The heirs contend that at the utmost they should be taxed only on $1,500,000. Ex-Judge Dillon appeared for the heirs, arguing that the levy should be set aside. Corporation Counsel Scott spoke in opposition. The court reserved decision.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF

—Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, appointed Joseph P. Fallon, Jr., as referee yesterday to take testimony in the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors for the dissolution of the Office Furniture Supply Company of Grand Street, this city. The applicants are James D. Tucker, Joseph B. Bostwick, and George C. Gillespie of Brooklyn. The liabilities are $8,637.75, and assets $2,220.26.

—John Fitzgerald, a sailor on board the American ship John McDonald, was held yesterday by United States Commissioner Shields in $3,000 bail for examination tomorrow on a charge of felonious assault. According to the statement of Capt. Stover, the defendant, while on the voyage from Yokohama, attempted to cut the throat of the mate, John W. McLeod.

—Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court has awarded damages against the elevated road in favor of ex-Assemblyman D. S. McElroy amounting to $13,000 for damages and loss of rentals on Second and Ninth Avenue property.

—Judge Gildersleeve, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday granted a decree of absolute divorce to Josephine Alfring from her husband, Henry M. Alfring.

—Judge Freedman of the Superior Court yesterday handed down a decision refusing to annul the marriage of Ida Israel Baraker to Joseph Baraker.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 212—The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. J. H. Shane.—In error to the United States Court for the Indian Territory. Judgment reversed with costs and cause remanded, with directions to set aside the verdict and grant a new trial. Opinion by Justice White.

No. 874—John H. Colvin, appellant, vs. the City of Jacksonville et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Florida. Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

No. 192 and No. 193—George F. Orchard, plaintiff in error, vs. William Alexander and Eben Pierce, plaintiff in error vs. James A. Frac.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Washington. Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

No. 798—James A. Carr, administrator, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. William Nichols.—In error to the Supreme Court for the State of Missouri. Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

No. 46—Stephen A. Ralli et al., appellants, vs. Howard D. Troop et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York. Decree reversed with costs, and the claim of general average disallowed and cause remanded for further proceedings consistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Gray. Dissenting: Justice Brown and Justice Harlan.

No. 709—August Bergemann, appellant, vs. Edmund A. Backer, Sheriff of the County of Morris, State of New-Jersey.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of New-Jersey. Order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

No. 218—Hiram Barney, late Collector, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Alexander Rickard et al., executors, &c.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York. Judgment reversed with costs and cause remanded with a direction to award a new trial. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

No. 393—William Treges, plaintiff in error, vs. the Board of Directors of the Modesto Irrigation District.—Restored to the docket for reargument on the second Monday of the next term.

No. 181—Erwin Davis, appellant, vs. Angelica Wakelee, and

No. 182—Erwin Davis, appellant, vs. Pierce B. Cornwall.—Motion that mandates issue granted.

No. 876—Joseph A. Davidson, plaintiff in error, vs. the Mexican National Railroad Company, and

No. 880—The Mexican National Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Joseph A. Davidson.—Motion that mandates issue granted.

No. 958—Robert B. Dashiell, appellant, vs. James R. M. Grosvenor et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit granted.

No. 959—The steamship Delaware, &c., appellant, vs. Charles H. Winnett et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit granted.

No. 796—The State of South Carolina, plaintiff in error, vs. Edward B. Wesley.—Mandate granted on motion of William H. Lyles for the appellee.

No. 871—M. L. Johnson, Captain United States Navy, appellant, vs. David B. Sayre.—Reassigned for argument on the 15th instant.

No. 534—Thomas Farmer, plaintiff in error, vs. the National Life Association of Hartford Conn.—Writ of certiorari to bring up additonal record granted on motion of Roger Foster for the defendant in error.

No. 657—William M. Fishback et al., appellants, vs. the Pacific Express Company. —Submitted on briefs by counsel.

No. 239—The Central Land Company of West Virginia, plaintiff in error, vs. John B. Laidlet.—Argument continued by J. F. Brown for the defendant in error and concluded by J. H. Ferguson for the plaintiff in error.

No. 240—John E. Dubois, appellant, vs. Arthur Kirk.—Argument commenced by George A. Jenks for the appellant and continued by Thomas W. Bakewell for the appellee.

The day call for Tuesday, April 2, will be as follows: Nos. 240, 243, 245, 247, 217, 250, 251, 253, 255, 258.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

88—Chapman Derrick and Wreck Company vs. Providence and Washington Insurance Company. 16—Zambrana vs. Howes. 105—Mecke vs. steamship A. Zambrana. 21—Thames Towboat Company vs. schooner W. S. Jordan. 67—New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Morris & Cummings Dredging Co. 70—Benso vs. steamship Murlel. 61—Killelia vs. steamboat Maryland and tug William C. Nicoll. 60—O'Connell vs. tug C. R. Stone. 76—Bloodgood vs. scows Mayflower and two others. 41—Mell vs. canalboat H. H. Baker. 42—Mell vs. canalboat James H. Root. 43—Mell vs. canalboat Jennie and Carrie. 85—Howell vs. schooner Mary L. Peters. 121—Tice vs. barge Hudson, canalboat Thomas Quigley, and J. T. Barnes.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P.J.; O'Brien and Follett, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

2—People, &c., vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company, Limited. 37—Cady vs. De Witt. 38—Davis vs. Myers. 49—Plath vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 50—Thomson vs. Goodwin. 37—Empire City Subway Company vs. Columbus and Ninth Avenue Railroad Company. 53—Same vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. 54—Matter of Heuser. 56—Phillips vs. Lewis. 63—McQueen vs. New. 65—Same vs. same. 66—Miller vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 70—American Distributing Company vs. Ashley. 73—Swan vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 81—National Machine Bank vs. Hand.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Jaburg vs. Meyer. 2—General Electric Company vs. Field Engineering Company. 3—Framan vs. Shuldiner.

Class II.—4—Merino vs. Muncz.

Class III.—5—Fairchild vs. Scully.

Class IV.—6—New-York and Long Island Bridge Company vs. Skelly. 7—Mayer vs. Schmidt. 8—Wise vs. L. & C. Wise Company. 9—Herzfeld vs. Newman.

Class V.—10—Wuersten vs. L'Amoureux. 11—Clark vs. Jammes. 12—Seelig vs. L'Amoureux.

Class VIII.—13—Perceval vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company. 14—Green vs. Cary. 15—Cummins vs. Campbell. 16—Arnoux vs. Phyfe. 17—Munroe vs. Sanford. 18—Lewis vs. Johnston. 19—Matter of College Place. 20—Curtis vs. Lawrence. 21—Pryibil vs. New-York Bowery Fire Insurance Company. 22—American Cereal Company vs. New-York Bowery Fire Insurance Company. 23—Jacques vs. Harris. 24—Jacobs vs. Riesor. 25—W. T. Mersereau Company vs. Washburn. 26—Forster vs. Mohan. 27—Cohen vs. Cohen. 28—Andrews vs. Buckstone. 29—Duffy vs. Duffy. 30—Matter of Fernschild. 31—Stechler Lithographic Company vs. Hygienic Salt Company. 32—Rubin vs. Zissa. 33—Zoller Lumber Company vs. McKinlay. 34—Bell vs. Clover Club. 35—Donan vs. Taylor. 36—American Fibre Chamois Company vs. Iselin. 37—Biggio vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Company. 38—Gittens vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Law and Fact.—2227—Fera vs. Taylor. 1974—Oehm vs. Leibinger. 2256—Falk vs. Tobey. 2236—Wriette vs. Wriette. 2170—Fargo vs. Squiers. 2088—Gwyer vs. Gwyer. 1904—Jones vs. Stewart. 2161—Zibley vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. 2276—Densmore vs. Searle. 2015—Davies vs. Kaesemeyer. 2181—Rauch vs. Rauch. 2213 Crosby vs. Workingman's Co-operative Association. 2102—Rogers vs. Union Railway Company. 472—Passavant vs. Rosenthal. 1855—Langenfelt vs. Kirsch. 1218—Young vs. Hurst. 946—Henderson vs. Henderson. 1255—Thomas vs. Schumacher. 1402—Einstein vs. Buffalo General Electric Company. 1527—Auffmordt vs. Klingenstein. 1803—Cass vs. Hull. 1679—Chapins vs. Sherry. 1963—R. Wayne Wilson Company vs. Wilson. 1970—Gray vs. Gray. 360—Abegg vs. Rosenthal.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Ingraham, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Adjourned October term, 1892. Law and fact. Case on.

163—Van Dyke vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 165—Green vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 303—Crain vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 313—Bowers vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 314—Same vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 191—Inness vs. same. 207—Same vs. same. 208—Inness vs same. 192—Inness vs. same. 209—Same vs. same. 281—Same vs. same. 210—Connelly vs. same. 211—De Balaine vs. same. 306—Dexter vs. same. 212—Ellis vs. same. 213—Heimburg vs. same. 214—Kane vs. same. 215—Shulman vs. same. 228—Rice vs. same. 304—Goldstein vs. same. 305—McGlynn vs. same. 234—Brady vs. same. 187—Kortright vs. same. 239—Winthrop vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 300—McKim vs. same. 301—Winthrop vs. same. 320—Guardians' Sisterhood, &c., vs. same. 319—Curch of Holy Communion vs. same. 321—Trustees of Home Aged Church, &c., vs. same. 322—Kerr vs. same. 217—Moore vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 204—Hulm vs. same. 190—Schwartz vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 194½—Hamilton vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 196—Newhaus vs. same. 197—Jacobs vs. same. 202—Sinshelmer vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 203—Reiss vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 205—Langenzer vs. same. 155—Tucker vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 156—Same vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 218—Spellman vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 380—Morrison vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 381—Same vs. same. 382—Same vs. same. 241—Schreyer vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Held in Superior Equity room.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

2867—Dueber Watch Case Manufacturing Company vs. American Watch Company. 2354—Taylor vs. Thompson. 5269—Fancher vs. Lawyers' Surety Company. 3023—Dean vs. Marschall. 2838—Hettrick vs. McLaughlin. 2259—Strauss vs. King. 2960—McLoughlin vs. Van Hoevenberg. 3042—James W. Gibson Company vs. Allison. 3205—Wessman vs. Anglo-Nevada Assurance Corporation. 3206½—Same vs. Springfield Fire and Marine Company. 3207½—Same vs. Providence-Washington Insurance Company. 3208¼—Same vs. Connecticut Fire Company. 2360—O'Donnell vs. Crimmins. 959—Clausen vs. Haaren. 2452½—Hall vs. Baker. 2784—Roxby vs. Hornthal. 2835—May vs. McElhinney. 2836—Norquist vs. same. 2837—Smith vs. same. 5833—The Mayor, &c., vs. Clark. 6014—The Mayor, &c., vs. Central Park, North, and East River Railroad Company. 985—Hamilton Knitting Company vs. Fire Assurance Company. 986—Same vs. Hanover Fire Insurance Company. 987—Same vs. Caledonian Insurance Company. 990—Same vs. Phoenix Insurance Company. 991—Same vs. Hartford Insurance Company. 5962—O'Connell vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company. 2374—Jarvis vs. Lynch. 1371—Rothschild vs. Rio Grande and Western Railroad Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3307.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—McLennan, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Adjourned until the first Monday of May.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bischoff, J.—Held in Superior Part I. room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

11—Supple vs. O'Brien. 19—Giegengack vs. Kohn. 42—Franck vs. Franck. 53—McShane vs. Holahan. 82—McVity vs. Stanton. 92—Gouge vs. Gouge. 7—Bankwitz vs. Bankwitz. 14—Baker vs. Gano. 18—Lutz vs. Meyers. 28—Spiro vs. Griffin. 29—Same vs. same. 85—Iden vs. Ruehl.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Pryor, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial.

1337—Cornish vs. Stokes. 1317—Stott vs. Churchill. 1350—Hazard Manufacturing Company vs. Baird. 1358—Neuchatel Asphalt Company vs. Christman. 1373—Opinaga vs. Hoyt. 1376—Hartley vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 1378—Bayer vs. Norddeutscher Lloyd. 1382—Printy vs. Hoffman. 1392—Tito vs. Seabury. 1397—Schaffer vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1108—Engel vs. Molony. 694—Neudorff vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2773—Lamaida vs. Lamaida. 702—Horan vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 1329—Stone vs. Lipman. 1043—Macdougal vs. Newman. 1217—Foss vs. The Mayor, &c. 2689—Merzbach vs. The Mayor, &c. 766—Marks vs. Griffin. 2688—Vitto vs. Farley. 999—McMahon vs. The Mayor, &c. 1113—Lamb vs. Hirschberg. 1899—Flynn vs. The Mayor, &c. 1298—Sokoloff vs. Fisher. 1018—Bretherton vs. Holmes. 1179—German Exchange Bank vs. Pinckney. 1393—Crowley vs. The Mayor, &c. 2842—Stern vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1325—Cassidy vs. McElroy. 678—Pieperling vs. Ball.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1,400.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, C. J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Sedgwick, C. J.—Freedman and McAdam, JJ. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Appeals from Orders.—8—A. L. & J. H. Reynolds Company vs. Dreyer.

Appeals from Judgments.—2—Dundee Chemical Works vs. New-York Mutual Insurance Company. 3—Leicht vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 7—Beckett vs. Place. 9—Bamberger vs. Fillebrown. 11—Frost vs. Akron Iron Company. 12—Hennessy vs. Paulson. 14—Moy vs. Ocean Steamship Company. 15—Batsman vs. The Mayor, &c. 16—Jung vs. Starin. 17—Smallwood vs. Schwietering.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.—Gildersleeve, J.—All motions returnable to-day stand adjourned until 2 P. M.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned until April 8.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Adjourned March term. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. No day calendar. 994—O'Brien vs. Beaver.

SURROGATE'S COURT — Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

191—Estate of Henry W. Silverman, at 2 P. M.

Wills for probate, at 10:30 A. M.: William J. Kerr, Anna Van Schaick, Georgianna Dumont, Mary Lencken, Dora Ender, Thomas Skelding. At 2 P. M.: Anna Lyon, Leopold Goldblatt, Sarah M. Perlee, Henry McArdle, Patrick J. Kelly, Sarah M. Wadhams.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street.

Contested Wills: 1038—Julia Whitchurch. 1043—Bertha Hamm. 1010—Edward P. De Smet. 1054—Joseph Raymond Cudlipp.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 11, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 1:30 P. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned until April 3.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term—Van Brunt, P. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned until April 3.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—United States Trust Company vs. Freudenthal—Sidney J. Cowen.

Beekman, J.—People, &c., vs National Benefit Society—William G. Davies. Lord vs. Delano—Peter B. Olney. Matter of Office Furniture Supply Company—Joseph P. Fallon, Jr.

Barrett, J.—Matter of Sheldon—William M. Hoes.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—Matter of Hodsdon—Charles A. Runk. Reichardt vs. National Shoe and Leather Bank—James R. Steers, Jr.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—Bartholomew Kaskell vs. Henry Hyman—Louis Hannemann.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Gaynor, J. Part II.—Kellogg, J.

883—Morrison vs. Long Island Railroad. 522, 529—Farmer vs. National Life Insurance Company. 610—Kelly vs. Heasty. 387—Metz vs. Lesser. 894—Marbou Coal Company vs. Hine. 896—Hurschle vs. Button Works. 898—Figge vs. McKane. 900—Kelly vs. The Mayor, &c. 1002—Manning vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 903—Lagerquist vs. United States Insurance Company. 858—Dolan vs. United States Insurance Company. 1068—Cox vs. Gallagher. 801—Dineen vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 2037—Harris vs. Hicks. 440—Wheeler vs. Darcey. 906—Nicholson vs. Mollenhauer Sugar Company. 907—Kane vs. Manhattan Railway. 713—White vs. Jeffers. 868—Mannix vs. Union Ferry Company. 837—Donahue vs. Brown. 587—Kent vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. 194, 195, 205—Wiley vs. Long Island Railroad. 71—Schroeder vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 1897—Hennessey vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 1709—Reilly vs. Atlas Iron Company. 855—Cummings vs. Brown. 1582—Vickers vs. Battershall. 752—Baldwin vs. Robinson. 590—Ekendahl vs. Hayes. 1162—Blaum vs. Dean. 181—Fox vs. Burtis. 426—Lefferman vs. Churchill. 635—Searles vs. Jenkins. 189—Kaplan vs. Jacobs. 880—Steam Engine Works vs. Lenhart Manufacturing Company. 1388—Golding vs. Wilcock. 705—Mattson vs. Title Company. 785—Heinz vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad.

Highest number reached on regular call, 908.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Van Wyck, J. Part II.—Clement, C. J.

1274—Ryan vs. Keyes. 1171—Borgeson vs. United States Projectile Company. 1270—Boyle vs. New-York and South Brooklyn Ferry Company. 291—Gillies vs. O'Brien. 1254—Peterson vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 728—Price vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 909—Obach vs. City of Brooklyn. 299—Quinn vs. O'Keeffe. 691—Anderson vs. Anderson. 263—Wherry vs. Trustees New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. 474—Collins vs. Brooklyn Elevator and Milling Company. 1195—Buscher vs. Brooklyn Fire Brick Works. 1262—Hoyt vs. City of Brooklyn. 944—McIntyre vs. Fitter et. al. 1744—Epp, administratrix, vs. Long Island Railroad. 460—Murphy vs. Weidman Cooperage Company. 821—Bennett, infant, &c., vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 851—Young, administrator, &c., vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1168—Abry vs. Cummings. 1265—Cummings vs. Abry. 1290—Dehler vs. Wenzenburger. 2081—Fiala vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. 657—Fitzgibbon vs. City of Brooklyn. 1147—Cummings vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1012—McKeever, administrator, &c., vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1061—Wessmer vs. Brooklyn Heights

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

TOPICS OF INTEREST REPORTED BY THE BROKERS.

A Number of Dwellings Sold—Long List of Notable Auction Offerings for To-Day.

Messrs. Bennett & Graff, with R. M. Fulton, have sold for Thomas T. Sturges, to M. Bush, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 304 West Eighty-seventh Street, 17 by 55 by 100, and for James Livingston, the four-story and basement limestone and brick dwelling 333 West Eighty-eighth Street, 20 by 60 by 100.

Mr. Philip Jeselson has sold for William Broadbelt, to Max Marx, at about $32,000, the two three-story dwellings 237 and 239 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 18.4 by 100.11 and 20 by 100.11, respectively.

Mr. William Rosendorf has sold to L. M. Hirsch the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 15 East Ninety-fourth Street, 22 by 70 by 100, at $39,000.

Mr. Heinrich Kramer has bought of Adler & Herrman the five-story flat, with store, at the southeast corner of Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 27 by 80, at $37,000.

Mr. Marcus Nathan has bought of William Ohly, at $7,150, a plot of land 95 by 117 on the east side of Union Avenue, north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street. He has also bought of Anna T. Dale, at $31,500, the four-story apartments 340 and 342 Brook Avenue, each 25 by 100.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, under foreclosure, to Louisa Schwegler, the three five-story brick flats 431, 433, and 435 Central Park West, the first being the northery corner of One Hundred and Third Street, 431, which is 27.5 by 100, brought $58,000. The others, each 21 by 100, brought $28,650 and $28,450, respectively. The purchaser is believed to represent the mortgagee,

The sales at auction set down for to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, ten parcels, as follows: Nos. 12, 14, 16, and 16½ Downing Street, south side, about 125 feet west of Bleecker Street, 80.6 by 94.4, and three right lots in rear, 47.6½ by 95.11 by irregular, with two, three, and five story brick tenements. Also, leasehold of 21 and 23 Avenue B, east side, 28 feet north of Second Street, each 28 by 74.9, two four-story brick buildings, with stores. Also, leasehold of 214 and 216 Second Street, north side, 74.9 feet east of Avenue B, each 30 by 111.10, with four-story front and rear brick buildings. Also, leasehold of 210 Houston Street, north side, between First Avenue and Avenue A, extending to 103 First Street, 25.2 1-3 by 67.8 by 25 by 64.6, four-story brick building, with stores. Also, lot, 25 by 90.11, on south side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, about 525 feet east of Lenox Avenue. Also, lot in rear, on north side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 12.9¼ by 99.11 by irregular. Also, plot of twenty-three and one-half acres at Crum elbow, Lloyd, Ulster County, fronting on Hudson River. Also, Pews 209 and 210, north aisle, Grace Church.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, William M. Hoes, referee, 27 Mercer Street, west side, 124 feet south of Grand Street, 24.8 by 100, three-story granite-front building.

By Smith & Ryan, auction sale, Goelet leasehold of 404 East Seventeenth Street, south side, 94 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 92, four-story front and rear brick tenements.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Theodore Martzoff, referee, northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 25 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $10,860.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Pennington Whitehead, referee, east side of old Albany Post Road, 552.11 feet north of Bailey Avenue, 52.31 by 78.57 by 54.49 by 63.100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,350.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, 602 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, south side, between Courtlandt and Third Avenues, 25 by 100, three-story frame front building and two-story frame in rear.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, lot on south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 250 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11. Due on judgment, $3,075.

By William Kennelly, auction sale, 173 to 177 West Forty-fifth Street, northeast corner of Broadway, three four-story and basement brownstone dwellings, each 20 by 75.5.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, John H. Judge, referee, 67 East Fifty-third Street, northwest corner of Park Avenue, 18.8 by 80, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, J. Warren Greene, referee, two actions, 123 and 125 East Fifty-second Street, north side, 226.9 feet east of Park Avenue, respectively 21 and 21.6 by 100.5, two three-story brick dwellings in front and brick and frame rear buildings.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward Kent, referee, southwest corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, 25.8½ by 80.11 1-3, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $26,250.

By Ezra F. Raymond, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee, 83 Manhattan Street, north side, 211.1 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame building, with store. Due on judgment, $8,725.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Charles E. Lydecker, referee, ten lots on north side of Eighteth Street, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 250 by 102.2.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel B. Paul, referee, 223 East Seventy-third Street, north side, 310 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 102.2, five-story brownstone flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,950; on prior mortgage, $14,000.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard M. Henry, referee, 206 to 210 East Fifty-ninth Street, south side, 105 feet east of Third Avenue, 75 by 100.5, three five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $24,400; on prior mortgage, $44,500.

At 59 Liberty Street, by R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sales as follows: 233 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, 25 by 100, three-story brick dwelling; also 3 Sailors' Snug Harbor leasehold lots, 75 to 779 Broadway, west side, about 46.2 feet north of Ninth Street, 69.3 by 103.5 by 69.3 by 94.4, three three-story brick store buildings.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Seventh Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, by T. W. Mertens; seven-story brick flat; cost, $111,000.

Courtlandt Avenue, east side, 246 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, by John Frees of 612 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street; four-story brick tenement; cost, $10,000.

122-124 Liberty Street, by Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; twelve-story brick office building; cost, $350,000.

Melrose Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, three-story wood store and dwelling; cost, $6,000.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 310 feet east of Lenox Avenue, by Frederick S. Dale; three five-story brick flats; cost, $60,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of Eighty-seventh Street, by Wagner & Walace; three five-story brick flats; cost, $111,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of Eighty-eighth Street, same owners; four five-story brick flats; cost, $115,000.

Forest Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, by Martin Geiszler, five three-story wood tenements; cost, $35,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street, by Alexander McDowell; five-story brick flat; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Wadsworth Avenue, by Rowan & Kerr; two three-story brick dwellings; cost, $8,000.

St. Nicholas Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, by Mark Ash; seven-story brick flat; cost, $75,000.

173 to 177 Third Avenue, by St. George's Church corporation; five-story brick store and flat; cost, $30,000.

Columbus Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighth Street, by John Yule; two five-story brick flats; cost, $51,000.

Nos. 161 to 171 Amsterdam Avenue, by James Lindon; three five-story brick flats; cost, $45,000.

No. 212 Sullivan Street, by Elias Kempner; five-story brick flat; cost, $25,000.

No. 337 West Eighteenth Street, by Edward R. Smith; five-story brick flat; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 263 feet west of Fifth Avenue, by Edward Pirsson; five-story brick flat; cost, $17,000.

Forty-sixth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Ninth Avenue, by James Mulholland; five-story brick flat; cost, $20,000.

No. 47 Great Jones Street, by Bernhard Mayer; seven-story brick warehouse; cost, $50,000.

No. 469 East Fifteenth Street, by Jose Daniels; alterations to one-story frame shop; cost, $300.

First Avenue, northwest corner of Seventieth Street, by City of New-York; alterations to four-story brick school; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 206 to 210 East Forty-second Street, by City of New-York; alterations to four-story brick school; cost, $1,300.

Nos. 563 and 565 Seventh Avenue, by Eugenie Wheeler and others; alterations to two four-story brick stores and tenements; cost, $700.

No. 67 Madison Avenue, by H. P. and Sarah L. Butler; alterations to three-story brick clubhouse; cost, $5,000.

No. 119 Fifth Avenue, by William G. Read; alterations to five-story brick store and office; cost, $300.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday Mr. William Cole sold, in partition, to Josephine Schoch, a party in interest, the three-story frame building, with store, 247 Devoe Street, 20 by 100.

Mr. Thomas A. Kerrigan sold to John H. Hunt, at $1,810, the two-story brick building, with store, 48 Meeker Avenue, 24 by 100.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, April 1.

7TH AV, 1,989; James T. Ryan to Sarah Sahlein $1
79TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Fredericka Kurz and husband to Cecilia Feder 20,500
71ST ST, 207 East; Rosalie Goldberg, executrix of Jacob Goldberg, to Nathan E. Goldberg 50
MECHANIC ST, n s, adjoining lot of Widow Hitchcock, 37x86x37x89, and other property, ½ part; Carrie A. Fullgraff to William Pringle 1,400
123D ST, s s, 133.8 ft e of 2d Av, gore lot, 18x25x--; Adelia S. Davidson and husband to Clarence M. Fowler. 2,700
64TH ST, 177 East; Michael Fay and William Stacom and wives to Solomon Levy 13,375
145TH ST, 962 East; Alexander Hicinbothein and wife to William H. Hicinbotheln 1
148TH ST, n s, 140 ft w of Brook Av, 50x100; Peter J. Cooney and wife to Nicholas Cooney 1
84TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of Central Park West, 20x102.2; Sarah Sahlein to James T. Ryan, ex property and. 1
1ST AV, 852; Adrian H. Larkin, referee, to Fredericke Mayer 6,950
21ST ST, n s, 170 ft w of 5th Av, 25 x98.9; John Watts de Peyster Toler and wife to John M. Bowes 50,000
77TH ST, n s, 256.3 ft e of Madison Av, 18.9x102.2; Minnie Glick and husband to Sigmund Arnstein 1
62D ST, n s, 247.10 ft e of 3d Av, 17.10x102.2; John R. Anderson to Kate Gross 12,000
LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 57th St, 25.5x22.6; Annie E. O'Brien to Marcella Bartley 17,000
3D AV, w s, 50.6 ft s of 93d St, 25.2x 69; Isaac Wyman and others, executors of Rudolph Wyman, to William Steiner 23,600
76TH ST, n s, 57.6 ft e of Madison Av, 12.6x102.2; William S. Lawson and wife to Nicholas G. Geraty 1
AVENUE A, e s, 17.2 ft s of 86th St, 17x73.6; Bertha Mezey to George Dorn 9,000
MADISON AV, 753; Gertrude Del Lamm to August Calle 10
61ST ST, n s, 119 ft w of Lexington Av, 19x100.5; Emma Gutman and others to Thomas J. Byrne 1
1ST AV, 1,273; John Schreiner, Jr., and wife to William Infeld 28,000
103D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Central Park West, 100x75; Sarah L. Mitchell, by attorney, to Hymann Sonn and another 1
101ST ST, s s, 277 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 26x100.11; Catharine Wigand to Louis Mosch and another 24,500
119TH ST, 284 West; Herman Stagenbuckle to Nellie M. O'Sullivan 18,500
130TH ST, n e corner of St. Nicholas Av, 125x229.10; James Flanagan to Thomas J. McGuire 1
77TH ST, s s, 224.11 ft e of 134th St, 50x irregular; Bernhard Mainzer and wife to Elkan Kahn 50,000
HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 124.11 ft n of 141st St; George T. Miatt to Romaine Brown 1
77TH AV, w s, 99.11 ft s of 129th St, 40x75; Caroline Uhlig to Gustav Uhlig 115
141ST ST, n s, 58.5 ft e of Hamilton Terrace, 58.5x irregular; George R. Sheldon, assignee of William H. De Forest, to George T. Miatt 29,500
115TH ST, n s, 305 ft w of 7th Av, 20x100.11; Joseph I. Belanger and wife to Adam Mohl 18,500
101ST ST, n w corner of Central Park West, 100x75; Clarence B. Mitchell, executor of Clarence G. Mitchell, to Henry Sonn 39,000
HAMILTON TERRACE, n e corner of 141st St, 124.11x67.6x125x58.6; George T. Miatt to Alice Davis 1
121ST ST, s s, 280 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100.11; Emanuel Heilner and others to Ralph E. Swinburne 100
113ST ST, n s, 370.1 ft w of 5th Av, 18.11x100.11; Henry Gerken and wife to Frances M. Marks 1
103D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Lewis Z. Bach to Elise Lotze 27,000
128TH ST, 223 East; Martin L. Metzger to Howard McWilliams 1
109TH ST, s s, 143 ft w of 4th Av, 19x100.11; Edward L. Prescott and wife to Rose M. Matthews and another 11,800
SAME property; Thomas Hooker to Edward C. Prescott 1
105TH ST, s s, 128 ft e of 3d Av, 18x100.11; Emilie Schrader and husband to Julius Wolff 7,500
128TH ST, 5 East; John T. Mott and another, executors of Mary E. Freeman, deceased, to Charles H. Randell 22,000
3D AV, 2,345; Simon Unger to Anton Hedbayny and wife 30,500
122D ST, s s, 187.6 ft w of (Av A) Pleasant Av, 18.6x100.10; John Matzenbacher and wife to Katie Bush.. 8,500
123D ST, 315 East; Laura A. Maclay to Henry Sommer 14,500
125TH ST, 304 East; William Renfrew and wife to Jefferson M. Levy 1
MADISON AV, e s, 25.6 ft s of 109th st, 25.6x95; Moser Arndtstein and wife to Rosalie Goldberg 44,000
122D ST, s s, 222 ft w of 4th Av, 41x100.11; James Gilroy and wife to Samuel B. Lyon 1
112TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100.11; Morgan J. O'Brien and wife to Bernard Cohen and another 13,750
104TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.10; Pearl Schlang to Lizzie Meyer 7,735
MADISON AV, n w corner of 108th St, 50x25; David B. Davidson and others to Thomas C. Smith 1
113TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 201.10 ft to 112th St, 75x100.11x20x100.11x95; Simon Sterne and wife to Hyman Sonn and another 1
57TH ST, n s, 93.4 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.9; Elias Rees and wife to Caroline Frank 11,050
52D ST, 339 East; Pennington Whitehead, referee, to Henry Stiehl 14,775
87TH ST, n s, 71 ft w of East End Av, 25x100.8; William C. Oesting and Detlev Wulf 24,400
PARK AV, w s, 81.2 ft s of 80th St, 21x100; Max Richter and wife to George A. Kessler 29,000
124TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of 7th Av, 14x99; the Union Dime Savings Institution to Gustavus Sidenberg 11,000
127TH ST, s s, 191.8 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x99.11; Amelia D. Whitney to Aaron Simon 1
103D ST, s s, 75.6 ft w of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; John Effinger and wife to Catharine Dowling 30,000
103D ST, s s, 327.5 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 26x104.10; Mary Welcker and husband to James O. West, exchange, &c. 1
143D ST, 457 West; Eleanor F. Beck to William Stevens 1
SHERIFF ST, 86; Clementine Merzbach to Bernat Springer 1
11TH ST, 58 West; William Berden and wife to John H. Berdan 1
13TH ST, 215 East; Robert M. Weed and wife to Lisette Hauser 14,000
LEXINGTON AV, 1644-1658; James O. West and wife to Mary Welcker. 1
27TH ST, n s, 229.2 ft w of 8th Av, 20.10x98.9; Mary A. Fuller to Annie J. Kalb 1
21ST ST, s s, Lot 18, map of H. Hendricks, 36x92; Jefferson W. Levy to Hugh O'Neill 1
17TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 25x92; Henry Frey and wife to William Kilpatrick 10,000
37TH ST, s s, 166 f e of Lexington Av, 14x98.9; L. Napoleon Levy to Francis Valk 25,000
36TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98; Samuel C. Van Dusen and others to Charles Althof 1
SAME PROPERTY; Charles Althof to Herman Wronkow 55,000
23D ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 22.6x98.9; the executor of James M. Morrison to Edward Heymann 67,000
34TH ST, s s, 582.11 ft e of 8th Av, 16.6x98.9; Mary R. Needham to Ensign B. Pardee 20,000
35TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x74.11; Jeremiah J. Andrews and wife to Hoffman Miller 1
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 159th St, 27.5x108.7x27x113.8; Thomas J. McGuire and wife to Eugene C. Potter 1
AUDUBON AV, w s, 49.11 ft s of 189th St, 50x100; Bernhard Freund and wife to William Broadbelt. 7,242
185TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 25x56.5; Selma Larsen to Isabelle N. Leo 3,000
RIVER AV, w s, 111 ft s of 167th St, 327.3 ft to Jerome Av, 50x irregular; William Cauldwell and wife to William Noble 1
153D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Ann Jackson to John Bachmann 3,750
TEASDALE PLACE, s s, 153 ft w of Grove Av, 100x100; Fannie M. Crowley and others to Henriette Harris. 1
BOSTON ROAD, w s, part of plot 144, map of Village of Morrisania; Janie M. Kellogg and others to George Tiefel 5,000
UNION AV, e s, 345.5 ft n from south line of lands of Mary L. Tiffany, or Glen Av, 80x irregular; Robert L. Harrison, assignee of John O. Thompson to Jenny A. Carew 1
FORDHAM AV, s w corner of Quarry Road, 212x— to Lot 24, map of Village of Upper Morrisania; Florine A. Evesson to Ella L. Hebberd. 100
184TH ST, n s, w of Washington Av, 25x100; Owen Toher and wife to Rose Toher 1
ARTHUR ST, n e corner of Jacob St, 75x87.6; same to same 1
ARTHUR ST, w s, 250 ft n of Jacob St, 25x120; Owen Toher and wife to Rose Toher 1
BAYARD ST, n s, lots 94 and 95, map property of S. Cambrelling, and others, at Fordham; Owen Toher and wife to same 1
LORILLARD ST, n w s, lot 17, map made by Andrew Findlay; same to same 1
SPUYTEN DUYVIL PARKWAY, n s, at intersection of e s of property of the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroads, $91.10 ft. back in turns to Parkway, 140.5x irregular; Josephine B. Kroger to Martin Schramme 13,500
DELANCEY ST, 47; Harris Shedlinsky and others to Daniel Rosenthal 37,200
CHARLES ST, n e corner of Waverley Place, 22x75.10; John H. Berden and wife to William Berdan 1
BOWERY, 258 and 260; James G. Wallace and wife to Ruth A. Brown 65,000
PITT ST, 15; Max Rubinger and wife to Lizzie Weinrauch 1
BROOME ST, 436; The executors of Walter Langdon to Charles F. Naething 47,975
BANK ST, 35; Terence McGuire to Herman T. Winter 897
DOWNING ST, s s, 182 ft w of Bedford St, 32.6x82x33.8x91.1; Johannah Baumann to Ida Miller, one-half part 10
12TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 25x120.5x20.5x120.5; Granger A. Hollister and wife to the Corporation of the First Presbyterian Church, New-York 50,000
CANNON ST, 116; Jonas Well and Bernhard Mayer to Adolph and Samuel Harris 40,000
GOERCK ST, n e corner Stanton St, 22.2x70; Adolph Gross and Samuel Harris and wives to Jonas Well and another 40,000
STANTON ST, 188; Bernat Springer and wife to Clementine Merzbach 1
BARCLAY ST, 6; the executors of Daniel M. Edgar to William W. Astor 190,000
BEEKMAN ST, 56; Thomas S. Shortland and wife to Ruth A. Brown... 22,000
MARKET ST, 83; the executors of John W. Kaiser to Gustave Disch.. 12,600
CHERRY ST, 87; the executors of Catherine S. Muller to Mary E. Summers 7,800
9TH ST, 222 East, also 158-168 Bleecker, 13 Varick Place, and 183½ and 185 Thompson St, and other property; Louise N. Osborne to Charles J. Clinch and others, 3-60 parts 1
ELM ST, 11 and 15, 48 and 50 Duane St; same to same, 3-60 parts 1
WEST ST, 86, s e corner of Albany St; Trustees of Charles Spear to Edwin C. Spear 60,000
PARK ROW, s s, 40.2 ft n e of Ann St, 25x36.1xirreg; William Cauldwell and wife to William Noble 1
HENRY ST, n s, lot 81, map N. Romaine, 23x89.11; Matilda H. Johnston and others to Jacob H. Schiff. 14,500
MEADE ST, n s, Louise N. and Frank S. Osborne to Rosa R. Stratton... 1
BEEKMAN ST, 56; the executors of Stephen F. Shotland to Ruth A. Brown 44,000
61ST ST, n s, 119 ft w of Lexington Av, 19x100.5; the executors of Mayer Gutman to Thomas J. Byrne 22,000
78TH ST, s s, 147.3 ft e of Riverside Av, 16x102.2; Clarence F. True and wife to Charles H. Haswell 10
53D ST, s s, 202.6 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.4; James A. Hayden and wife to Eben Wright 1
71ST ST, 207 East; the executrix of Jacob Goldberg to Nathan E. Goldberg 50
60TH ST, n s, 176.6 ft w of 2d Av, 18.6x100.5; Joseph L. Buttenwieser and wife to Heyman Rubenstone.. 27,000
87TH ST, s s, 35.3 ft e of Lexington Av, 27x100; Ida Miller to Johannah Baumann 1
30TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of 10th Av, 25 x112x25.5x110.8; George B. Dunn and others to Samuel A. Hesslein.. 1
17TH ST, 214 West; Emma L. M. Harbaugh to Simon Adler and another 16,000
40TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 25 x98.9; John Bennett to Jonas Well and another 1
29TH ST, 116 West; the executors, &c., of John B. Stevens to Susan Q. Chambettan 16,700
36TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 25 x98.9; George C. Kobbe, referee, to William Rankin 7,400
34TH ST, s s, 157.6 ft w of Madison Av, 37.6x98.9, and other property; Louise N. Osborne to Charles J. Clinch and others, 3-60 parts 1
5TH AV, n w corner of 34th St, 111.9 x150, and other property; same to same, 3-60 parts 1
49TH ST, s s, 156.3 ft w of 9th Av, 18.9x100.5; John C. Boettner and wife to Leopold Polatschek 24,000
58TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 25 x100.5; Herman Schmonsees and wife to James C. Mackenzie 16,000
58TH ST, s s, 250.4 ft e of 10th Av, 24.9x100.5; Eugene Elsert and another to Crawford Cassure 1
9TH AV, w s, 25.4 ft s of 49th St, 25x100; Leopold Polatschek and wife to August Grossman 45,000
95TH ST, s s, 173 ft e of Columbus Av, 18x100.8; Hattie Frank to Jane Besthoff 1
CENTRAL PARK WEST, 225; Jacob M. Newman to James Raymond 1
42D ST, n s, 120 ft w of 8th Av, 307 West; Henry Phillips and wife to George W. Thedford 25,250
65TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 100.5; William Broadbelt and wife to Max Freund 1
78TH ST, s s, 87.3 ft e of West End Av, 17x83.2; Amrintha Merritt to Nathan Clark, Jr. 1
76TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Horatio W. Thayer to James Merrihew 1
COLUMBUS AV, 730; Simon Adler and others to Samuel Aufhauser.... 1
83D ST, n e corner of Riverside Av, 83.9x52.2; James McCloud and another to Morris Steinhardt 100
76TH ST, 9 West; Henry F. Cook and wife to Sarah E. Martin 1
65TH ST, 12 West; Alexander McDowell and wife to Michael H. Donovan 30,000
CENTRAL PARK WEST, 226; Jacob M. Newman to Albert E. Putnam.. 1
BOULEVARD, s w corner of 63d St, 116.2x86.6; William Noble and wife to William Cauldwell 1

Recorded Leases.

BEGG, John, to John Finnegan; store, &c., 426 East 17th St, 3 years. 264
COOPER, Helen S., to Richard Willburger; 525 3d Av, 5 years 2,000
CAULDWELL, William, and wife to William Noble; s w corner Boulevard and 63d St, 116.2x86.6, 10 years ..... $35,000 and 46,000
FABER, Charles P., to Thomas A. Smith; store, &c., 153 Willis Av, 3 years 1,820
FARLEY, B. M., and another to Max Zagat; 581 9th Av, 5 years ..... $2,000 and 2,200
HART, Alexander, to Ernest F. Lindenberger; 694 2d Av, 3 years.... 780
HIRSHKIND, Max, to Henry H. Hoffman; 523 and 525 Morris Av, 2 years ..... $628 and 750
MEAD, Hortense, to William Stampfer; 145 2d Av, 10 years..$5,500 and 6,000
MILLER, John, to Isaac T. Krugman; south store, &c., 1,869 2d Av, 5 years 420
RAFFLOER, Louis, to Charles Winkelmann; store, &c., 1,414 Avenue A, 3 years 750
FOWLE, Stevenson, to Michael F. Gilmore; 518 Hudson St, s w corner West 10th St, 5 years....$1,400 and 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDREINE, José M., and wife to Moses T. Payne and others, trustees; n s of 75th St, 388.1 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years..... $30,000
ALTHOF, Charles, to United States Trust Company of New-York; n s of 36th St, 150 ft e of 6th Av, 5 years 30,000
BACHMANN, John, to Ann Jackson, n s of 153d St, 100 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years..... 2,500
BOWNE, Charles P., and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; 487 ft e of 134th St, 1 year 2,000
BARNET, Alvina, and another, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 73d St, 33 ft w of Madison Av, 2 years 10,000
BYRNE, Thomas J., to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; n s of 61st St, 119 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years 13,000
BARTLEY, Marcella, to Annie E. Brien; s w corner of Lexington Av and 57th St, installments..... 9,000
BOYD, David, and wife to M. S. Ulmann and others, executors; 199 Wooster St, 3 years 16,500
BRISTOL, Elias Le R., to United States Trust Company of New-York; w s of Madison Av, 37.6 ft n of 36th St, 5 years 65,000
CONNOR, Benjamin F., and others to John Bentley; s e corner of Centre and Duane Sts, and other property, 1 year 8,250
COHEN, Bernard, and others to M. J. O'Brien; n s of 112th St, 400 ft e of Lenox Av, 2 years 8,250
CASNER, Crawford, to E. W. Browning; 452 West 58th St, 1 year..... 4,150
CLARKSON, Ida E., and another to New-York Life Insurance Company; s s of 73d St, 80 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years..... 10,000
CHAMBELTAZ, Susan L., to Isaac Sterns and others, executors; 116 West 39th St, 3 years..... 10,000
CAILLE, August, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 753 Madison Av, 5 years..... 25,000
CAULDWELL, William, to William Noble; s w corner of Boulevard and 63d St, 3 years..... 60,000
DAVIS, Alice, to Max Well and another; n e corner of Hamilton Terrace and 141st St, (two mortgages,) 1 year 48,000
DOWLING, Catharine, to John Effinger; s s of 103d St, 75.6 ft w of Manhattan Av, 2 years..... 1,500
DEVER, Daniel B., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 235 East 126th St, 1 year 500
DISCH, Gustave, to Margaretha S. Pyne; 83 Market and 159 Cherry Sts, 3 years..... 10,000
EGEL, Philip, and wife to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; n w s of Southern Boulevard, 269.6 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year..... 2,500
FRANK, David, and another to J. H. Billings and others, executors; 2,084 8th Av, 5 years..... 29,000
GROSE, Adolph, and others to Jonas Well and another; s s Cannon St, 125 ft n of Stanton St, collateral mortgage 4,000
GEIB, Adam, and wife to H. H. Wilcox and others; s s of 80th St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, (two mortgages,) 5 years..... 48,000
GERKEN, Frederick, and wife to Charles J. Clinch; s w corner of Madison Av and 27th St, 4 years... 75,000
GOLDBERG, Nathan E., to Rosalie Goldberg, executrix, and others; 207 East 71st St, 3 years..... 4,000
GWYNN, Elizabeth, to M. B. Fielding; s s of 58th St, 370 ft e of 6th Av, 2 years..... 1,500
GROSS, Adolph, and another to Jonas Well and another; e s of Cannon St, 125 ft n of Stanton St, installments 6,300
HARRIS, Henriette, to Fannie M. Crowley and others; Teasdale Place, s s, 425 ft w of Grove Av, 2 years.. 3,000
HAUCK, Catharina, to A. H. Wagner and others, trustees; e s of Ryer Av, 187.10 ft n of 184th St, 3 years 3,000
HOLLIDAY, Mitchell, and wife to Susan E. Blodgett; s s of 9th St, 328.7 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 13,000
HAUSER, Lisette, to R. M. Weed; 215 East 13th St, 2 years..... 2,000
HILL, Kate, to K. G. Wiley; 118 East 112th St, 1 year..... 1,500
HAINES, Mary R., and another to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 52 East 78th St, 1 year 4,000
HESSLEIN, Samuel A., to George B. Dann; n s of 30th St, 400 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years..... 3,250
HILDEBRAND, Bertha, to Henry F. Quast; s s of 83d St, 80.6 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years..... 14,500
HEYMAN, Edward, to D. M. Morrison; s s of 23d St, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..... 35,000
INFELD, William, to John Schreiner, Jr.; 273 1st Av, 1 year..... 7,000
JACOB, August, to Annie E. Renwick; n e corner of 2d Av and 90th St, two mortgages, 1 year..... 70,000
JUNG, Annie, to Abbie H. Wightman; e s of Courtlandt Av, between 153d and 154th Sts, 1 year..... 1,000
KEARNEY, Edward, and others, to the Manhattan Savings Institution; 123 to 130 East 125th St, and 130 and 132 East 125th St, 5 years..... 70,000
SAME to Amelia Van Tassell and another, executors; s s of 13th St, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 42,000
KILPATRICK, William, to Henry Frey; n s of 17th St, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years..... 5,000
KAHN, Elkan, to Bernhard Mainzer; e s of 7th Av, 24.11 ft s of 134th St, 1 year..... 2,000
LANCASTER, Carrie A., to Mary B. Lefferts; n s of 118th St, 90 ft e of Madison Av, demand..... 10,000
LIVINGSTON, John, and wife to Frederic D. Weekes, trustee; s s of 91st St, 204 ft w of Columbus Av, (two mortgages,) 5 years..... 5,000
LEHMAN, Annette, to John Harsen Rhoades and others, trustees, 117 East 64th St, 5 years..... 12,500
MATT, George T., to Samson Lachman; n e corner of Hamilton Terrace and 141st St, 1 year..... 17,000
McGUIRE, Thomas J., to E. C. Potter; n e corner of 130th St and St. Nicholas Av, 1 year..... 6,000
SAME, and wife to James Flanagan; same property, (two mortgages,) 2 years..... 85,000
MATTHEWS, Rose M., and another to Eliza P. Ingraham; 70 East 109th St, 5 years..... 7,000
SAME to E. C. Prescott; same property, 5 years..... 1,000
WEISS, Jacob, and wife to Helena Koch, executrix, and another, executor; s s of 34th St, 480 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years..... 8,000
MANGOLD, William G., and another to August Caille; w s of 2d Av, 63 ft s of 123d St, 3 years..... 7,000
MAYER Fredericke, to Levi Livingston; 852 1st Av, 3 years..... 5,000
MILLER, Hoffman, to New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, as guardian; n s of 35th St, 80 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years..... 23,000
MORRIS, Flora and Simon, to Matilda Stiefel; 127 West Broadway, 7 years 21,000
NAETHING, Charles F., and wife to Trustees of the Presbytery of New-York; 436 Broome St, 3 years..... 35,000
NAGEL, Friedrich H., and wife to James E. Brannigan; 185 Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 4,000
PUTNAM, Margaret E., and husband to David M. Morrison; n s of Washington Av, adjoining lands of Peter Naylor, 24th Ward, 2 years..... 20,000
PUTNAM, Albert E., to the United States Trust Company of New-York and another; 226 Central Park West, 5 and 2 years, (two mortgages) 70,000
PRENTICE, Augustus B., to Mary E. Low; s s of 64th St, 440 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years..... 10,000
RICHTER, Max, and wife to William Cohen; 906 Park Av, 2 years..... 10,000
ROSENTHAL, Solomon, and others to Lewis M. Rosenthal; 1783 and 1785 1st Av, 3 years, (two mortgages).. 4,000
ROSENTHAL, Daniel, to Harris Shedlinsky and others; 47 Delancey St, installments..... 4,000
REUBENSTONE, Hyman, to Joseph L. Buttenweiser; 237 East 60th St, installments..... 2,000
ROUNDS, William E., and wife, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 154 West 47th St, 3 years.... 10,000
SCHLAMME, Marian, to Josephine B. Kroger; n s of Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, at e s of property of Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroads, 5 years..... 9,000
SCHLESINGER, Michael, and wife to the Harlem Savings Bank of New-York; w s of Bathgate Av, 160 ft s of 172d St, 1 year..... 3,000
SCHIED, Charles, and wife to Casper Schied; e s of Courtlandt Av, Lot 252, map of Village of Melrose, 3 years 2,000
SWINBURNE, Ralph E., to Heffner & Wolf, and Morris Mayer; n s of 121st St, 280 ft w of 6th Av, 2 years 3,250
SUMMERES, Mary E., to Margaret L. and Elizabeth W. Muller, executrices; 87 Cherry St, 3 years..... 5,000
STEINHARDT, Morris, to James McCloud and another; n e corner of Riverside Av and 83d St, 2 years... 84,500
SONN, Hyman, and another, to Clarence B. Mitchell, executor; s w corner of 101st St and Central Park West,

THE ANOINTED HIERARCHY

Mormons Have No Idea of Abandoning the Plural Wife System.

OPINION OF A LONG-TIME RESIDENT

How the Polygamic Relations of the Ancient Scripture Worthies Came to be Revived — Attempts to Suppress It.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In a recent editorial discussing the endeavor of the Utah Mormons to join the sisterhood of States, you intimate shrewd suspicion of the good faith of the anointed hierarchy in their avowed abandonment of the plural wife system. The revelation came to the prophet Joseph Smith in Nauvoo, July 12, 1843, but it was not promulgated until after his death. Four years subsequently Brigham Young was elected President of the Latter-Day Saints, and under his leadership the exodus was made to the fastnesses of Utah. Here the celestial marriage revelation was made known, and it came near wrecking the Church. In this country more than half the chosen people renounced allegiance to their prophet leader, and in Europe the flourishing and productive Mormon mission was nearly wrecked. But the divine ordinance was lived up to, and, indeed, there was no choice, for destruction was denounced against the man who disobeyed its commands. "For behold," says the revelation, "I reveal unto you a new and an everlasting covenant, and if ye abide not that covenant, then ye are damned, for no one can reject this covenant and be permitted to enter into my glory."

This revival of the polygamic relations of the ancient Scripture worthies grew tolerable to the brethren and sisters in time, and matrimonial entanglements became the rule in the New Jerusalem. But when the iron rail was stretched across the continent, and tourists dropped in to see how these plural-wived gentry kept house, some knowledge of the flagrant violation of law was diffused among the American people, and a demand arose that such unhallowed practices should be repressed. The law of 1873 (known as the Poland bill) was passed by Congress, and provided a jury list for the trial of offenses in Utah, and a form of judicature to enable the courts of that territory to execute the laws.

George Reynolds, private secretary to Brigham Young, was the first to offer himself as a victim, and when conviction was secured by the confession of this man's plural affinity, and he was consigned to the penitentiary, confusion fell upon the chosen people, and the press and pulpit of Utah rang with denunciation of "our persecutors." The Deseret News, official organ of the Mormon Church, edited by George Q. Cannon, showed how their religion had been assailed. "The position taken by the defendant," said this inspired churchman, editorially, "which is that of the Mormon people generally, may be defined as follows: Plural marriage, that is, the uniting of two or more women in wedlock to the same man, by an ecclesiastical ceremony, is a religious practice of the Latter-Day Saints, commonly called Mormons, the authority for which is derived from a divine revelation, given to the Church through Joseph Smith, its acknowledged and appointed prophet, seer, and revelator. . . . The Constitution of our country provides that 'Congress shall pass no law respecting an establishment of religion, nor prohibiting the free exercise thereof.' Mormon plural marriage had been for many years practiced under an 'establishment of religion,' when Congress passed a law prohibiting it, and providing penalties against it. That statute, familiarly known as the Anti-Polygamy act of 1862 was aimed and directed against a ceremony well known by the legislators who enacted the law to be a part of the Mormon religion. Therefore, we claim that the said act of Congress is unconstitutional and, therefore, void."

And Apostle Orson Pratt, that Boanerges of "the divine ordinance," equally stirred up by the troubling of Satan, declared in the Salt Lake Tabernacle to an immense congregation of saints: "When man's law conflicts with God's law, the true saint has no choice; he must live his religion, though it carry him into the penitentiary."

In your editorial article alluded to above you quote some tell-tale utterances from Joseph F. Smith, (who was always a rash and intemperate priest,) made to his brethren in a local meeting. This was for home consumption. But the most astute of the Mormon priesthood are led into the same indiscretions, because of the plain, matter-of-fact quality of their followers. These are unlettered rustics, gathered in, one from a village and two from a family, and unless the speaker who addresses them calls a spade by its plain familiar appellation, there is danger of their going unenlightened.

The very plausible and oleaginous George Q. Cannon, having the same difficulty to labor under, is often induced to make admissions which he would hate to have repeated out of school. His own paper, The Deseret News, of Oct. 5, 1878, in reporting a discourse on polygamy preached by the pious elder in the Salt Lake Tabernacle, to use the expressive slang of the day, effectually gives him away. A choice extract from this discourse will show the true inwardness of this man of God's line of argument.

"The subject of plural marriage," he remarks, "is always an interesting subject, and it is made still more so by the constant attacks made upon it, and the misrepresentations made concerning it. Whenever people meet with a Latter-Day Saint, it is almost sure to be the first topic broached. The opinion which some entertain who take their views from the slanderous reports published about us, is that we are a licentious people, who take wives to gratify lust. Such persons, if reasonably honest, are soon made to reflect and to modify their views by asking them a few questions. A prominent gentleman with whom I recently conversed, entertained that opinion. I said to him, after conversing a little while: 'Sir, you believe the people of Utah are bad and licentious, and that they degrade women by their system of plural marriage. Let me ask you, if their purposes were only sensual, have they any occasion in this day to marry women? Could they not accomplish sensual ends much easier, and without creating any especial remark, by not marrying women, and not caring for and educating and legitimizing their children? These are practices which prevail in society, and which are not unpopular if a certain degree of secrecy be observed, which a licentious people could avail themselves of, without the trouble, care, expenses, and responsibility of marriage."

This is a distasteful subject to discuss, yet, when a newspaper writer in the city of saints, it was my constant topic for many long years. "Plural marriage is forever coming up in the ward meeting houses and the more pretentious tabernacles. The religious teachers seem to be self-convicted. Even if their moral sense is so perverted as not to perceive that they are polluting their homes and doing violence to the spirit of the age, still, they know that burning jealousy fills the minds of their celestial spouses, and that the harems they are consigned to have not the sanctity of a home. Hence they are always justifying themselves. They cite the ancient Scriptures worthies, and declare that these favored men of God, if living in the present day, would be cast into prison as felons. Marital miscellaneousness is exalted as a divine ordinance, and advancement in the heavenly Kolob is promised to those who entangle themselves in its spiritual bonds; these are the snowy-white sheep whom the Lord has sent into the fastnesses of Utah to preserve from contamination. Then as a foil to this alluring picture, the wicked sons and daughters of Babylonia are presented. These are allen from the throne of grace; their religious ordinances are a solemn mockery; their marrying and giving in marriage are a fraud and a delusion, and their children bear the brand of illegitimacy. Of course, the morals of such a people correspond with their lost condition.

As an illustration of the staple of discourse fed to the children of the everlasting covenant, I recall with unfailing amusement the chagrin of Gov. Murray, shortly after his arrival at his seat of government in Utah. His wife naturally wished to see the lions of the city, so her obliging husband escorted the lady to the Salt Lake Tabernacle, where the pair took their seats amid 10,000 of the Lord's chosen people. After song and praise, Apostle Erastus Snow arose to expound the blessings of the latter-day dispensation. He was an exceedingly bitter man; the poison of asps seemed to suffuse his tongue, and his disloyal hatred of the American race was prominent in all his public utterances. The relations of the sexes came up, as usual, and he pointed out to the sisters how blessed they were among women, in contrast with the wretched creatures of the outside world, whom he painted as the mere victims of men's lust. His language was coarse in the extreme. Gov. Murray, a gallant and chivalrous son of Kentucky, listened to this tirade for nearly half an hour, then, jumping to his feet, he led his wife through the crowd to the door of the sacred edifice, with an unrestrained show of displeasure, and when outside in the pure air again, apologized to her for taking her to a house of evil resort, when, in his innocence, he thought he was taking her to a place of worship.

As George Q. Cannon is the subject of my argument, perhaps, I cannot throw more light on his true character than by again resorting to his before-quoted tabernacle discourse. He bears the same dishonoring testimony to the morals of the ungodly "outsider." The inspired lawgiver complains that the ambitious churchman might retain his seat in the councils of the ungodly, was hooted at by the Gentiles, and vexation must have penetrated his pachydermous hide.

I spoke of Apostle Snow's disloyalty, and it can easily be made apparent that this feeling possesses the souls of all true saints. Joseph Smith was chosen as a prophet of this latter-day dispensation, that a remnant of the people might be saved. To him were conferred the keys and powers and mysteries, and whatsoever he sealed on earth he had the assurance should be sealed in heaven. Manifestly, the government of this remnant was committed to this chosen servant, and all secular powers, thrones, and principalities came into conflict with Almighty design. This is an integral portion of Mormon theology, and the sense of usurpation when "man's law is brought into conflict with God's law" naturally vexes their souls. Thus, we find George Q. Cannon indulging the same spirit of rancor in an article he published in The Juvenile Instructor of September, 1886, he being the editor. He is discussing the enforcement of the Edmunds law, and takes pride in declaring that those saints punished for polygamy have suffered no degradation. "Could anything be more vexatious," he inquires, "to the ruffians who have engaged in this persecution?"

Gov. Thomas of Utah, in his report for 1890, reports this condition of things: "It is over twenty-eight years since Congress condemned polygamy in Utah. The laws of Congress have been ridiculed and treated with contempt so long as such a course was safe, and then evaded and resisted as far as possible, and during all this time no change has taken place in the counsels or aims of Mormonism, and the conflict to-day is as clearly defined as ever." This was written four years ago, but there is no question that it remains true of the religious belief and secret counsels of the everlasting priesthood of to-day.

F.

Salem, Oregon, March 7, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO

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Werra.....April 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa
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Werra.....May 18, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Ems.....June 1, 11 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....June 22, 10 A. M.....Genoa
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Havel, Tu., Apr. 9, 9 A.M. | Ems, Sat., May 4, M.
Saale, Tu., Apr. 16, 9 A.M. | Havel, Tu., May 7, 9 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Apr. 23, 4 P.M. | Saale, Tu., May 14, 9 AM
Fulda, Sat., Apr. 27, 11 AM | Lahn, Tu., May 21, 4 PM.

SPRING SAILINGS, 1895.

Fulda, Sat., May 4 | Trave, Tues., June 25
Trave, Tues., May 28 | Ems, Sat., June 29
Kaiser W. II. Tu., June 4 | Havel, Tues., July 2
Havel, Thurs., June 6 | Trave, Sat., July 6
Saale, Tues., June 11 | Saale, Tues., July 9
Lahn, Tues., June 18 | Lahn, Tues., July 16
Fulda, Sat., June 22 | Fulda, Sat., July 20

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Paris.....April 17, 11 AM | Berlin.....May 15, 11 AM
Berlin.....April 24, 4 PM | New-York, May 22, 11 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK—ANTWERP.

Noordland, Ap. 3, 11 AM | Westernland, May 1, M
Waesland, Ap. 5, 5 PM | Noordland, May 8, noon
Friesland.....Ap. 17, M | Waesland, May 15, noon
Rhynland, Ap. 24, 4 PM | Friesland, May 22, noon.

International Navigation Company.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

FORESIGHT
is necessary on the part of people who purpose purchasing a passage on any transatlantic steamer this coming season. Intending travelers should not delay.

Thos. Cook & Son
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*Teutonic, Ap. 10, 8:30 AM | *Teutonic, May 8, 7 A.M.
Britannic, Apr. 17, noon. | Britannic, May 15, 10 AM
*Majestic, Apr. 24, 7 AM. | *Majestic, May 22, 3 PM.

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Aurania, Apr. 6, 2 P. M. | Etruria, Apr. 27, 8 A. M.
Umbria, Apr. 13, 8 A. M. | Campania, May 4, M.
Lucania, Apr. 20, 1 P. M. | Aurania, May 11, 8 A. M.

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For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

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ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
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CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....May 4, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....May 14, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..May 25, 3 PM.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 257 Broadway, New-York.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver.
JAPAN AND CHINA.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, April 22; June 24; Aug. 26.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, May 13; July 15; Sept. 16.
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For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

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SEMINOLE.....Tuesday, April 2
HIOKOLOE.....Saturday, April 6
CHEROKEE.....Monday, April 8
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O. S. S. Co., N. Pier 35 N. R. | F. C. & P. R. R., 353 B'way.
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CATSKILL, HUDSON, & COXSACKIE BOATS will leave every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St. N. R., connecting at HUDSON with BOSTON AND ALBANY R. R. for all points East.

RAMSDELL LINE—STEAMERS
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4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
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8:30 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
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Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

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7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago, arriving at 9:20 next morning.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Car.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with trains for Chicago, arriving at 9:35 P. M. next day.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 420 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time table, giving full information, at all stations.
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11:10 A. M. daily for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
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4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. and B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD and intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train. Chair car to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.
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Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
8:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, and Salamanca. Parlor car to Buffalo.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 8:45 A. M., Chicago 7 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
6:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Arrives Buffalo 6 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Buffalo passengers can remain in sleeper until 8 A. M.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 206 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St., Fernley, New-York; 733 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Fast Express Trains TO
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York, foot of Liberty St., daily.
For CHICAGO, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9 A. M., (11:30 A. M. Dining Car,) 1:30, (3:30 P. M. ex. Sun.) (5:00 P. M., Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
All trains run daily except 3:30 P. M.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A.M. daily, 1:30 P.M. ex. Sun.
NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, Bristol, and Chattanooga, through Pullman Sleeping Car, 5:00 PM daily.
All Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 4, 1, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 157 Bowery, N.Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St.; C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave	By Way of	Due
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester.	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	*New-London & Providence.	3:00 PM.
10:08 AM.,	New-London & Providence.	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester.	5:30 PM.
1:00 PM.,	New-London & Providence.	7:30 PM.
8:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence.	12:00 PM.
8:00 PM.,	*Willimantic & N. Y. & N.E.,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester.	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence.	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester.	8:15 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence.	7:00 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
††Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor car seat.
Return service same hours and by same route.
Through parlor sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In effect Jan. 20, 1895.

9:30 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 7:45 A. M., St. Louis 3 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday 8:30, 9 A. M. (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY, "Florida Express," 3:20 P. M., daily. Sleepers to Augusta, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, and Tampa; 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Asheville, Hot Springs, Memphis, and New-Orleans, 12:15 night, daily, Sleepers to Montgomery and Jacksonville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE, "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M. week days; 9:00 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Tampa, St. Augustine, Macon, Charleston; 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Tampa.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express, 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M., week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days, Through Buffet Parlor Car and Coach.

FOR CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (except Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:20, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12:01, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:20, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts., 4 Court St., 960 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Dec. 3, 1894.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M., 12:01 night. 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 9:10, 11:45 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:00 P. M.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 to Red Bank) 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD,
4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.
For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridge